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WHEN: Tuesday, May 15, 2012
9 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

WHERE: Office of the Federal Register
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Contents

Federal Register

Vol. 77, No. 77

Friday, April 20, 2012

Agriculture Department
See Forest Service

Air Force Department
NOTICES
Meetings:
GPS Satellite Simulator Working Group, 23668

Antitrust Division
NOTICES
The National Cooperative Research And Production Act Of 1993:
3D PDF Consortium, Inc., 23754
Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc., 23754
OpenSAF Foundation, 23754–23755

Antitrust
See Antitrust Division

Army Department
See Engineers Corps

Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From People Who Are
See Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
NOTICES
Medicare Program:
Extension of Certain Wage Index Reclassifications and Special Exceptions for the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems, etc., 23722–23729

Children and Families Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23729

Coast Guard
RULES
Special Local Regulations and Safety Zones:
Recurring Events in Northern New England, 23601–23615
Special Local Regulations for Marine Events:
Potomac River, Charles County, MD, 23599–23601

Commerce Department
See International Trade Administration
See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
See Patent and Trademark Office

Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled
NOTICES
Procurement List:
Additions, 23665
Procurement List; Proposed Additions and Deletions, 23665–23666

Consumer Product Safety Commission
NOTICES
Meetings; Sunshine Act, 23666

Corporation for National and Community Service
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23666–23667

Defense Acquisition Regulations System
RULES
Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Technical Amendments, 23631–23632

Defense Department
See Air Force Department
See Defense Acquisition Regulations System
See Engineers Corps
See Navy Department
NOTICES
Meetings:
Defense Advisory Committee on Military Personnel Testing, 23667
Task Force on the Care, Management, and Transition of Recovering Wounded, Ill, and Injured Members of the Armed Forces, 23667–23668

Department of Transportation
See Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Education Department
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Measures and Methods for the National Reporting System for Adult Education, 23674
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education; Consolidated State Performance Report (Part I and Part II), 23674–23675
Applications for New Awards; Promise Neighborhoods Program—Implementation Grant Competition, 23675–23690
Applications for New Awards; Promise Neighborhoods Program—Planning Grant Competition, 23690–23704

Employee Benefits Security Administration
NOTICES
Individual Exemptions:
Renaissance Technologies, LLC, New York, NY, 23756–23764

Employment and Training Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Job Training Evaluations; Extension without revisions, 23764–23765

Energy Department
See Energy Information Administration
See Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Energy Information Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23704–23705

Engineers Corps
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; Port Royal Sound, SC, to Georgia–Florida Stateline, 23668–23669
Encinitas and Solana Beach Shoreline Protection Project, San Diego County, CA, 23670–23671
Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel, Jackson County, MS; Public Hearing, 23669–23670

Environmental Protection Agency
RULES
Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans:
Alabama; Removal of State Low-Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement for the Birmingham Area, 23619–23622
Approvals and Promulgations of Air Quality Implementation Plans:
Illinois; Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats; Adjusted Standard, 23622–23625
Pesticide Tolerances:
Quizalofop Ethyl, 23625–23630
PROPOSED RULES
Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin:
Disapproval of Infrastructure SIP with respect to Oxides of Nitrogen as a Precursor to Ozone Provisions and New Source Review Exemptions for Fuel Changes, etc., 23647–23652
Approvals and Promulgations of Air Quality Implementation Plans:
Illinois; Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats; Adjusted Standard, 23652
Approvals and Promulgations of Implementation Plans:
Montana; State Implementation Plan and Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan, 23988–24101
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc., 23713
Pesticides:
Final Guidance on Material Safety Data Sheets as Pesticide Labeling; Request for Comment on Paperwork Burden, 23713–23715

Executive Office of the President
See Presidential Documents
See Trade Representative, Office of United States

Federal Aviation Administration
RULES
Revocation of Class E Airspace; Southport, NC, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Oak Island, NC, 23597–23598
PROPOSED RULES
Airworthiness Directives:
Bell Helicopter Textron, Incorporated Helicopters, 23638–23643
Pratt and Whitney Division Turbofan Engines, 23637–23638

Federal Communications Commission
RULES
Lifeline and Link Up Reform and Modernization:
Advancing Broadband Availability through Digital Literacy Training, et al., 23630–23631
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23715–23719

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
NOTICES
Combined Filings, 23711
Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request For Blanket Section 204 Authorization:
Alta Wind IX, LLC, 23711
Alta Wind VII, LLC, 23712
Kleantricity, Inc., 23712
NRG Solar Alpine LLC, 23711–23712

Federal Maritime Commission
NOTICES
Ocean Transportation Intermediary License Applicants, 23719–23720
Ocean Transportation Intermediary Licenses; Revocations, 23720–23721

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
RULES
National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, 24104–24135
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Annual and Quarterly Report of Class I Motor Carriers of Passengers, 23793–23794
Financial and Operating Statistics for Motor Carriers of Property, 23792–23793
Proposed Recommendations on Obstructive Sleep Apnea, 23794–23797
Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Vision, 23799–23800

Federal Railroad Administration
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
California High-Speed Train System Merced to Fresno Section, 23802–23803

Fish and Wildlife Service
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill; Final Phase 1 Early Restoration Plan, 23741–23743
Sears Point Wetland and Watershed Restoration Project, Sonoma County, CA, 23740–23741
Washington Department of Natural Resources Habitat Conservation Plan for Forested State Trust Lands, 23743–23745
Proposed Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan for the Bay Checkerspot Butterfly and Serpentine Grasslands, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA, 23745–23747

Food and Drug Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Current Good Manufacturing Practices and Related Regulations for Blood and Blood Components, etc., 23732
Guidance for Clinical Trial Sponsors; Establishment and Operation of Clinical Trial Data Monitoring Committees, 23730–23732
Regulations Under the Federal Import Milk Act, 23732–23733

Foreign Assets Control Office
NOTICES
Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act; Additional Designations:, 23807–23809

Forest Service
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Smith River National Recreation Area Restoration and Motorized Travel Management Project, Six Rivers National Forest, CA, 23658–23659

Health and Human Services Department
See Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
See Children and Families Administration
See Food and Drug Administration
See Health Resources and Services Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23721
Meetings:
National Biodefense Science Board, 23721–23722

Health Resources and Services Administration
NOTICES
Meetings:
CDC/HRSA Advisory Committee on HIV and STD Prevention and Treatment, 23733–23734

Homeland Security Department
See Coast Guard
See U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
See U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Housing and Urban Development Department
NOTICES
Federal Properties Suitable as Facilities to Assist Homeless, 23814–23985
Statutorily Mandated Designation of Qualified Census Tracts, 23735–23740

Interior Department
See Fish and Wildlife Service
See Land Management Bureau
See National Park Service
NOTICES
Meetings:
Invasive Species Advisory Committee, 23740

Internal Revenue Service
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Comment Request for Notice 2005–64, 23809–23810

International Trade Administration
NOTICES
Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews; Results, Extensions, Amendments, etc.:
Certain Orange Juice from Brazil, 23659–23660
Silicon Metal from the People's Republic of China; Continuation, 23660
Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments, 23660–23661

International Trade Commission
NOTICES
Institution of Investigation:
Certain Food Waste Disposers And Components And Packaging Thereof, 23751–23752
Investigations:
Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China, 23752–23753
Modification of Remedial Orders and Termination of Consolidated Advisory Opinion, etc.:
Certain Ink Cartridges and Components Thereof, 23753–23754

Justice Department
See Antitrust Division

Labor Department
See Employee Benefits Security Administration
See Employment and Training Administration
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals:
Guam Military Base Realignment Contractors Recruitment Standards, 23755
Registration for EFAST–2 Credentials, 23756

Land Management Bureau
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Proposed John Day Basin Resource Management Plan, Oregon, 23747–23749
Filing of Plats of Survey:
Oregon, Washington, 23749
Requests for Nominations:
Resource Advisory Councils, 23749–23750

Merit Systems Protection Board
NOTICES
Privacy Act; Termination of Three Systems of Records, 23765

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RULES
Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic:
Generic Annual Catch Limits/Accountability Measures Amendment for the Gulf of Mexico; Correction, 23632–23633
Fisheries of the Northeastern United States:
Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Specifications and Management Measures; Correction, 23635–23636
Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Recreational Accountability Measures, 23633–23635
PROPOSED RULES
Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic:
Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment Supplement, 23652–23654
Western Pacific Pelagic Fisheries:
Modification of American Samoa Large Vessel Prohibited Area, 23654–23657
NOTICES
Meetings:
Fisheries of the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review, 23661
Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 23662
North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 23662
Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, 23661–23662

National Park Service
NOTICES
National Register of Historic Places:
Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions, 23751

National Science Foundation
NOTICES
Meetings:
Advisory Committee for Education and Human Resources, 23766
Business and Operations Advisory Committee, 23766
Permit Applications Received Under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, 23766

Navy Department
NOTICES
Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Disposal and Reuse of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, CA, 23671–23673
Exclusive Patent Licenses:
Aurora Technologies, LLC, 23673
Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing, 23673
Meetings:
Industry Roundtable – DON/USDA/DOE/DOT–FAA Advanced Drop-In Biofuels Initiative, 23673–23674

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NOTICES
Facility Operating Licenses Amendment Applications; Withdrawals:
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, 23766–23767

Office of United States Trade Representative
See Trade Representative, Office of United States

Patent and Trademark Office
NOTICES
Request for Comments:
Feasibility of Placing Economically Significant Patents Under a Secrecy Order, etc., 23662–23665

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
NOTICES
Special Permit Applications, 23803–23806

Postal Service
RULES
Authority to Manufacture and Distribute Postage Evidencing Systems, 23618–23619
PROPOSED RULES
Implementation of Full-Service Intelligent Mail Required for Automation Prices, 23643–23647

Presidential Documents
PROCLAMATIONS
Special Observances:
National Equal Pay Day (Proc. 8800), 23595–23596

Securities and Exchange Commission
NOTICES
Self–Regulatory Organizations; Proposed Rule Changes:
Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc., 23767–23768
Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc., 23768–23770
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., 23770–23772
NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, 23788–23791
NYSE Arca, Inc., 23772–23788

Small Business Administration
NOTICES
Disaster Declarations:
Oregon, 23791

Surface Transportation Board
NOTICES
Acquisition and Operation Exemptions:
Manning Rail, Inc.. Manning Grain Co., 23806

Trade Representative, Office of United States
NOTICES
Countries Denying Fair Market Opportunities for Government-Funded Airport Construction Projects, 23791

Transportation Department
See Federal Aviation Administration
See Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
See Federal Railroad Administration
See Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
See Surface Transportation Board

Treasury Department
See Foreign Assets Control Office
See Internal Revenue Service
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23806–23807

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
NOTICES
Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposals, Submissions, and Approvals, 23735

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
RULES
Technical Amendment to Cuba Airport List:
Addition of Recently Approved Airports, 23598–23599

Veterans Affairs Department
RULES
Payment or Reimbursement for Emergency Services for Nonservice-Connected Conditions in Non-VA Facilities, 23615–23618
NOTICES
Meetings:
Advisory Committee on Prosthetics and Special-Disabilities Programs, 23810
Joint Biomedical Laboratory Research and Development and Clinical Science Research and Development Services Scientific Merit Review Board, 23810–23811

Separate Parts In This Issue

Part II
Housing and Urban Development Department, 23814–23985

Part III
Environmental Protection Agency, 23988–24101

Part IV
Transportation Department, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 24104–24135

Reader Aids
Consult the Reader Aids section at the end of this page for phone numbers, online resources, finding aids, reminders, and notice of recently enacted public laws.

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CFR PARTS AFFECTED IN THIS ISSUE

A cumulative list of the parts affected this month can be found in the Reader Aids section at the end of this issue.

3 CFR

Proclamations:

8800 23595

14 CFR

71 23597

Proposed Rules:

39 (2 documents) 23637, 23638

19 CFR

122 23598

33 CFR

100 (2 documents) 23599, 23601

165 23601

38 CFR

17 23615

39 CFR

501 23618

Proposed Rules:

111 23643

40 CFR

52 (2 documents) 23619, 23622

180 23625

Proposed Rules:

52 (3 documents) 23647, 23652, 23988

47 CFR

0 23630

1 23630

54 23630

48 CFR

202 23631

209 23631

212 23631

213 23631

216 23631

217 23631

242 23631

245 23631

252 23631

49 CFR

350 24104

383 24104

390 24104

391 24104

50 CFR

622 23632

648 (2 documents) 23633, 23635

Proposed Rules:

622 23652

665 23654

Federal Register
Vol. 77, No. 77
Friday, April 20, 2012

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 8800 of April 17, 2012

National Equal Pay Day, 2012

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Working women power America's economy and sustain our middle class. For millions of families across our country, women's wages mean food on the table, decent medical care, and timely mortgage payments. Yet, in 2010—47 years after President John F. Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act of 1963—women who worked full-time earned only 77 percent of what their male counterparts did. The pay gap was even greater for African American and Latina women, with African American women earning 64 cents and Latina women earning 56 cents for every dollar earned by a Caucasian man. National Equal Pay Day represents the date in the current year through which women must work to match what men earned in the previous year, reminding us that we must keep striving for an America where everyone gets an equal day's pay for an equal day's work.

At a time when families across our country are struggling to make ends meet, ensuring a fair wage for all parents is more important than ever. Women are breadwinners in a growing number of families, and women's earnings play an increasingly important role in families' incomes. For them, fair pay is even more than a basic right—it is an economic necessity.

That is why my Administration is committed to securing equal pay for equal work. The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, the first bill I signed as President, empowers women to recover wages lost to discrimination by extending the time period in which an employee can file a claim. In 2010, I was proud to create the National Equal Pay Task Force to identify and combat equal pay violations. The Task Force has helped women recover millions in lost wages, built collaborative training programs that educate employees about their rights and inform employers of their obligations, and facilitated an unprecedented level of inter-agency coordination to improve enforcement of equal pay laws.

Working women are at the heart of an America built to last. Equal pay will strengthen our families, grow our economy, and enable the best ideas and boldest innovations to flourish—regardless of the innovator's gender. On National Equal Pay Day, let us resolve to become a Nation that values the contributions of our daughters as much as those of our sons, denies them no opportunity, and sets no limits on their dreams.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 17, 2012, as National Equal Pay Day. I call upon all Americans to recognize the full value of women's skills and their significant contributions to the labor force, acknowledge the injustice of wage discrimination, and join efforts to achieve equal pay.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-sixth.

[FR Doc. 2012–9676
Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3295–F2–P

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 77, No. 77
Friday, April 20, 2012

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each week.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2011–1148; Airspace Docket No. 11–ASO–37]

Revocation of Class E Airspace; Southport, NC, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Oak Island, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action removes Class E Airspace at Southport, NC, and establishes Class E Airspace at Oak Island, NC, as new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures have been developed at Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field. This action enhances the safety and airspace management of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations within the National Airspace System. This action also recognizes the airport name change to Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field and updates the geographic coordinates of the airport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, May 31, 2012. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305–6364.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On January 6, 2012, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking, (77 FR 770) Docket No. FAA–2011–1148, to remove Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface designated as South Brunswick County Airport, Southport, NC, (old name), and establish Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field, Oak Island, NC (new name). Also, as noted, the airport, formerly called Southport Brunswick County Airport, Southport, NC, is changed to Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field, Oak Island, NC, and the geographic coordinates are adjusted to coincide with the FAAs aeronautical database. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received. Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9V dated August 9, 2011, and effective September 15, 2011, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 removes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Southport, NC, and establishes Class E airspace at Oak Island, NC to support new Standard Instrument Approach Procedures at Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field, Oak Island, NC. Airspace reconfiguration is necessary to the design of new standard instrument approach procedures, and for continued safety and management of IFR operations at the airport. Also, as noted, the airport, formerly called Southport Brunswick County Airport, Southport, NC, is changed to Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field, Oak Island, NC, and the geographic coordinates are adjusted to coincide with the FAAs aeronautical database.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. It, therefore, (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a Regulatory Evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority.

This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it removes controlled airspace at Southport, NC, and establishes controlled airspace at Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field, Oak Island, NC.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR Part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9V, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 9, 2011, effective

September 15, 2011, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

ASO NC E5 Southport, NC [Removed]

* * * * *

ASO NC E5 Oak Island, NC [New]

Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field, NC

(Lat. 33 °55′51″ N., long. 78 °04′24″ W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.8-mile radius of the Cape Fear Regional Jetport/Howie Franklin Field.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on March 30, 2012.

Barry A. Knight,

Manager, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2012–8557 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

19 CFR Part 122

[CBP Dec. 12–08]

Technical Amendment to Cuba Airport List: Addition of Recently Approved Airports

AGENCY: Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations by updating the list of airports authorized to accept aircraft traveling to or from Cuba.

DATES: *Effective:* April 20, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur A.E. Pitts, Sr., U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Field Operations, 202–344–2752.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Part 122, subpart O, of the CBP regulations sets forth special procedures that apply to all aircraft (except public aircraft) entering or departing the United States to or from Cuba. Prior to January 2011, the regulations required direct flights between the United States and Cuba to arrive at or depart from one of three named U.S. airports: John F. Kennedy International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, or Miami International Airport.

In a statement issued on January 14, 2011, the President announced a series of changes to ease the restrictions on travel to and from Cuba as part of an initiative to support the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their country's future by, among other things, supporting licensed travel and intensifying people-to-people exchanges. In the statement, the President announced that additional U.S. airports able to process international flights may request CBP approval to accept direct flights to and from Cuba in accordance with procedures to be established by CBP. On January 28, 2011, CBP published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 5058) that amended the CBP regulations to establish such procedures and airport eligibility criteria.

As provided in 19 CFR 122.153(b), airports meeting certain prerequisites may submit a written request to CBP requesting approval to become an airport of entry and departure for aircraft traveling to and from Cuba. Upon determination that the airport is suitable to process these flights, CBP will notify the requestor that the airport has been approved, and that it may immediately begin to accept such aircraft. For more detailed background information on the application and approval procedure and the eligibility criteria, see the January 28, 2011 final rule and 19 CFR 122.153.

List of Approved Airports

The CBP regulations also specify that for reference purposes, approved airports will be listed on the CBP Web site and reflected in updates to the list in 19 CFR 122.153(c). The current list includes the three airports that were authorized to accept aircraft traveling to or from Cuba before the publication of the January 28, 2011 final rule: John F. Kennedy International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, and Miami International Airport. This document updates the list of airports to reflect the 16 airports that CBP has approved to accept aircraft traveling to or from Cuba, since the publication of the final rule. Those airports include:

- Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport
- Austin-Bergstrom International Airport
- Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport
- O'Hare International Airport
- Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport
- Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport
- Southwest Florida International Airport
- George Bush Intercontinental Airport
- Key West International Airport
- Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport
- Oakland International Airport
- Orlando International Airport
- Pittsburgh International Airport
- San Juan Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport
- Tampa International Airport
- Palm Beach International Airport

The updated list of approved airports also appears on the CBP Web site: *www.cbp.gov.*

Inapplicability of Public Notice and Delayed Effective Date Requirements

Because this amendment merely updates the list of airports authorized to accept aircraft traveling to or from Cuba to include airports already approved by CBP in accordance with 19 CFR 122.153 and neither imposes additional burdens on, nor takes away any existing rights or privileges from the public, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), notice and public procedure are unnecessary, and for the same reasons, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), a delayed effective date is not required.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act and Executive Order 12866

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. This amendment does not meet the criteria for a ''significant regulatory action'' as specified in Executive Order 12866.

Signing Authority

This final rule technical amendment is being issued in accordance with 19 CFR 0.2(a).

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 122

Administrative practice and procedure, Air carriers, Aircraft, Airports, Alcohol and alcoholic beverages, Cigars and cigarettes, Cuba, Customs duties and inspection, Drug traffic control, Freight, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures.

Amendments to Regulations

Part 122, Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 122) is amended as set forth below:

PART 122—AIR COMMERCE REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 122 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 58b, 66, 1431, 1433, 1436, 1448, 1459, 1590, 1594, 1623, 1624, 1644, 1644a, 2071 note.

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 122.153, revise paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 122.153 Limitations on airport of entry or departure.

* * * * *

(c) *List of airports authorized to accept aircraft traveling to or from Cuba.* For reference purposes, the following is a list of airports that have been authorized by CBP to accept aircraft traveling between Cuba and the United States.

Location	Name
Atlanta, Georgia	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.
Austin, Texas	Austin-Bergstrom International Airport.
Baltimore, Maryland	Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport.
Chicago, Illinois	O'Hare International Airport.
Dallas, Texas	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.
Fort Myers, Florida	Southwest Florida International Airport.
Houston, Texas	George Bush Intercontinental Airport.
Jamaica, New York	John F. Kennedy International Airport.
Key West, Florida	Key West International Airport.
Los Angeles, California	Los Angeles International Airport.
Miami, Florida	Miami International Airport.
New Orleans, Louisiana	Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport.
Oakland, California	Oakland International Airport.
Orlando, Florida	Orlando International Airport.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh International Airport.
San Juan, Puerto Rico	San Juan Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport.
Tampa, Florida	Tampa International Airport.
West Palm Beach, Florida	Palm Beach International Airport.

Dated: April 10, 2012.

David V. Aguilar,

Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2012–9510 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2011–1176]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Potomac River, Charles County, MD

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing special local regulations during the ''Potomac River Sharkfest Swim'' amateur swim, a marine event to be held on the waters of the Potomac River on June 2, 2012. These special local regulations are necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during the event. This action is intended to temporarily restrict vessel traffic in a portion of the Potomac River during the event.

DATES: This rule is effective and will be enforced from 10 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. on June 2, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2011–1176 and are available online by going to *http://www.regulations.gov,* inserting USCG–2011–1176 in the ''Keyword'' box, and then clicking ''Search.'' This material is also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or email Mr. Ronald Houck, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Baltimore, MD; telephone 410–576–2674, email *Ronald.L.Houck@uscg.mil.* If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On February 9, 2012, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled ''Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Potomac River, Charles County, MD'' in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 27). We received one comment on the proposed rule. No public meeting was requested, and none was held.

Background and Purpose

On June 2, 2012, Enviro-Sports Productions, Inc. of Stinson Beach, California, will sponsor an amateur swim across the Potomac River between Newburg, Maryland and King George, VA. The event consists of up to 500 swimmers on a course located upriver and parallel to the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial (US–301) Bridge. The swimmers will be supported by sponsor-provided watercraft. The start will be located along the shore at the Aqua-Land Marina and the finish will be located along the shore at Dahlgren Wayside Park. A portion of the swim course will cross the federal navigation channel. Due to the need for vessel control during the event, the Coast Guard will temporarily restrict vessel traffic in the event area to provide for the safety of participants, spectators and other transiting vessels.

Discussion of Comments and Changes

The Coast Guard received one comment in response to the NPRM. No public meeting was requested and none was held. What follows is a review of, and the Coast Guard's response to, the issue that was presented by the commenter concerning the proposed regulations.

The commenter, Mr. David R. Horning of EnviroSports, who is the event organizer, stated that after further review of the tidal currents for June 2, 2012, it has been determined that the best time to start the swim event would be between 11:30 a.m. and 12 p.m. (Noon) to get all participants across the Potomac River safely. Furthermore, the timeline in the proposed regulation closing this portion of the Potomac

River should be adjusted to a time from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

We feel that adjusting the effective period in the proposed rule as suggested by the commenter will not adversely affect waterway users in this portion of the Potomac River on June 2, 2012.

Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on these statutes or executive orders.

Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of Executive Order 12866 or under section 1 of Executive Order 13563. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under those Orders. We expect the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under the regulatory policies and procedures of DHS is unnecessary. Although this regulation will prevent traffic from transiting a portion of the Potomac River during the event, the effect of this regulation will not be significant due to the limited duration that the regulated area will be in effect and the extensive advance notifications that will be made to the maritime community via the Local Notice to Mariners and marine information broadcasts, so mariners can adjust their plans accordingly.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule would affect the following entities, some of which might be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit or anchor in the effected portions of the Potomac River during the event.

Although this regulation prevents traffic from transiting a portion of the Potomac River near the Governor Harry W. Nice Memorial (US–301) Bridge during the event, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. This rule will be in effect for only a limited period. Though the regulated area extends across the entire width of the river, vessel traffic may be permitted to safely transit a portion of the regulated area, but only after all participants have safely cleared that portion of the regulated area and when the Coast Guard Patrol Commander deems it safe for vessel traffic to do so. All Coast Guard vessels enforcing this regulated area can be contacted on marine band radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). Before the enforcement period, we will issue maritime advisories so mariners can adjust their plans accordingly.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), in the NPRM we offered to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and determined that this rule does not have implications for federalism.

Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

This action is not a ''significant energy action'' under Executive Order

13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.

Technical Standards

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(h), of the Instruction. This rule involves implementation of regulations within 33 CFR part 100 applicable to organized marine events on the navigable waters of the United States that could negatively impact the safety of waterway users and shore side activities in the event area. The category of water activities includes but is not limited to sail boat regattas, boat parades, power boat racing, swimming events, crew racing, canoe and sail board racing. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard temporarily amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233.

■ 2. Add temporary § 100.35T05–1176 to read as follows:

§ 100.35T05–1176 Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Potomac River, Charles County, MD.

(a) *Regulated area.* The following location is a regulated area: All waters of the Potomac River, within lines connecting the following positions: From latitude 38°22′05″ N, longitude 076°59′03″ W, thence to latitude 38°21′50″ N, longitude 077°00′54″ W, and from latitude 38°21′29″ N, longitude 077°00′54″ W to latitude 38°21′45″ N, longitude 076°58′59″ W. All coordinates reference Datum NAD 1983.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) *Coast Guard Patrol Commander* means a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard who has been designated by the Commander, Coast Guard Sector Baltimore.

(2) *Official Patrol* means any vessel assigned or approved by Commander, Coast Guard Sector Baltimore with a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer on board and displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

(c) *Special local regulations.* (1) The Coast Guard Patrol Commander may forbid and control the movement of all vessels and persons in the regulated area. When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, a vessel or person in the regulated area shall immediately comply with the directions given. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the area, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(2) All Coast Guard vessels enforcing this regulated area can be contacted at telephone number 410–576–2693 or on marine band radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz).

(3) The Coast Guard will publish a notice in the Fifth Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners and issue a marine information broadcast on VHF–FM marine band radio announcing specific event date and times.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on June 2, 2012.

Dated: March 30, 2012.

Mark P. O'Malley,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Baltimore.

[FR Doc. 2012–9518 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Parts 100 and 165

[Docket No. USCG–2011–1023]

RIN 1625–AA08; AA00

Special Local Regulations and Safety Zones; Recurring Events in Northern New England

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is updating special local regulations and permanent safety zones in the Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) Northern New England Zone for annual recurring marine events. When these special local regulations or safety zones are activated, and subject to enforcement, this rule will restrict vessels from portions of water areas during these annual recurring events. The revised special local regulations and safety zones will expedite public notification of events, and ensure the protection of the maritime public and event participants from the hazards associated with these annual recurring events.

DATES: This rule is effective May 21, 2012.

This rule will be enforced during dates and times specified in the Tables to §§ 100.120 and 165.171.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2011–1023 and are available online by going to *http://www.regulations.gov,* inserting USCG–2011–1023 in the ''Keyword'' box, and then clicking ''Search.'' This material is also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Junior Grade Terence Leahy, Waterways Management Division at Coast Guard Sector Northern New England, telephone 207–767–0398, email *Terence.O.Leahy@uscg.mil.* If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On Tuesday, December 27, 2011, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled ''Special Local Regulations and Safety Zones; Recurring Events in Northern New England'' in the **Federal Register** (Vol. 76 No. 248). We received no comments or requests for a public meeting on the proposed rule.

Basis and Purpose

The legal basis for this rule is the Port and Waterways Safety Act, 33 U.S.C. 1226 and 1231, 33 U.S.C. 1233; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, and 160.5; Public Law 107–295, 116 Stat.

2064; and Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1, which collectively authorize the Coast Guard to define regulatory safety zones and special local regulations.

Swim events, fireworks displays, and marine events are held on an annual recurring basis on the navigable waters within the Coast Guard COTP Northern New England Zone. In the past, the Coast Guard has established special local regulations, regulated areas and safety zones for these annual recurring events on a case by case basis to ensure the protection of the maritime public and event participants from the hazards associated with these events. The Coast Guard has not received public comments or concerns regarding the impact to waterway traffic from these annually recurring events.

This rule consistently apprises the public in a timely manner through permanent publication in Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Tables in this regulation list each annual recurring event requiring a regulated area as administered by the Coast Guard.

By establishing a permanent regulation containing these events, the Coast Guard eliminates the need to establish temporary rules for events that occur on an annual basis thereby, limiting the costs associated with cumulative regulations.

This rulemaking will remove, add, and consolidate regulations that better meet the Coast Guard's intended purpose of ensuring safety during these events.

Background

The Coast Guard is amending 33 CFR 100.120 (Special Local Regulations) and 33 CFR 165.171 (Safety Zones).

The rule applies to the annual recurring events listed in the attached Tables in the Coast Guard COTP Northern New England Zone. The Tables provide the event name, sponsor, and type, as well as approximate dates and locations of the events. The specific times, dates, regulated areas, and enforcement period for each event will be provided through the Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners or through a Notice of Enforcement published in the **Federal Register**.

The particular size of the safety zones established for each event will be reevaluated on an annual basis in accordance with Navigational and Vessel Inspection Circular (NVIC) 07–02, Marine Safety at Firework Displays, the National Fire Protection Association Standard 1123, Code for Fireworks Displays (100-foot distance per inch of diameter of the fireworks mortars), and other pertinent regulations and publications.

This regulation prevents vessels from transiting areas specifically designated as special local regulations or safety zones during the periods of enforcement to ensure the protection of the maritime public and event participants from the hazards associated with the listed annual recurring events. Only event sponsors, designated participants, and official patrol vessels are allowed to enter regulated areas. Spectators and other vessels not registered as event participants may not enter the regulated areas without the permission of the COTP or the designated representative.

Discussion of Comments

The Coast Guard did not receive any comments in response to the NPRM published in the **Federal Register** (Vol. 76, No. 248) on Tuesday, December 27, 2011. The Coast Guard made changes to the regulatory text in the final rule with regards to the date section for each event. This change was made so as not to give the impression that the Coast Guard is requiring mariners to check a Local Notice of Mariners for the date of each event. The Coast Guard will now publish a Notice of Enforcement of the event date in the **Federal Register** to inform the public of the exact date.

Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 13 of these statutes or executive orders.

Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of Executive Order 12866 or under section 1 of Executive Order 13563. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under those Orders.

We expect the economic impact of this rule to be minimal. Although this regulation may have some impact on the public, the potential impact will be minimized for the following reasons: The Coast Guard has previously promulgated safety zones or special local regulations in accordance with 33 CFR Parts 100 and 165 for approximately 85% of the event areas contained within this regulation and has not received notice of any negative impact caused by any of the safety zones or special local regulations. By establishing a permanent regulation containing all of these events, the Coast Guard will eliminate the need to establish individual temporary rules for each separate event that occurs on an annual basis, thereby limiting the cost of cumulative regulations.

Vessels will only be restricted from safety zones and special local regulation areas for a short duration of time. Vessels may transit in portions of the affected waterway except for those areas covered by the regulated areas. Notifications will also be made to the local maritime community through the Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners well in advance of the events. If the event does not have a date listed, then the exact dates and times of the enforcement period will be announced through a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**. No new or additional restrictions will be imposed on vessel traffic.

Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule will affect the following entities, some of which might be small entities: Owners or operators of vessels intending to transit, fish, or anchor in the areas where the listed annual recurring events are being held.

The rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: Vessels will only be restricted from safety zones and special local regulation areas for a short duration of time; vessels may transit in portions of the affected waterway except for those areas covered by the regulated areas; the Coast Guard has promulgated safety zones or special local regulations in accordance with 33 CFR Parts 100 and 165 for approximately 85% of the event areas in the past and has not received notice of any negative impact caused by any of the safety zones or special local regulations; and notifications will be made to the local maritime community through the Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice

to Mariners well in advance of the events. If the event does not have a date listed, then exact dates and times of the enforcement period will be announced through a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**. No new or additional restrictions will be imposed on vessel traffic.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking. If the rule affects your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and determined that this rule does not have implications for federalism.

Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

This action is not a ''significant energy action'' under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.

Technical Standards

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.lD, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraphs (34)(g) and (34)(h) of the Instruction since it involves establishment of safety zones for marine related fireworks events and special local regulations for regattas, respectively. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects

33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, and Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR Parts 100 and 165 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 100 reads as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233.

■ 2. Revise § 100.120 to read as follows:

§ 100.120 Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Held in the Coast Guard Sector Northern New England Captain of the Port Zone.

The following regulations apply to the marine events listed in the Table to § 100.120. These regulations will be enforced for the duration of each event, on the dates indicated. Mariners should consult their Local Notice to Mariners to remain apprised of the specific calendar date upon which the listed event falls for each calendar year and other specific information concerning the event. First Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners can be found at: *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/.* The Sector Northern New England Marine Events schedule can also be viewed electronically at *www.homeport.uscg.mil.*

Note to introductory text of § 100.20: Although listed in the Code of Federal

Regulations, sponsors of events listed in the Table to § 100.120 are still required to submit marine event applications in accordance with 33 CFR 100.15.

(a) The Coast Guard may patrol each event area under the direction of a designated Coast Guard Patrol Commander. The Patrol Commander may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF–FM (156.8 MHz) by the call sign ''PATCOM.'' Official patrol vessels may consist of any Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, state, or local law enforcement vessels assigned or approved by the Captain of the Port, Sector Northern New England.

(b) Vessels may not transit the regulated areas without the Patrol Commander approval. Vessels permitted to transit must operate at a no wake speed, in a manner which will not endanger participants or other crafts in the event.

(c) Spectators or other vessels shall not anchor, block, loiter, or impede the transit of event participants or official patrol vessels in the regulated areas during the effective dates and times, unless authorized by an official patrol vessel.

(d) The Patrol Commander may control the movement of all vessels in the regulated area. When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, a vessel shall come to an immediate stop and comply with the lawful directions issued. Failure to comply with a lawful direction may result in expulsion from the area, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(e) The Patrol Commander may delay or terminate any marine event in this subpart at any time it is deemed necessary to ensure the safety of life or property.

(f) For all power boat races listed, vessels operating within the regulated area must be at anchor within a designated spectator area or moored to a waterfront facility in a way that will not interfere with the progress of the event.

(g) For all regattas and boat parades listed, spectator vessels operating within the regulated area shall maintain a separation of at least 50 yards from the participants.

(h) For all rowing and paddling boat races listed, vessels not associated with the event shall maintain a separation of at least 50 yards from the participants.

(i) The specific calendar date upon which the listed event falls will be published in the **Federal Register**.

TABLE TO § 100.120

5.0	MAY
5.1 Champlain Bridge Celebration Flotilla Parade	• Event Type: Regatta and Boat Parade. • Sponsor: Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. • Date: A two day event on Saturday and Sunday during the third weekend in May. The specific calendar dates will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. each day. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Lake Champlain in the vicinity of the new bridge between Crown Point, New York and Chimney Point, Vermont within the following points (NAD 83): 44°02′29″ N, 073°26′26″ W. 44°02′38″ N, 073°25′58″ W. 44°01′18″ N, 073°24′08″ W. 44°01′04″ N, 073°24′31″ W.
5.2 Tall Ships Visiting Portsmouth	• Event Type: Regatta and Boat Parade. • Sponsor: Portsmouth Maritime Commission, Inc. • Date: A four day event from Friday through Monday during the last weekend in May. The specific calendar dates will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire in the vicinity of Castle Island within the following points (NAD 83): 43°03′11″ N, 070°42′26″ W. 43°03′18″ N, 070°41′51″ W. 43°04′42″ N, 070°42′11″ W. 43°04′28″ N, 070°44′12″ W. 43°05′36″ N, 070°45′56″ W. 43°05′29″ N, 070°46′09″ W. 43°04′19″ N, 070°44′16″ W. 43°04′22″ N, 070°42′33″ W.
6.0	JUNE
6.1 Bar Harbor Blessing of the Fleet	• Event Type: Regatta and Boat Parade. • Sponsor: Town of Bar Harbor, Maine. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the first weekend of June. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 12 p.m. to 1 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Bar Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°23′32″ N, 068°12′19″ W. 44°23′30″ N, 068°12′00″ W. 44°23′37″ N, 068°12′00″ W. 44°23′35″ N, 068°12′19″ W.

TABLE TO § 100.120—Continued

6.2 Charlie Begin Memorial Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Boothbay Harbor Lobster Boat Race Committee. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the third weekend of June. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Boothbay Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of within John's Island the following points (NAD 83): 43°50′04″ N, 069°38′37″ W. 43°50′54″ N, 069°38′06″ W. 43°50′49″ N, 069°37′50″ W. 43°50′00″ N, 069°38′20″ W.
6.3 Rockland Harbor Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Rockland Harbor Lobster Boat Race Committee. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the third weekend of June. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Rockland Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of the Rockland Breakwater Light within the following points (NAD 83): 44°05′59″ N, 069°04′53″ W. 44°06′43″ N, 069°05′25″ W. 44°06′50″ N, 069°05′05″ W. 44°06′05″ N, 069°04′34″ W.
6.4 Windjammer Days Parade of Ships	• Event Type: Tall Ship Parade. • Sponsor: Boothbay Region Chamber of Commerce. • Date: A one day event on Wednesday during the last week of June. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 12 p.m. to 5 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Boothbay Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of Tumbler's Island within the following points (NAD 83): 43°51′02″ N, 069°37′33″ W. 43°50′47″ N, 069°37′31″ W. 43°50′23″ N, 069°37′57″ W. 43°50′01″ N, 069°37′45″ W. 43°50′01″ N, 069°38′31″ W. 43°50′25″ N, 069°38′25″ W. 43°50′49″ N, 069°37′45″ W.
7.0	JULY
7.1 Moosabec Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Moosabec Boat Race Committee. • Date: A one day event held on July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Jonesport, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°31′21″ N, 067°36′44″ W. 44°31′36″ N, 067°36′47″ W. 44°31′44″ N, 067°35′36″ W. 44°31′29″ N, 067°35′33″ W.
7.2 The Great Race	• Event Type: Rowing and Paddling Boat Race. • Sponsor: Franklin County Chamber of Commerce. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the first week of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Lake Champlain in the vicinity of Saint Albans Bay within the following points (NAD 83): 44°47′18″ N, 073°10′27″ W. 44°47′10″ N, 073°08′51″ W.
7.3 Searsport Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Searsport Lobster Boat Race Committee.

TABLE TO § 100.120—Continued

	• Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Searsport Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°26′50″ N, 068°55′20″ W. 44°27′04″ N, 068°55′26″ W. 44°27′12″ N, 068°54′35″ W. 44°26′59″ N, 068°54′29″ W.
7.4 Stonington Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Stonington Lobster Boat Race Committee. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Stonington, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°08′55″ N, 068°40′12″ W. 44°09′00″ N, 068°40′15″ W. 44°09′11″ N, 068°39′42″ W. 44°09′07″ N, 068°39′39″ W.
7.5 Mayor's Cup Regatta	• Event Type: Sailboat Parade. • Sponsor: Plattsburgh Sunrise Rotary • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Cumberland Bay on Lake Champlain in the vicinity of Plattsburgh, New York within the following points (NAD 83): 44°39′26″ N, 073°26′25″ W. 44°41′27″ N, 073°23′12″ W.
7.6 The Challenge Race	• Event Type: Rowing and Paddling Boat Race. • Sponsor: Lake Champlain Maritime Museum • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the third week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Lake Champlain in the vicinity of Button Bay State Park within the following points (NAD 83): 44°12′25″ N, 073°22′32″ W. 44°12′00″ N, 073°21′42″ W. 44°12′19″ N, 073°21′25″ W. 44°13′16″ N, 073°21′36″ W.
7.7 Friendship Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Friendship Lobster Boat Race Committee. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the last week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Friendship Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°57′51″ N, 069°20′46″ W. 43°58′14″ N, 069°19′53″ W. 43°58′19″ N, 069°20′01″ W. 43°58′00″ N, 069°20′46″ W.
7.8 Arthur Martin Memorial Regatta	• Event Type: Rowing and Paddling Boat Race. • Sponsor: I Row. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the third week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of the Piscataqua River, in the vicinity of Kittery Point, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°03′51″ N, 070°41′55″ W. 43°04′35″ N, 070°42′18″ W. 43°04′42″ N, 070°43′15″ W.

TABLE TO § 100.120—Continued

	43°05′14″ N, 070°43′12″ W. 43°05′14″ N, 070°43′06″ W. 43°04′44″ N, 070°43′11″ W. 43°04′35″ N, 070°42′13″ W. 43°03′53″ N, 070°41′40″ W.
7.9 Harpswell Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Harpswell Lobster Boat Race Committee. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the last week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Potts Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°46′50″ N, 070°01′37″ W. 43°46′50″ N, 070°01′18″ W. 43°46′28″ N, 070°01′36″ W. 43°46′28″ N, 070°01′19″ W.
8.0	AUGUST
8.1 Eggemoggin Reach Regatta	• Event Type: Wooden Boat Parade. • Sponsor: Rockport Marine, Inc. and Brookline Boat Yard. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the first week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Eggemoggin Reach and Jericho Bay in the vicinity of Naskeag Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°15′16″ N, 068°36′26″ W. 44°12′41″ N, 068°29′26″ W. 44°07′38″ N, 068°31′30″ W. 44°12′54″ N, 068°33′46″ W.
8.2 Southport Rowgatta Rowing and Paddling Boat Race	• Event Type: Rowing and Paddling Boat Race. • Sponsor: Boothbay Region YMCA. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Sheepscot Bay and Boothbay, on the shore side of Southport Island, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°50′26″ N, 069°39′10″ W. 43°49′10″ N, 069°38′35″ W. 43°46′53″ N, 069°39′06″ W. 43°46′50″ N, 069°39′32″ W. 43°49′07″ N, 069°41′43″ W. 43°50′19″ N, 069°41′14″ W. 43°51′11″ N, 069°40′06″ W.
8.3 Winter Harbor Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Winter Harbor Chamber of Commerce. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Winter Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°22′06″ N, 068°05′13″ W. 44°23′06″ N, 068°05′08″ W. 44°23′04″ N, 068°04′37″ W. 44°22′05″ N, 068°04′44″ W.
8.4 Lake Champlain Dragon Boat Festival	• Event Type: Rowing and Paddling Boat Race. • Sponsor: Dragonheart Vermont. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the second week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Burlington Bay within the following points (NAD 83): 44°28′51″ N, 073°13′28″ W. 44°28′40″ N, 073°13′40″ W.

TABLE TO § 100.120—Continued

	44°28′37″ N, 073°13′29″ W. 44°28′40″ N, 073°13′17″ W.
8.5 Merritt Brackett Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Town of Bristol, Maine. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the second week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcements. • Time: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Pemaquid Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°52′16″ N, 069°32′10″ W. 43°52′41″ N, 069°31′43″ W. 43°52′35″ N, 069°31′29″ W. 43°52′09″ N, 069°31′56″ W.
8.6 Multiple Sclerosis Regatta	• Event Type: Regatta and Sailboat Race. • Sponsor: Maine Chapter, Multiple Sclerosis Society. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the third week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. • Location: The regulated area for the start of the race includes all waters of Casco Bay, Maine in the vicinity of Peaks Island within the following points (NAD 83): 43°40′24″ N, 070°14′20″ W. 43°40′36″ N, 070°13′56″ W. 43°39′58″ N, 070°13′21″ W. 43°39′46″ N, 070°13′51″ W.
8.7 Multiple Sclerosis Harborfest Tugboat Race	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Maine Chapter, National Multiple Sclerosis Society. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the third week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portland Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of Maine State Pier within the following points (NAD 83): 43°40′25″ N, 070°14′21″ W. 43°40′36″ N, 070°13′56″ W. 43°39′58″ N, 070°13′21″ W. 43°39′47″ N, 070°13′51″ W.
9.0	SEPTEMBER
9.1 Pirates Festival Lobster Boat Races	• Event Type: Power Boat Race. • Sponsor: Eastport Pirates Festival. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the second weekend of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters in the vicinity of Eastport Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 44°54′14″ N, 066°58′52″ W. 44°54′14″ N, 068°58′56″ W. 44°54′24″ N, 066°58′52″ W. 44°54′24″ N, 066°58′56″ W.

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 3. The authority citation for Part 165 reads as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 33 CFR 1.05–1, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 4. Revise § 165.171 to read as follows:

§ 165.171 Safety Zones for fireworks displays and swim events held in Coast Guard Sector Northern New England Captain of the Port Zone.

The Coast Guard is establishing safety zones for the fireworks displays listed in the Table to § 165.171. These regulations will be enforced for the duration of each event, on or about the dates indicated in the Table to § 165.171. Mariners should consult their Local Notice to Mariners to remain apprised of the specific calendar date upon which the listed event falls for each calendar year and other specific information concerning the event. First Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners can be found at: *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/.* The Sector Northern New England Marine Events schedule can also be viewed electronically at *www.homeport.uscg.mil.*

Note to introductory text of § 165.171: Although listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, sponsors of events listed in the Table to § 165.171 shall submit an application each year in accordance with 33 CFR 100.15.

(a) The Coast Guard may patrol each event area under the direction of a designated Coast Guard Patrol Commander. The Patrol Commander may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF–FM (156.8 MHz) by the call sign ''PATCOM.'' The ''official patrol vessels'' may consist of any Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, state, or local law enforcement vessels assigned or approved by the Captain of the Port, Sector Northern New England.

(b) Vessels may not transit the regulated areas without Patrol Commander approval. Vessels permitted to transit must operate at a no wake speed, in a manner which will not endanger participants or other crafts in the event.

(c) Spectators or other vessels shall not anchor, block, loiter, or impede the movement of event participants or official patrol vessels in the regulated areas during the effective dates and times, or dates and times as modified through the Local Notice to Mariners, unless authorized by an official patrol vessel.

(d) The Patrol Commander may control the movement of all vessels in the regulated area. When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, a vessel shall come to an immediate stop and comply with the lawful directions issued. Failure to comply with a lawful direction may result in expulsion from the area, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(e) The Patrol Commander may delay or terminate any event in this subpart at any time to assure safety. Such action may be justified as a result of weather, traffic density, spectator operation or participant behavior.

(f) For all swim events listed, vessels not associated with the event shall maintain a separation zone of 200 feet from participating swimmers.

(g) For all fireworks displays listed below, the regulated area is that area of navigable waters within a 350 yard radius of the launch platform or launch site for each fireworks display.

(h) The specific calendar date upon which the listed event falls will be published in the **Federal Register**.

TABLE TO § 165.171

5.0	MAY
5.1 Hawgs, Pies, & Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Gardiner Maine Street. • Date: One night event on Saturday during the last week of May. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of the Gardiner Waterfront, Gardiner, Maine in approximate position: 44°13′52″ N, 069°46′08″ W (NAD 83).
6.0	JUNE
6.1 Rotary Waterfront Days Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Gardiner Rotary. • Date: Two night event on Wednesday and Saturday during the third week of June. The specific calendar dates will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of the Gardiner Waterfront, Gardiner, Maine in approximate position: 44°13′52″ N, 069°46′08″ W (NAD 83).
6.2 Windjammer Days Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Boothbay Harbor Region Chamber of Commerce. • Date: One night event on Wednesday during the last week of June. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of McFarland Island, Boothbay Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 43°50′38″ N, 069°37′57″ W (NAD 83).
7.0	JULY
7.1 Vinalhaven 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Firework Display. • Sponsor: Vinalhaven 4th of July Committee. • Date: First Saturday in July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Grime's Park, Vinalhaven, Maine in approximate position: 44°02′34″ N, 068°50′26″ W (NAD 83).
7.2 Burlington Independence Day Fireworks	• Event Type: Firework Display. • Sponsor: City of Burlington, Vermont. • Date: July 3rd. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

TABLE TO § 165.171—Continued

	• Location: From a barge in the vicinity of Burlington Harbor, Burlington, Vermont in approximate position: 44°28′31″ N, 073°13′31″ W (NAD 83).
7.3 Camden 3rd of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Camden, Rockport, Lincolnville Chamber of Commerce. • Date: July 3rd. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Camden Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 44°12′32″ N, 069°02′58″ W (NAD 83).
7.4 Bangor 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Bangor 4th of July Fireworks. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of the Bangor Waterfront, Bangor, Maine in approximate position: 44°47′27″ N, 068°46′31″ W (NAD 83).
7.5 Bar Harbor 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Bar Harbor Chamber of Commerce. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Bar Harbor Town Pier, Bar Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 44°23′31″ N, 068°12′15″ W (NAD 83).
7.6 Boothbay Harbor 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Town of Boothbay Harbor. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement.1 Local Notice to Mariners. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of McFarland Island, Boothbay Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 43°50′38″ N, 069°37′57″ W (NAD 83).
7.7 Colchester 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Town of Colchester, Recreation Department. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Bayside Beach and Mallets Bay in Colchester, Vermont at approximate position: 44°32′44″ N, 073°13′10″ W (NAD 83).
7.8 Eastport 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Eastport 4th of July Committee. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. • Location: From the Waterfront Public Pier in Eastport, Maine at approximate position: 44°54′25″ N, 066°58′55″ W (NAD 83).
7.9 Ellis Short Sand Park Trustee Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: William Burnham. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of York Beach, Maine in approximate position: 43°10′27″ N, 070°48′31″ W (NAD 83).
7.10 Hampton Beach 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Hampton Beach Village District. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Hampton Beach, New Hampshire in approximate position:

TABLE TO § 165.171—Continued

	42°54′40″ N, 070°36′25″ W (NAD 83).
7.11 Jonesport 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Jonesport 4th of July Committee. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Beals Island, Jonesport, Maine in approximate position: 44°31′18″ N, 067°36′43″ W (NAD 83)
7.12 Main Street Heritage Days 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Main Street Inc. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Reed and Reed Boat Yard, Woolwich, Maine in approximate position: 43°54′56″ N, 069°48′16″ W (NAD 83).
7.13 Portland Harbor 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Department of Parks and Recreation, Portland, Maine. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of East End Beach, Portland, Maine in approximate position: 43°40′16″ N, 070°14′44″ W (NAD 83).
7.14 St. Albans Day Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: St. Albans Area Chamber of Commerce. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: From the St. Albans Bay dock in St. Albans Bay, Vermont in the approximate position: 44°48′25″ N, 073°08′23″ W (NAD 83).
7.15 Stonington 4th of July Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Deer Isle—Stonington Chamber of Commerce. • Date: July 4th. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Two Bush Island, Stonington, Maine in approximate position: 44°08′57″ N, 068°39′54″ W (NAD 83).
7.16 Urban/EPIC Triathlon	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Tri-Maine Productions. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portland Harbor in the vicinity of East End Beach in Portland, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°40′00″ N, 070°14′20″ W. 43°40′00″ N, 070°14′00″ W. 43°40′15″ N, 070°14′29″ W. 43°40′17″ N, 070°13′22″ W.
7.17 Tri for a Cure Swim Clinics	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Maine Cancer Foundation. • Date: A two day event held on third Sunday and Thursday in July. The specific calendar dates will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 12:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portland Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of Spring Point Light within the following points (NAD 83): 43°39′01″ N, 070°13′32″ W. 43°39′07″ N, 070°13′29″ W. 43°39′06″ N, 070°13′41″ W. 43°39′01″ N, 070°13′36″ W.

TABLE TO § 165.171—Continued

7.18 Richmond Days Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Town of Richmond, Maine. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the fourth weekend of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: From a barge in the vicinity of the inner harbor, Tenants Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 44°08′42″ N, 068°27′06″ W (NAD 83).
7.19 Colchester Triathlon	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Colchester Parks and Recreation Department. • Date: A one day event on Wednesday during the last week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Malletts Bay on Lake Champlain, Vermont within the following points (NAD 83): 44°32′18″ N, 073°12′35″ W. 44°32′28″ N, 073°12′56″ W. 44°32′57″ N, 073°12′38″ W.
7.20 Peaks to Portland Swim	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Cumberland County YMCA. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the last week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 5 a.m. to 1 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portland Harbor between Peaks Island and East End Beach in Portland, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°39′20″ N, 070°11′58″ W. 43°39′45″ N, 070°13′19″ W. 43°40′11″ N, 070°14′13″ W. 43°40′08″ N, 070°14′29″ W. 43°40′00″ N, 070°14′23″ W. 43°39′34″ N, 070°13′31″ W. 43°39′13″ N, 070°11′59″ W.
7.21 Friendship Days Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Town of Friendship. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the last weekend of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of the Town Pier, Friendship Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 43°58′23″ N, 069°20′12″ W (NAD 83).
7.22 Champ Chum Swim	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Against Malaria Foundation. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the last week of July. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Lake Champlain between Thompson's Point, Vermont and Spilt Rock in Adirondack Park, New York within the following points (NAD 83): 44°16′04″ N, 073°18′19″ W. 44°16′08″ N, 073°19′17″ W.
8.0	AUGUST
8.1 Sprucewold Cabbage Island Swim	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Sprucewold Association. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the first week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Linekin Bay between Cabbage Island and Sprucewold Beach in Boothbay Harbor, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°50′37″ N, 069°36′23″ W. 43°50′37″ N, 069°36′59″ W. 43°50′16″ N, 069°36′46″ W.

TABLE TO § 165.171—Continued

	43°50′22″ N, 069°36′21″ W.
8.2 Westerlund's Landing Party Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Portside Marina. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the first weekend of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Westerlund's Landing in South Gardiner, Maine in approximate position: 44°10′19″ N, 069°45′24″ W (NAD 83).
8.3 Y-Tri Triathlon	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Plattsburgh YMCA. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the first week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Treadwell Bay on Lake Champlain in the vicinity of Point Au Roche State Park, Plattsburgh, New York within the following points (NAD 83): 44°46′30″ N, 073°23′26″ W. 44°46′17″ N, 073°23′26″ W. 44°46′17″ N, 073°23′46″ W. 44°46′29″ N, 073°23′46″ W.
8.4 Greater Burlington YMCA Lake Swim	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Greater Burlington YMCA. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters in Lake Champlain in the vicinity of North Hero Island within the following points (NAD 83): 44°46′55″ N, 073°22′14″ W. 44°47′08″ N, 073°19′05″ W. 44°46′48″ N, 073°17′13″ W. 44°46′10″ N, 073°16′39″ W. 44°41′08″ N, 073°20′58″ W. 44°41′36″ N, 073°23′01″ W.
8.5 York Beach Fire Department Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: York Beach Fire Department. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the first week in August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. • Location: In the vicinity of Short Sand Cove in York, Maine in approximate position: 43°10′27″ N, 070°36′25″ W (NAD 83).
8.6 Tri for a Cure Swim Clinics	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Maine Cancer Foundation. • Date: A multi-day training event held during July. The specific calendar dates will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portland Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of Spring Point Light within the following points (NAD 83): 43°39′01″ N, 070°13′32″ W. 43°39′07″ N, 070°13′29″ W. 43°39′06″ N, 070°13′41″ W. 43°39′01″ N, 070°13′36″ W.
8.7 Tri for a Cure Triathlon	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Maine Cancer Foundation. • Date: A one day event on Sunday during the second week in August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Portland Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of Spring Point Light within the following points (NAD 83):

TABLE TO § 165.171—Continued

	43°39′01″ N, 070°13′32″ W. 43°39′07″ N, 070°13′29″ W. 43°39′06″ N, 070°13′41″ W. 43°39′01″ N, 070°13′36″ W.
8.8 Rockland Breakwater Swim	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Pen-Bay Masters. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the fourth week of August. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters of Rockland Harbor, Maine in the vicinity of Jameson Point within the following points (NAD 83): 44°06′16″ N, 069°04′39″ W. 44°06′13″ N, 069°04′36″ W. 44°06′12″ N, 069°04′43″ W. 44°06′17″ N, 069°04′44″ W. 44°06′18″ N, 069°04′40″ W.
9.0	SEPTEMBER
9.1 Windjammer Weekend Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Town of Camden, Maine. • Date: A one day event on Friday during the first weekend of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. • Location: From a barge in the vicinity of Northeast Point, Camden Harbor, Maine in approximate position: 44°12′10″ N, 069°03′11″ W (NAD 83).
9.2 Eastport Pirate Festival Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Eastport Pirate Festival. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the second weekend of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. • Location: From the Waterfront Public Pier in Eastport, Maine at approximate position: 44°54′17″ N, 066°58′58″ W (NAD 83).
9.3 The Lobsterman Triathlon	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Tri-Maine Productions. • Date: A one day swim event on Saturday during the second weekend of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters in the vicinity of Winslow Park in South Freeport, Maine within the following points (NAD 83): 43°47′59″ N, 070°06′56″ W. 43°47′44″ N, 070°06′56″ W. 43°47′44″ N, 070°07′27″ W. 43°47′57″ N, 070°07′27″ W.
9.4 Burlington Triathlon	• Event Type: Swim Event. • Sponsor: Race Vermont. • Date: A one day swim event on Sunday during the second weekend of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. • Location: The regulated area includes all waters in the vicinity of North Beach, Burlington, Vermont within the following points (NAD 83): 44°29′31″ N, 073°14′22″ W. 44°29′12″ N, 073°14′14″ W. 44°29′17″ N, 073°14′34″ W.
9.5 Eliot Festival Day Fireworks	• Event Type: Fireworks Display. • Sponsor: Eliot Festival Day Committee. • Date: A one day event on Saturday during the fourth weekend of September. The specific calendar date will be published in the **Federal Register** via a Notice of Enforcement. • Time: 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

TABLE TO § 165.171—Continued

	• Location: In the vicinity of Eliot Town Boat Launch, Eliot, Maine in approximate position: 43°08′56″ N, 070°49′52″ W (NAD 83).

Dated: March 30, 2012.

C.L. Roberge,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Northern New England.

[FR Doc. 2012–9519 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900–AN86

Payment or Reimbursement for Emergency Services for Nonservice-Connected Conditions in Non-VA Facilities

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) ''Payment or Reimbursement for Emergency Services for Nonservice-Connected Conditions in Non-VA Facilities'' regulations to conform with a statutory change that expanded veterans' eligibility for reimbursement. Some of the revisions in this final rule are purely technical, matching the language of our regulations to the language of the revised statute, while others set out VA's policies regarding the implementation of statutory requirements. This final rule expands the qualifications for payment or reimbursement to veterans who receive emergency services in non-VA facilities, and establishes accompanying standards for the method and amount of payment or reimbursement.

DATES: This final rule is effective May 21, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Brown, Division Chief, Policy Management Department, Purchased Care at the Veterans Health Administration Center, Department of Veterans Affairs, 3773 Cherry Creek Dr. N. East Tower, Suite 485, Denver, CO 80209, (303) 331–7829. (This is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 1, 2010, Congress enacted Public Law 111–137 (2010 Act), which amended 38 U.S.C. 1725 by expanding veteran eligibility for reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished in a non-VA facility. Current VA regulations implement section 1725 in 38 CFR 17.1000 through 17.1008 under the undesignated heading ''Payment or Reimbursement for Emergency Services for Nonservice-Connected Conditions in Non-VA Facilities.'' This final rule revises §§ 17.1001, 17.1002, 17.1004, and 17.1005. These revisions eliminate certain exclusions from emergency care payment or reimbursement, and define the payment limitations for those qualifying for payment or reimbursement under the law as amended by the 2010 Act.

The 2010 Act amended 38 U.S.C. 1725(f)(2) by removing a provision that included automobile insurance in the definition of ''health-plan contract.'' Under 38 U.S.C. 1725(b)(3)(B), veterans who are covered by a health-plan contract are ineligible for VA payment or reimbursement. Thus, we are removing current 38 CFR 17.1001(a)(5), which includes automobile insurance in the definition of ''health-plan contract.'' This amendment will implement VA's authority to pay or reimburse claimants for providing emergency services to a veteran if the veteran received, or is legally eligible to receive, partial payment towards emergency services from an automobile insurer.

The 2010 Act also amended 38 U.S.C. 1725 by revising a provision that precluded certain claimants from payment or reimbursement by VA for emergency care at non-VA facilities. Parties who qualified as claimants under section 1725 prior to the 2010 Act (as implemented by VA in current 38 CFR 17.1004(a)) included veterans, the provider of the emergency treatment, or the person or organization that paid for such treatment on behalf of the veteran. Under the 2010 Act, claimants who are entitled to partial payment from a third party for providing non-VA emergency services to a veteran are no longer barred from also receiving VA payment or reimbursement for such care. Prior to the 2010 Act, section 1725(b)(3)(C) required that VA deny any claim in which a veteran has ''other contractual or legal recourse against a third party that would, in whole or in part, extinguish such liability to the provider.'' The 2010 Act removed ''or in part'' from this exclusion. In order to remove this partial payment exclusion from VA regulations, we are removing the clause ''or in part'' from § 17.1002(g) to parallel the language in current 38 U.S.C. 1725.

In addition, the 2010 Act authorized, but did not require, VA to provide repayment under section 1725 ''for emergency treatment furnished to a veteran before the date of the enactment of the [2010] Act, if the Secretary determines that, under the circumstances applicable with respect to the veteran, it is appropriate to do so.'' We interpret this provision to allow VA, through regulation, to provide retroactive reimbursement, and we are implementing this authority in new § 17.1004(f).

In a document published in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 2011 (76 FR 30598), VA proposed to amend the regulations that govern the payment or reimbursement for emergency services for nonservice-connected conditions in non-VA facilities. We provided a 60 day comment period, which ended on July 25, 2011. We received three comments from the general public.

In the proposed rule, we stated that § 17.1005 would be amended by adding new paragraphs (c) and (d). However, on December 21, 2011 (76 FR 79071), VA published an entirely separate final rule that added new paragraphs (c) and (d) to § 17.1005. Accordingly, in this final rule we are renumbering proposed § 17.1005(c) as new § 17.1005(e), and we are also renumbering proposed § 17.1005(d) as new § 17.1005(f). None of the comments received on the proposed rulemaking for this final rule addressed these paragraphs, so the discussion below is not affected by this change.

One commenter applauded VA for ''taking steps to change the reimbursement policies.'' The commenter further believes that ''it is only fair that the VA reimburse'' veterans for the emergency care they receive in non-VA hospitals, especially when the non-VA hospitals are ''better equipped to handle the injury.'' We appreciate the supportive comment on this rulemaking, and thank the commenter.

A second commenter commended VA for the proposed regulation stating that the regulation is ''in the best interest of the local health care provider, the veteran, and possibly the veteran's administration.'' We thank the commenter for taking the time to

comment and for the commenter's support of this rulemaking.

Another commenter identified perceived inconsistencies between 38 U.S.C. 1725(c)(2) and 1725(d). The commenter stated that section 1725(c)(2) contains ''a prerequisite to VA payments that the veteran or the provider of emergency treatment exhaust without success all reasonably available claims and remedies available against a third party for payment.'' The commenter then noted that, in section 1725(d), VA is given ''[a]n independent right to recover amounts paid for such treatment when a third party subsequently makes payment for the same treatment ([paragraph] (1)), a lien against any amounts recovered when a third party subsequently makes payment for the same treatment ([paragraph] (3)), and the right to notice of any subsequent payment by a third party for the same treatment ([paragraph] (4)).'' The commenter explained that the apparent inconsistencies between subsection (c) ''requiring exhaustion of remedies prior to reimbursement'' and subsection (d) ''talking about [the] right to recover subsequent third party payment, liens on subsequent third part[y] payments and [the] right to notice of third party payments'' can be resolved by ''understanding the condition precedent to VA payment being that the veteran make a demand for payment from the third party for the cost of the emergency medical treatment.'' The commenter concluded that subsection (d) should come into play after a ''rejection of the demand or an offer to pay some but not all of the reasonable and necessary emergency medical treatment.'' In order to effectively address these perceived inconsistencies, the commenter suggested changes to the regulation text that were not addressed in the proposed rulemaking.

The stated intent of one of the suggested changes would be to allow ''a demand for payment [to] satisf[y] the exhaustion of remedies requirement.'' The commenter suggested adding a new paragraph (d)(3) to § 17.1004 as a condition to receive payment or reimbursement for emergency services to state: ''The date the veteran filed a demand for payment without complete success, against a third party, for payment of such treatment.'' Current § 17.1004(d)(4) states: ''The date the veteran finally exhausted, without success, action to obtain payment or reimbursement for the treatment from a third party.'' By requiring merely that the veteran ''file[] a demand for payment without complete success'' without requiring resolution of that demand, the text suggested by the commenter would, in some circumstances, require VA to make payment or reimbursement before the third party has finally decided not to make the demanded payment. The current language in § 17.1004(d)(4) requires the exhaustion of all attempts for reimbursement or payment from the third party before the claimant files a claim with VA. This ensures that duplicative payments are not made to the claimant for the care rendered. If VA were to pay before the claimant fully exhausted his or her claim with the third party, and the third party ultimately made payment, VA would be required to seek reimbursement of its premature payment, resulting in a collection action against the claimant and unnecessary administrative costs and resource utilization. We will not amend § 17.1004 based on the commenter's suggestion because the suggested amendment could result in duplicative payments, increased costs and, ultimately, no additional benefit to the veteran. Thus, as proposed, we have retained the current language in paragraph (d)(4), renumbered as paragraph (d)(3) by this rulemaking.

Sections 1725(c)(2) and 1725(d) are not inconsistent because, even after ''the veteran or the provider of emergency treatment has exhausted without success all claims and remedies reasonably available to the veteran or provider against a third party for payment of such treatment'' and VA has provided reimbursement, a third party may subsequently, under certain circumstances, make payment for the same treatment.

The commenter also suggested that we make changes to current § 17.1002, which permits payment or reimbursement under 38 U.S.C. 1725 for emergency treatment only under certain conditions, which are specified in the regulation. One such condition bars payment if a veteran has coverage under a health-plan contract, such that the health-plan contract is responsible to pay for, or reimburse the veteran for payment of, the emergency treatment. This condition applies whether the health-plan contract's responsibility is for all or part of the cost of the emergency treatment.

The statutory authority for this paragraph is 38 U.S.C. 1725(b)(3)(B), which states that a veteran is liable for emergency treatment if he or she ''has no entitlement to care or services under a health-plan contract.'' The commenter suggested that we remove the term ''or in part'' from current § 17.1002(f). (We note that, although the commenter referred to § 17.1002(g), the December 21, 2011, rulemaking redesignated paragraph (g) as paragraph (f).) As previously stated in this rulemaking, the 2010 Act removed the term ''or in part'' from 38 U.S.C. 1725(b)(3)(C). Section 1725(b)(3)(B) had no such revision. In other words, section 1725(b)(3)(B) requires that the veteran have ''no entitlement to care or services under a health-plan contract,'' which means that any entitlement, even a partial one, bars eligibility under section 1725(b). In comparison, section 1725(b)(3)(C), as amended, requires veterans to have ''no other contractual or legal recourse against a third party that would, *in whole,* extinguish such liability to the provider'' to be eligible for reimbursement under section 1725(b). (Emphasis added.) If a veteran has a contractual or legal recourse against a third party that would, in part, extinguish liability to the provider, the veteran would not be barred from eligibility under section 1725(b). The current language of § 17.1002(f) clarifies the language of section 1725(b)(3)(B) by reiterating the veteran's liability for emergency treatment if such veteran has no health-plan contract ''in whole or in part.'' If we were to remove ''or in part,'' the provision would treat a veteran with some coverage under a health-plan contract in the same manner as one without coverage. We respectfully decline to make any changes to the regulation text based on this comment.

Finally, this rule amends current paragraph (g) of § 17.1002 by removing the words ''or in part'' to parallel the language in 38 U.S.C. 1725(b)(3)(C), and removes the partial payment exclusion from VA regulations. A commenter suggested further amending current § 17.1002(g) by dividing the paragraph into two separate paragraphs. However, the commenter's suggested revision does not contain the amendment established by the 2010 Act, which removed the term ''or in part.'' The suggested revision does not offer any substantive amendment to the language of the current paragraph (g), nor does it offer ease of readability. We, therefore, will not further amend current paragraph (g) of § 17.1002.

Based on the rationale set forth in the proposed rule and in this document, VA is adopting the proposed rule as a final rule, with the above stated renumbering change.

Effect of Rulemaking

Title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as revised by this final rule, represents the exclusive legal authority on this subject. No contrary rules or procedures are authorized. All VA guidance must be read to conform with this rulemaking if possible or, if not

possible, such guidance is superseded by this rulemaking.

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires, at 2 U.S.C. 1532, that agencies prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in an expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. This final rule will have no such effect on State, local, and tribal governments, or on the private sector.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assigns a control number for each collection of information it approves. Except for emergency approvals under 44 U.S.C. 3507(j), VA may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Current § 17.1004 contains a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). OMB previously approved the collection of information and assigned Control Number 2900–0620. Because this final rule does not alter the information collection approved by OMB under the existing control number, we are not seeking new approval.

We are inserting a citation to the OMB control number immediately after the authority citation for § 17.1004 to clarify that that section contains an approved collection of information.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) defines a ''significant regulatory action,'' which requires review by OMB, as ''any regulatory action that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.''

The economic, interagency, budgetary, legal, and policy implications of this regulatory action have been examined and it has been determined not to be a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Secretary hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as they are defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612. This final rule will not cause a significant economic impact on health care providers, suppliers, or entities since only a small portion of the business of such entities concerns VA beneficiaries. Further, under this final rule, affected small entities will be reimbursed for the expenses they incur for the emergency treatment of certain veterans. Therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), this final rule is exempt from the initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis requirements of sections 603 and 604.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance program number and title for this final rule are as follows: 64.005, Grants to States for Construction of State Home Facilities; 64.007, Blind Rehabilitation Centers; 64.008, Veterans Domiciliary Care; 64.009, Veterans Medical Care Benefits; 64.010, Veterans Nursing Home Care; 64.014, Veterans State Domiciliary Care; 64.015, Veterans State Nursing Home Care; 64.018, Sharing Specialized Medical Resources; 64.019, Veterans Rehabilitation Alcohol and Drug Dependence; 64.022, Veterans Home Based Primary Care; and 64.024, VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program.

Signing Authority

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or designee, approved this document and authorized the undersigned to sign and submit the document to the Office of the Federal Register for publication electronically as an official document of the Department of Veterans Affairs. John R. Gingrich, Chief of Staff, Department of Veterans Affairs, approved this document on April 11, 2012, for publication.

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 17

Administrative practice and procedure, Alcohol abuse, Alcoholism, Claims, Day care, Dental health, Drug abuse, Foreign relations, Government contracts, Grant programs-health, Grant programs-Veterans, Health care, Health facilities, Health professions, Health records, Homeless, Medical and dental schools, Medical devices, Medical research, Mental health programs, Nursing homes, Philippines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Scholarships and fellowships, Travel and transportation expenses, Veterans.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

Robert C. McFetridge,

Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of Veterans Affairs amends 38 CFR part 17 as follows:

PART 17—MEDICAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 501, and as noted in specific sections.

§ 17.1001 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 17.1001 by removing paragraph (a)(5).

§ 17.1002 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend § 17.1002 by removing the words ''or in part'' in paragraph (g).

■ 4. Amend § 17.1004 as follows:

■ a. Remove paragraph (d)(1).

■ b. Redesignate paragraphs (d)(2), (d)(3) and (d)(4) as new paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3), respectively.

■ c. Add paragraph (f).

■ d. Add an information collection approval parenthetical at the end of the section.

The additions read as follows:

§ 17.1004 Filing claims.

* * * * *

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (d) of this section, VA will provide retroactive payment or reimbursement for emergency treatment received by the veteran on or after July 19, 2001, but more than 90 days before May 21, 2012, if the claimant files a claim for

reimbursement no later than 1 year after May 21, 2012.

* * * * *

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements in this section under control number 2900–0620.)

■ 5. Amend § 17.1005 by adding paragraphs (e) and (f), to read as follows:

§ 17.1005 Payment limitations.

* * * * *

(e) If an eligible veteran under § 17.1002 has contractual or legal recourse against a third party that would only partially extinguish the veteran's liability to the provider of emergency treatment, then:

(1) VA will be the secondary payer;

(2) Subject to the limitations of this section, VA will pay the difference between the amount VA would have paid under this section for the cost of the emergency treatment and the amount paid (or payable) by the third party; and

(3) The provider will consider the combined payment under paragraph (c)(2) of this section as payment in full and extinguish the veteran's liability to the provider.

(f) VA will not reimburse a claimant under this section for any deductible, copayment or similar payment that the veteran owes the third party.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9265 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 501

Authority To Manufacture and Distribute Postage Evidencing Systems

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service is adopting an editorial revision of the rules concerning inventory controls for Postage Evidencing Systems (PES). These changes are intended to clarify the rules, and reflect a change in the name of the office responsible for enforcing them.

DATES: This rule is effective May 21, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marlo Kay Ivey, Business Programs Specialist, Payment Technology, U.S. Postal Service, at 202–268–7613.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 1, 2011, the Postal Service proposed an editorial revision of the rules governing the inventory control processes of PES provided to customers by manufacturers or distributors. The office formerly known as Postage Technology Management (PTM) is now known as Payment Technology, making it necessary to modify the numerous references to PTM in 39 CFR 501.14 to reflect the new name. In addition, the Postal Service believed it was appropriate to take this opportunity to make a number of minor editorial changes throughout § 501.14 to improve its clarity. None of these changes was intended to modify the substantive requirements of the section. No comments were received concerning this proposal. Accordingly, the proposed revision to § 501.14 is adopted without further changes.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 501

Administrative practice and procedure.

Accordingly, 39 CFR part 501 is amended as follows:

PART 501—AUTHORIZATION TO MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTE POSTAGE EVIDENCING SYSTEMS

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 501 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 101, 401, 403, 404, 410, 2601, 2605, Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (Pub. L. 95–452, as amended); 5 U.S.C. App. 3.

■ 2. Section 501.14 is revised to read as follows:

§ 501.14 Postage Evidencing System inventory control processes.

(a) Each authorized provider of Postage Evidencing Systems must permanently hold title to all Postage Evidencing Systems that it manufactures or distributes, except those purchased by the Postal Service or distributed outside the United States.

(b) An authorized provider must maintain sufficient facilities for and records of the business relationship, distribution, control, storage, maintenance, repair, replacement, and destruction or disposal of all Postage Evidencing Systems and their components to enable accurate accounting and location thereof throughout the entire life cycle of each Postage Evidencing System. A complete record shall entail a list by serial number of all Postage Evidencing Systems manufactured or distributed showing all movements of each system from the time that it is produced until it is scrapped, and the reading of the ascending register each time the system is checked into or out of service. These records must be available for inspection by Postal Service officials at any time during business hours.

(c) To ensure adequate control over Postage Evidencing Systems, plans for the following subjects must be submitted for prior approval, in writing, to the office of Payment Technology.

(1) *Service procedures for all Postage Evidencing Systems*—these are procedures to address the process to be used for new Postage Evidencing Systems as well as those previously leased to another customer.

(2) *Transportation and storage of Postage Evidencing Systems*—these are procedures that provide reasonable precautions to prevent use by unauthorized individuals. Providers must ship all postage meters by Postal Service Registered Mail® service unless given written permission by the Postal Service to use another carrier. The provider must demonstrate that the alternative delivery carrier employs security procedures equivalent to those for Registered Mail service.

(3) *Postage Evidencing System examination/inspection procedures and schedule*—the provider is required to perform postage meter examinations or inspections based on an approved schedule. Failure to complete the postage meter examination or inspections by the due date may result in the Postal Service requiring the provider to disable the meter's resetting capability. If necessary, the Postal Service shall notify the customer that the postage meter is to be removed from service and the authorization to use a Postage Evidencing System revoked, following the procedures for revocation specified by regulation. The Postal Service shall notify the provider to remove the postage meter from the customer's location.

(4) *Out-of-service procedures for a nonfaulty Postage Evidencing System*—these procedures must be used when the system is to be removed from service for any reason.

(5) *Postage Evidencing System repair process*—any physical or electronic access to the internal components of a postage meter, as well as any access to software or security parameters, must be conducted within an approved facility under the provider's direct control and active supervision. To prevent unauthorized use, the provider or any third party acting on its behalf must keep secure any equipment or other component that can be used to open or access the internal, electronic, or secure components of a postage meter.

(6) *Handling procedures for faulty meters*—the provider must maintain handling procedures for faulty meters, including those that are inoperable, mis-

registering, have unreadable registers, inaccurately reflect their current status, show any evidence of possible tampering or abuse, and those for which there is any indication that the postage meter has some mechanical or electrical malfunction of any critical security component, such as any component the improper operation of which could adversely affect Postal Service revenues, or of any memory component, or that affects the accuracy of the registers or the accuracy of the value printed.

(7) *Lost or stolen postage meter procedures*—the provider must promptly report to the Postal Service the loss or theft of any postage meter or the recovery of any lost or stolen postage meter. Such notification to the Postal Service will be made by completing and filing a standardized lost and stolen meter incident report within 10 calendar days of the provider's determination of a meter loss, theft, or recovery.

(8) *Postage meter destruction*—when required, the postage meter must be rendered completely inoperable by the destruction process and associated postage; printing dies and components must be destroyed. Manufacturers or distributors of meters must submit the proposed destruction method; a schedule listing the postage meters to be destroyed, by serial number and model; and the proposed time and place of destruction to Payment Technology for approval prior to any meter destruction. Providers must record and retain the serial numbers of the meters to be destroyed and provide a list of such serial numbers in electronic form in accordance with Postal Service requirements for meter accounting and tracking systems. Providers must give sufficient advance notice of the destruction to allow Payment Technology to schedule observation by its designated representative who shall verify that the destruction is performed in accordance with a Postal Service-approved method or process. To the extent that the Postal Service elects not to observe a particular destruction, the provider must submit a certification of destruction, including the serial number(s), to the Postal Service within 5 calendar days of destruction. These requirements for meter destruction apply to all postage meters, Postage Evidencing Systems, and postal security devices included as a component of a Postage Evidencing System.

(d) If the provider uses a third party to perform functions that may have an impact upon a Postage Evidencing System (especially its security), including, but not limited to, business relationships, repair, maintenance, and disposal of Postage Evidencing Systems, Payment Technology must be advised in advance of all aspects of the relationship, as they relate to the custody and control of Postage Evidencing Systems and must specifically authorize in writing the proposed arrangement between the parties.

(1) Postal Service authorization of a third-party relationship to perform specific functions applies only to the functions stated in the written authorization but may be amended to embrace additional functions.

(2) No third-party relationship shall compromise the Postage Evidencing System, or its components, including, but not limited to, the hardware, software, communications, and security components, or of any security-related system with which it interfaces, including, but not limited to, the resetting system, reporting systems, and Postal Service support systems. The functions of the third party with respect to a Postage Evidencing System, its components, and the systems with which it interfaces are subject to the same scrutiny as the equivalent functions of the provider.

(3) Any authorized third party must keep adequate facilities for and records of Postage Evidencing Systems and their components in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. All such facilities and records are subject to inspection by Postal Service representatives, insofar as they are used to distribute, control, store, maintain, repair, replace, destroy, or dispose of Postage Evidencing Systems.

(4) The provider must ensure that any party acting on its behalf in any of the functions described in paragraph (b) of this section maintains adequate facilities, records, and procedures for the security of the Postage Evidencing Systems. Deficiencies in the operations of a third party relating to the custody and control of Postage Evidencing Systems, unless corrected in a timely manner, can place at risk a provider's approval to manufacture and/or distribute Postage Evidencing Systems.

(5) The Postal Service reserves the right to review all aspects of any relationship if it appears that the relationship poses a threat to Postage Evidencing System security and may require the provider to take appropriate corrective action. By entering into any relationship under this section, the provider is not relieved of any responsibility to the Postal Service, and such must be stated in any memorialization of the relationship.

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Legal Policy & Legislative Advice.

[FR Doc. 2012–9534 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2012–0118; FRL–9662–4]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alabama: Removal of State Low-Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement for the Birmingham Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking final action to approve a revision to the Alabama State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), on January 10, 2012, for parallel processing. ADEM submitted the final version of the SIP revision on March 2, 2012. The revision modifies Alabama's SIP to move Chapter 335–3–20 ''Control of Fuels,'' which includes the regulation that governs the State's 7.0 pounds per square inch (psi) requirement for the low-Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) fuel program in Jefferson and Shelby Counties (hereafter referred to as the ''Birmingham Area'') from the active measures portion of the Alabama SIP to the contingency measures portions of the maintenance plans for the Birmingham Area for the ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or standards), and of the proposed maintenance plans for the 1997 annual fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) standards, and the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standards, when those actions are finalized. The change to the SIP will result in the federal RVP requirement of 7.8 psi applying for the Birmingham Area. EPA is approving this SIP revision because the State has demonstrated that it is consistent with section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: This final rule is effective April 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R04–OAR–2012–0118. All documents in the docket are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* Web site. Although listed in the electronic docket, some information is not publicly available, i.e., confidential business

information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy for public inspection during normal business hours at the Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sean Lakeman, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–9043. Mr. Lakeman can also be reached via electronic mail at *lakeman.sean@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. What is the background for this final action?
II. What is the effect of this action?
III. What is EPA's final action?
IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for this final action?

On March 2, 2012, ADEM submitted a revision to the Alabama SIP to move the state-level RVP requirement of 7.0 psi from the active measures portions of the SIP to the contingency measures portions of the SIP. The applicable RVP requirement would then be the federal 7.8 psi requirement and the 7.0 psi state-level requirement would be a part of the maintenance plans as contingency measures for the NAAQS discussed above. The State is not seeking a change to the federal RVP requirements of 7.8 psi that are applicable to the Birmingham Area.

Section 211(h) of the CAA requires EPA to set a maximum RVP standard of 9.0 psi during the high ozone season, which is defined as June 1st through September 15th of each year. *See also* 40 CFR 80.27. The CAA provides for more stringent requirements to be established for ozone nonattainment areas. In accordance with CAA section 211(h), EPA established a two-phase reduction in high ozone season commercial gasoline volatility. These rules focus on reducing gasoline emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC). Phase I was applicable to calendar years 1989 through 1991. Depending on the state and month, gasoline RVP was not to exceed 10.5 psi, 9.5 psi, or 9.0 psi. *See* 54 FR 11868 (March 22, 1989). Phase II was applicable to calendar years 1992 and later. Depending on the state and month, gasoline RVP may not exceed 9.0 psi or 7.8 psi. *See* 55 FR 23658 (June 11, 1990). A current listing of the RVP requirements for states can be found on EPA's Web site at: *http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/gasolinefuels/volatility/standards.htm*.

The Birmingham Area was originally classified as a 1-hour ozone nonattainment area by EPA on March 3, 1978 (43 FR 8962). The Birmingham nonattainment Area at that time was geographically defined as Jefferson County, Alabama. On November 6, 1991, by operation of law under section 181(a) of the CAA, EPA classified the Birmingham nonattainment area as a marginal nonattainment area for the 1-hour ozone NAAQS and added Shelby County to the nonattainment area (56 FR 56693). The nonattainment classification for the Birmingham marginal ozone area was based on ambient air sampling measurements for ozone made during 1987–1989. As an ozone nonattainment area, the Birmingham Area was subject to the federal RVP requirements of 7.8 psi for both Jefferson and Shelby Counties.

Section 211(c)(4)(C) of the CAA allows states to seek a waiver from EPA to adopt into the federally-approved SIP, a state fuel program that is more stringent than federal requirements. Subsequently, in 2001, EPA approved a state fuel program that imposed a 7.0 psi requirement for this area, under section 211(c)(4)(C) of the CAA. The low-RVP fuel program required that all gasoline sold during the control period (June 1st through September 15th) in the Birmingham Area contain a maximum RVP of 7.0 psi.

The Birmingham Area subsequently attained the 1-hour ozone NAAQS and was redesignated for that NAAQS on March 12, 2004. *See* 69 FR 11798. At that time, ADEM included the 7.0 psi RVP requirement in its maintenance plan. Thereafter, the Birmingham Area was designated as a nonattainment for the more stringent 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, effective June 15, 2004 (69 FR 23858). On May 12, 2006 (71 FR 27631), the Birmingham Area was redesignated to attainment for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS.[1] As part of the requirement to be redesignated to attainment, ADEM developed a maintenance plan pursuant to CAA section 175A(a) that demonstrated the Area would maintain the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS for at least 10 years after redesignation. In that maintenance demonstration, ADEM, in its emissions projections, adopted a conservative approach to the fuel requirement in the Area by assuming a high ozone season RVP requirement of 9.0 psi as opposed to 7.0 psi.[2] The State demonstrated that the Area could continue to maintain the ozone NAAQS with the 9.0 psi requirement.

EPA's primary consideration for determining the approvability of Alabama's SIP revision is whether this requested action complies with section 110(l) of the CAA. Section 110(l) of the CAA states:

> *Plan Revision*—Each revision to an implementation plan submitted by a State under this chapter shall be adopted by such State after reasonable notice and public hearing. The Administrator shall not approve a revision of a plan if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 7501 of this title), or any other applicable requirement of this chapter. 42 U.S.C. 7410(l).

Alabama's March 2, 2012, SIP revision requested only that the state-level requirement of 7.0 psi be moved from the active measures portions of the Alabama SIP to the contingency measures portions of the maintenance plans for the ozone NAAQS, the annual 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ standards and the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standards. Because the RVP requirements currently are a part of the SIP, the revision must meet the requirements of CAA section 110(l). Therefore, as part of Alabama's SIP revision request to change its RVP requirement, Alabama must demonstrate that the revision will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any of the NAAQS or any other applicable requirement of the CAA.

Developing what is necessary for a SIP revision to comply with section

[1] On March 12, 2008, EPA promulgated a revised 8-hour ozone NAAQS—also known as the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Currently, the Agency is reviewing individual area's compliance with the revised 8-hour ozone NAAQS and anticipates completing a designation process in the Spring of 2012. Today's rulemaking is not related to the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, however, EPA notes that 2008–2010 and preliminary 2009–2011 monitoring data suggests that the Birmingham Area is attaining the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

[2] The Birmingham Area was also designated nonattainment for the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ and the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. In association with these redesignation requests, EPA proposed to approve maintenance plans which assume a high ozone season RVP requirement of 7.8 psi as opposed to the State requirement of 7.0 psi. Throughout this rulemaking, EPA's reference to the maintenance plans for the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ and 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS is in reference to the proposed maintenance plans because these plans have been proposed for approval by EPA but have not yet been finalized.

110(l) is a case-by-case determination based upon the circumstances of each revision. EPA interprets 110(l) as applying to all NAAQS that are in effect, including those that have been promulgated but for which the EPA has not yet made designations. The specific elements of the SIP revision depend on the circumstances and emissions analyses. The State's request does not involve a modification of the 7.8 psi federal RVP requirement, which is separately applicable by federal regulation (40 CFR 80.27) to both Jefferson and Shelby Counties. On March 5, 2012, EPA published a proposed rulemaking to approve the January 10, 2012, SIP revision under parallel processing. *See* 77 FR 13055. The proposed rulemaking considered the potential impacts with regard to a difference in RVP requirements for the Birmingham Area between the state-level requirement of 7.0 psi and the federal-level requirement of 7.8 psi.

Alabama's March 2, 2012, SIP revision included an evaluation of the impact that the removal of the 7.0 psi state-level RVP requirement would have on the applicable NAAQS. For the purposes of this change, EPA made the preliminary determination that the applicable NAAQS [3] of interest for the noninterference demonstration required by section 110(l) of the CAA are the ozone, particulate matter and nitrogen oxides (NO_2) standards because the RVP requirements result primarily in emissions benefits for VOCs and nitrogen oxides (NO_X). VOCs and NO_X emissions are precursors for ozone and particulate matter, and NO_2 is a component of NO_X. Information regarding the State's analysis is provided in the EPA's March 5, 2012, proposed rulemaking. There are no emissions reductions attributable to the emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), lead and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) from RVP requirements. As a result, there is no information indicating the revision would have any impact on those NAAQS. Additionally, the Birmingham Area is currently designated attainment for the CO, lead and SO_2 NAAQS, and is continuing to attain these standards. Therefore, the analysis in the March 5, 2012, rulemaking focused on the impact of Alabama's changes to the RVP requirements on the ozone, particulate matter and NO_2 NAAQS. *See* 77 FR 13055.

EPA's March 5, 2012 (77 FR 13055), proposed approval was contingent upon Alabama providing EPA with a final SIP revision that was not changed significantly from the January 10, 2012, revision. Alabama provided its final SIP revision on March 2, 2012. There were no significant changes made to the final submittal. There are minor differences between the draft and final SIP submittals due to changes made by ADEM in response to comments made by EPA during the public comment period. EPA received no adverse comments on the March 5, 2012, proposed rulemaking.

II. What is the effect of this action?

The action being finalized today will remove the 7.0 psi requirement from the active portion of the Alabama SIP to the contingency measures portion of the maintenance plans for the ozone, and the proposed maintenance plans for the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ and 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, if finalized. This change will result in the federal RVP requirement of 7.8 psi applying for the Birmingham Area.

III. What is EPA's final action?

EPA is taking final action to approve Alabama's March 2, 2012, SIP revision regarding the State's regulation at Chapter 335–3–20 ''Control of Fuels'' which identifies Alabama's 7.0 psi requirement for the low-RVP fuel program in the Birmingham Area (i.e., Jefferson and Shelby Counties). Specifically, Alabama's March 2, 2012, SIP revision moves the State's 7.0 psi requirement for low-RVP fuel program in the Birmingham Area from the active measures portion to the contingency measures portions of the maintenance plans for ozone standards, and the proposed maintenance plans for the annual 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ standard and the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard, if finalized. This final will result in applicability of the federal RVP requirement of 7.8 psi for the Birmingham Area.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(d), EPA finds there is good cause for this action to become effective immediately upon publication. This is because a delayed effective date is unnecessary and will eliminate any uncertainty as to which fuel requirement refiners that supply fuel to the Area must adhere to for the summer of 2012. The immediate effective date for this action is authorized under both 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), which provides that rulemaking actions may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the rule grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction, and section 553(d)(3), which allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule. The purpose of the 30-day waiting period prescribed in section 553(d) is to give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior and prepare before the final rule takes effect. Today's rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, today's rule will provide refiners time to plan for and supply fuel to the area. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) for this action to become effective on the date of publication of this action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and

[3] The six NAAQS that EPA establishes health and welfare based standards are CO, lead, NO_2, ozone, particulate matter, and SO_2.

• Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 19, 2012. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (*See* section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements and Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: April 11, 2012.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart B—Alabama

■ 2. Section 52.50(c) is amended by revising the heading for ''Chapter No. 335–3–20,'' and the entries for ''Section 335–3–20–.01,'' ''Section 335–3–20–.02,'' and ''Section 335–3–20-.03'' to read as follows:

§ 52.50 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA APPROVED ALABAMA REGULATIONS

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter No. 335–3–20 Reserved				
Section 335–3–20–.01	Reserved	4/3/12	4/20/12 [Insert citation of publication].	
Section 335–3–20–.02	Reserved	4/3/12	4/20/12 [Insert citation of publication].	
Section 335–3–20–.03	Reserved	4/3/12	4/20/12 [Insert citation of publication].	

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9446 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2011–0944; FRL–9648–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats; Adjusted Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving into the Illinois State Implementation Plan (SIP) an adjusted standard for Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats (Crownline) at its West Frankfort, Illinois facility. On June 10, 2011, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) submitted to EPA for approval an adjustment to the general rule, Use of Organic Material Rule, commonly known as the eight pound per hour (8 lb/hr) rule, as it applies to emissions of volatile organic matter (VOM) from Crownline's manufacturing facility. The adjusted standard relieves Crownline from being subject to the general rule for VOM emissions from its West Frankfort facility. EPA is approving this SIP revision because it will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

DATES: This direct final rule will be effective June 19, 2012, unless EPA receives adverse comments by May 21, 2012. If adverse comments are received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2011–0944, by one of the following methods:

1. *www.regulations.gov:* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
2. *Email: blakley.pamela@epa.gov.*
3. *Fax:* (312)692–2450.
4. *Mail:* Pamela Blakley, Chief, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.
5. *Hand Delivery:* Pamela Blakley, Chief, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Regional Office normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Regional Office official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2011–0944. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through *www.regulations.gov* or email. The www.regulations.gov Web site is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through *www.regulations.gov* your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. We recommend that you telephone Carolyn Persoon, Environmental Engineer, at (312)353–8290, before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Persoon, Environmental Engineer, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312)353–8290, *persoon.carolyn@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

I. What is EPA's analysis of Crownline's adjusted standard?
II. What action is EPA taking?
III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is EPA's analysis of Crownline's adjusted standard?

Background of the 8 lb/hr Rule and the Adjusted Standard

EPA approved the VOM general 8 lb/hr rule into the Illinois SIP on February 21, 1980 (45 FR 11472). The rule states that ''no person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lb/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission source * * *'' The basis for this rule is prevention of ground-level ozone formation in order to meet the ozone NAAQS.

Crownline filed a petition for an adjusted standard on December 5, 2003, in accordance with section 28.1 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5/28.1, and Illinois' regulations at 35 Ill. Adm. Code section 215. Section 28.1 sets out the factors that a petitioner must demonstrate to justify an adjusted standard. Crownline filed the petition describing the factors relating to its West Frankfort facility that are substantially and significantly different from the factors relied on in adopting the general rule, specifically that the general rule did not take into account the specific operations needed to make fiberglass boats. Crownline also provided an air quality impact analysis to support its petition. On April 23, 2004, the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) held a public hearing on the petition in West Frankfort, Illinois where testimony was given to support Crownline's petition. A final order by the IPCB granted Crownline an adjusted standard on July 22, 2004. Among other things, the IPCB order stated that Crownline must operate in full compliance with the Federal Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) limits on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for the specific production of fiberglass boats.

Analysis of SIP Revision for the Adjusted Standard

EPA's approval is based on consideration of whether the adjusted standard meets the requirements of section 1l0(l) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. 4202(l). In particular, EPA considered whether exempting Crownline's West Frankfort facility from compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.301 will impact Illinois' ability to attain and maintain the ozone NAAQS in the area in which the facility is located.

Under CAA section 110(l) the state must show that the SIP revision will not interfere with attainment and maintenance of both existing eight-hour ozone standards, which would be 75 parts per billion (ppb) promulgated in 2008 and the 84 ppb promulgated in 1997. The monitor closest to Crownline's West Frankfort facility is located in Hamilton County, Illinois. This monitor has been and currently is attaining the eight-hour ozone standards with a design value of 68 ppb for the 2008–2010 design period. See EPA's Web site on design values for ozone at *http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/values.html.* The IPCB order granting Crownline an adjusted standard became effective in July 2004 and Crownline has been operating in accordance with this adjusted standard since that time. As noted, the 2008–2010 design value for Hamilton County shows that the county is attaining the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard with Crownline operating in accordance with the adjusted standard. Thus, Crownline's facility in West Frankfort, Illinois has not been interfering with attainment.

To support its petition, Crownline did a conservative analysis of emissions to determine an approximate ozone contribution that would result from it operating at the maximum capacity which Crownline is allowed in its approved title V permit. EPA reviewed Crownline's analysis for the one-hour ozone standard and applied this analysis to the eight-hour ozone standard. When adding the potential contribution from Crownline to the existing monitored design value of 68 ppb, the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard of 75 ppb is still maintained even at the facility's maximum permitted emissions allowance.

Although Crownline is not required to comply with the 8 lb/hour rule, Crownline is required to operate its facility in compliance with Federal regulations of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

for Boat Manufacturing set forth at 40 CFR part 63 subpart VVVV. These regulations establish emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) at new and existing boat manufacturing facilities with resin and gel coat operations, carpet and fabric adhesive operations, or aluminum recreational boat surface coating operations and require certain operational practices, recordkeeping, and emission limits for HAPs. EPA promulgated these regulations under section 112(d) of the CAA, which contains the MACT requirement.[1] Styrene is the VOM emitted from Crownline's West Frankfort facility and styrene is also a HAP. The emissions of styrene from Crownline's West Frankfort facility are from two different types of operations: (1) Lamination process which uses a resin applied by non-atomized spray, and (2) open molding, resistant and/or high strength gel-coat. The MACT requires emission limits on the materials used in these processes, with HAPs content limited to 35% for the resin applied by non-atomized guns, and 33.4% HAPs for the gelcoat composition. These emission limits are enforceable VOM limits for the West Frankfort Facility.

II. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is approving into the Illinois SIP an adjusted standard of the 8 lb/hr general rule for VOM for Crownline. The adjusted standard sets an alternative permanent and enforceable VOM limit for Crownline that are the emission limits set in the Federal MACT (40 CFR part 63 subpart VVVV) specific to fiberglass boat manufacturing. The amendment to Illinois' SIP adding the adjusted standard is approvable because the adjusted standard will not interfere with attaining or maintaining the 75 ppb ozone standard as prescribed by section 110(l) of the CAA.

We are publishing this action without prior proposal because we view this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the state plan amendment if relevant adverse written comments are filed. This rule will be effective June 19, 2012 without further notice unless we receive relevant adverse written comments by May 21, 2012. If we receive such comments, we will withdraw this action before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed action. EPA will not institute a second comment period. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. Please note that if EPA receives an adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment. If we do not receive any comments, this action will be effective June 19, 2012.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 19, 2012. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. Parties with objections to this direct final rule are encouraged to file a comment in response to the parallel notice of proposed rulemaking for this action published in the proposed rules section of today's **Federal Register**, rather than file an immediate petition for judicial review of this direct final rule, so that EPA can withdraw this direct final rule and address the comment in the proposed rulemaking. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by

[1] ''Emission standards promulgated under this subsection shall require the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants subject to this section.'' Section 112(d)(2).

reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 29, 2012.

Susan Hedman,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart O—Illinois

■ 2. Section 52.720 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(190) to read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(190) On June 10, 2011, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency submitted a revision to its state implementation plan. The revision to the SIP allows an adjusted standard to the general rule, Use of Organic Material Rule, known as the eight pound per hour (8 lb/hr) rule, for volatile organic matter, for Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats manufacturing facility located in West Frankfort, Illinois. The adjusted standard is that the facility takes an alternative standard of the emission limit requirements set forth in the MACT under 40 CFR part 63 subpart VVVV as published in 40 CFR Part 63 (§ 63.1200 to end) revised as of July 1, 2002.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) July 22, 2004, Opinion and Order of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, AS–04–01, (identified in error as July 22, 2002 in the document heading), effective July 22, 2004.

(ii) Additional material.

(A) Letter from Laurel L. Kroack, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, to Cheryl Newton, EPA, dated September 2, 2011, identifying that due to an ownership change to Crownline Boats, the Board transferred the adjusted standard to Leisure Properties LLC D/B/A Crownline Boats, which is the successor to Crownline Boats, by Board order AS04–l, effective October 7, 2010.

[FR Doc. 2012–9440 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–1018; FRL–9340–5]

Quizalofop Ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of quizalofop ethyl in or on multiple commodities which are identified and discussed later in this document. This regulation additionally removes established tolerances on canola seed and canola meal, as they will be superseded by new tolerances. Finally, this regulation removes several time-limited tolerances, as they have expired. Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR–4) requested these tolerances, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective April 20, 2012. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before June 19, 2012, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–1018. All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available at *http://www.regulations.gov*. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available in the electronic docket at *http://www.regulations.gov,* or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. The Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Nollen, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 305–7390; email address: *nollen.laura@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to those engaged in the following activities:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of EPA's tolerance regulations at 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Printing Office's e-CFR site at *http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl*. To access the harmonized test guidelines referenced in this document electronically, please go to *http://www.epa.gov/ocspp* and select ''Test Methods and Guidelines,'' which is listed under ''Documents related to our mission.''

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–1018 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing, and must be

received by the Hearing Clerk on or before June 19, 2012. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing that does not contain any CBI for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit a copy of your non-CBI objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–1018, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Delivery:* OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. Deliveries are only accepted during the Docket Facility's normal hours of operation (8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays). Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

II. Summary of Petitioned-For Tolerances

In the **Federal Register** of February 25, 2011 (76 FR 10584) (FRL–8863–3), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408(d)(3) of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition, PP 0E7802, by IR–4, 500 College Road East, Suite 201W, Princeton, NJ 08540. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.441 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide quizalofop ethyl, ethyl-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy]propanoate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on rapeseed subgroup 20A, except flax, seed at 1.0 parts per million (ppm); gold of pleasure, meal at 1.5 ppm; crambe, meal at 1.5 ppm; sorghum, grain at 0.2 ppm; sorghum, forage at 0.2 ppm; sorghum, stover at 0.35 ppm; and sorghum, aspirated grain at 1.0 ppm. The petition additionally requested that EPA amend tolerances in 40 CFR 180.441 by removing the established tolerance for canola, seed at 1.0 ppm from the table in paragraph (a)(3), as the individual tolerance will be superseded by inclusion in rapeseed subgroup 20A, except flax, seed. The petition also proposed to remove the tolerances in § 180.441(a)(4), as these tolerances expired on June 14, 1999.

The petition, PP 0E7802, also proposed to amend 40 CFR 180.441 by combining the tables for sections (a)(1) and (a)(3) into one table under section (a)(1), and by removing section (a)(3). It further proposed to revise the tolerance expression under section (a)(1). The petition, PP 0E7802, additionally proposed to revise the tolerance expression under section (a)(2).

Finally, PP 0E7802 proposed to revise the tolerance expression under section (c). That notice referenced a summary of the petition prepared on behalf of IR–4 by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, the registrant, which is available to the public in the docket, *http://www.regulations.gov.* There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

Based upon review of the data supporting the petitions, EPA has revised the proposed tolerance level and/or commodity definition for several commodities. The Agency has also removed the established tolerance on canola, meal, as the data were used to establish a tolerance on rapeseed meal, the preferred commodity terminology. The reasons for these changes are explained in Unit IV.C.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue * * *.''

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, and the factors specified in section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for quizalofop ethyl including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with quizalofop ethyl follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children.

Quizalofop ethyl has low acute toxicity via the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. It is not an eye or dermal irritant nor a skin sensitizer. The liver has been identified as the target organ, as evidenced by increased liver weights and histopathological changes in the liver. There were no effects observed in the oral toxicity studies that could be attributable to a single-dose exposure and no observed toxicity in a subchronic dermal toxicity study in rabbits. Following subchronic oral exposures, decreased body weight gains, increased liver weight and centrilobular liver cell enlargement were noted in rats, and an increased incidence of testicular atrophy was noted in dogs. A combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study in rats noted an increased incidence of centrilobular enlargement of the liver in both sexes and mild anemia in males. No treatment-related effects on brain weight or histopathology of the nervous system were observed in studies that measured those endpoints.

In developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, maternal effects, including decreased body weight gains and food consumption, were noted at a level that did not result in developmental effects. In the 2-generation reproduction study in rats, maternal effects including decreased body weight and body weight gains were noted at the same dose level that resulted in prenatal and postnatal effects (decreased percentage of pups born alive and decreased pup weights).

Carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice disclosed no more than very limited data suggestive of a potential for carcinogenic risk. No evidence of carcinogenicity was seen in female mice and in male or female rats. Liver tumors were found in male mice. However,

these tumors were seen only at an excessive dose, occurred at low incidence, showed marginal statistical significance at the high dose (no dose response), and were not accompanied with corroborative pre-neoplastic lesions. Further, liver tumors are common and occur with a high degree of variability in male mice. In addition, mutagenicity studies conducted on quizalofop ethyl did not demonstrate evidence of mutagenic potential. Consequently, there is no concern for the carcinogenicity following exposure to quizalofop ethyl.

Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by quizalofop ethyl as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed -adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies can be found at *http://www.regulations.gov* in document: ''Quizalofop-P-ethyl: Human Health Risk Assessment for New Uses on Sorghum, Rapeseed Crop Group 20 A, and Field Corn,'' at pp. 33–34 in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–1018.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) and the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL). Uncertainty/safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level—generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a reference dose (RfD)—and a safe margin of exposure (MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/riskassess.htm.*

A summary of the toxicological endpoints for quizalofop ethyl used for human risk assessment is shown in the Table of this unit.

TABLE —SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGICAL DOSES AND ENDPOINTS FOR QUIZALOFOP ETHYL FOR USE IN HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

Exposure/scenario	Point of departure and uncertainty/safety factors	RfD, PAD, LOC for risk assessment	Study and toxicological effects
Acute dietary (All populations).	No appropriate endpoint was identified. There were no effects observed in oral toxicity studies that could be attributed to a single-dose exposure.		
Chronic dietary (All populations).	NOAEL = 0.9 mg/kg/day ... UF_A = 10x UF_H = 10x FQPA SF = 1x	Chronic RfD = 0.009 mg/kg/day. cPAD = 0.009 mg/kg/day.	Chronic toxicity/Carcinogenicity study in rats. LOAEL = 3.7 mg/kg/day based on increased incidence of centrilobular enlargement of the liver in both sexes and mild anemia in males.
Cancer (Oral, dermal, inhalation).	No concern as to human carcinogenicity.		

UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies). UF_H = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies). FQPA SF = Food Quality Protection Act Safety Factor. PAD = population adjusted dose (a = acute, c = chronic). RfD = reference dose. Mg/kg/day= milligrams/kilograms/day.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to quizalofop ethyl, EPA considered exposure under the petitioned-for tolerances as well as all existing quizalofop ethyl tolerances in 40 CFR 180.441. EPA assessed dietary exposures from quizalofop ethyl in food as follows:

i. *Acute exposure.* Quantitative acute dietary exposure and risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide, if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1-day or single exposure. No such effects were identified in the toxicological studies for quizalofop ethyl; therefore, a quantitative acute dietary exposure assessment is unnecessary.

ii. *Chronic exposure.* In conducting the chronic dietary exposure assessment EPA used the food consumption data from the USDA 1994–1996 and 1998 Continuing Surveys of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII). As to residue levels in food, EPA incorporated tolerance-level residues and 100 percent crop treated (PCT) for all commodities.

iii. *Cancer.* Based on the data summarized in Unit III.A., EPA has concluded that there is no concern with regard to carcinogenicity. Therefore, a dietary exposure assessment for the purpose of assessing cancer risk is not needed.

iv. *Anticipated residue and PCT information.* EPA did not use anticipated residue and/or PCT information in the dietary assessment for quizalofop ethyl. Tolerance level residues and/or 100 PCT were assumed for all food commodities.

2. *Dietary exposure from drinking water.* The Agency used screening level water exposure models in the dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment for quizalofop ethyl in drinking water. These simulation models take into account data on the physical, chemical, and fate/transport characteristics of quizalofop ethyl. Further information regarding EPA drinking water models used in pesticide exposure assessment can be found at *http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/index.htm.*

Based on the Pesticide Root Zone Model/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) and Screening Concentration in Ground Water (SCI–GROW) models, the estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of quizalofop ethyl for chronic exposures for non-cancer assessments are estimated to be 2 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 1.29 ppb for ground water.

Modeled estimates of drinking water concentrations were directly entered into the dietary exposure model. For chronic dietary risk assessment, the

water concentration of value 2 ppb was used to assess the contribution to drinking water.

3. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term ''residential exposure'' is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets). Quizalofop ethyl is not registered for any specific use patterns that would result in residential exposure.

4. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA has not found quizalofop ethyl to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and quizalofop ethyl does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed that quizalofop ethyl does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative.*

D. Safety Factor for Infants and Children

1. *In general.* Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the FQPA Safety Factor (SF). In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* The quizalofop ethyl toxicity database is adequate to evaluate potential increased susceptibility of infants and children, and includes developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and a 2-generation reproduction study in rats. In developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, maternal effects, including decreased body weight gains and food consumption, were noted (100 mg/kg/day for rats and 60 mg/kg/day for rabbits) in the absence of developmental effects. In the 2-generation reproduction study in rats, maternal effects (decreased body weight and body weight gains) were noted at 20 mg/kg/day, the same dose level that resulted in prenatal and postnatal effects (decreased percentage of pups born alive and decreased pup weights).

3. *Conclusion.* EPA has determined that reliable data show the safety of infants and children would be adequately protected if the FQPA SF were reduced to 1X. That decision is based on the following findings:

i. The toxicity database for quizalofop ethyl is complete except for acute and subchronic neurotoxicity testing. Recent changes to 40 CFR part 158 imposed new data requirements for acute and subchronic neurotoxicity testing (OPPTS Guideline 870.6200) for pesticide registration. HED has determined from available studies in the quizalofop ethyl toxicity database that quizalofop does not have specific neurotoxicity. More specifically, there were no treatment-related effects on brain weight or histopathology of the nervous system seen in studies that measured these endpoints. There was no evidence of effects on functional development observed in a postnatal segment of the reproduction study in rats. In addition, quizalofop ethyl does not belong to a chemical class that is considered neurotoxic. Although clinical signs possibly indicative of neurotoxicity were seen, they were only observed at high doses and, even then, were rare. The requested acute and subchronic neurotoxicity studies are expected to confirm that there are no indications of neurotoxicity. Therefore, EPA does not believe that conducting acute and subchronic neurotoxicity studies will result in a NOAEL less than the chronic NOAEL of 0.9 mg/kg/day already set for quizalofop ethyl. Based on the information in this unit, EPA has also determined that there is no need for a developmental neurotoxicity study or additional UFs to account for neurotoxicity.

ii. There is no evidence that quizalofop ethyl results in increased susceptibility in *in utero* rats or rabbits in the prenatal developmental studies or in young rats in the 2-generation reproduction study.

iii. There are no residual uncertainties identified in the exposure databases. The chronic dietary exposure assessments were performed based on 100 PCT and tolerance-level residues, and EPA made conservative (protective) assumptions in the ground and surface water modeling used to assess exposure to quizalofop ethyl in drinking water. These assessments will not underestimate the exposure and risks posed by quizalofop ethyl.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

EPA determines whether acute and chronic dietary pesticide exposures are safe by comparing aggregate exposure estimates to the aPAD and cPAD. For linear cancer risks, EPA calculates the lifetime probability of acquiring cancer given the estimated aggregate exposure. Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated aggregate food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate PODs to ensure that an adequate MOE exists.

1. *Acute risk.* An acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account acute exposure estimates from dietary consumption of food and drinking water. No adverse effect resulting from a single oral exposure was identified and no acute dietary endpoint was selected. Therefore, quizalofop ethyl is not expected to pose an acute risk.

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that chronic exposure to quizalofop ethyl from food and water will utilize 29% of the cPAD for children 1–2 years old, the population group receiving the greatest exposure. There are no residential uses for quizalofop ethyl.

3. *Short- and intermediate-term risk.* Short- and intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account short- and intermediate-term residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level). Because no short- or intermediate-term adverse effect was identified, quizalofop ethyl is not expected to pose a short- or intermediate-term risk.

4. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Based on the information described in Unit III.A., there is no concern for human carcinogenicity.

5. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to quizalofop ethyl residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (Morse Method Meth-147, a high

performance liquid chromatography method) is available to enforce the tolerance expression for plant commodities. The method may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; email address: *residuemethods@epa.gov.*

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level. The Codex has not established a MRL for quizalofop ethyl.

C. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

Based on analysis of the residue field trial data supporting the petitions, EPA revised the proposed tolerances on rapeseed subgroup 20A, except flax, seed from 1.0 ppm to 1.5 ppm; sorghum, grain, stover from 0.35 ppm to 0.30 ppm; crambe, meal from 1.5 ppm to 2.0 ppm; and gold of pleasure, meal from 1.5 ppm to 2.0 ppm. The Agency revised these tolerance levels based on analysis of the residue field trial data using the Agency's Tolerance Spreadsheet in accordance with the Agency's *Guidance for Setting Pesticide Tolerances Based on Field Trial Data.*

Based on available canola processing data, a tolerance for canola, meal was previously established at 1.5 ppm. Using the available canola processing data, EPA has recommended a tolerance for gold of pleasure, meal; and crambe, meal at 2.0 ppm, by adjusting for the proposed application rate. As such, the previously established tolerance on canola, meal at 1.5 ppm was also revised to 2.0 ppm, and EPA is revising the commodity definition for canola, meal to rapeseed, meal in order to reflect the correct commodity terminology. Therefore, EPA determined that a tolerance should be established on rapeseed, meal at 2.0 ppm, and the established tolerance on canola, meal at 1.5 ppm should be removed.

The Agency also revised several other proposed and established commodity definitions to reflect the correct terminology, as follows: Bean, dry to bean, dry seed; sorghum, grain to sorghum, grain, grain; sorghum, forage to sorghum, grain, forage; sorghum, stover to sorghum, grain, stover; sorghum, aspirated grain to sorghum, grain, aspirated grain fractions; and soybean to soybean, seed.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of quizalofop ethyl, ethyl-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy]propanoate, in or on crambe, meal at 2.0 ppm; gold of pleasure, meal at 2.0 ppm; rapeseed, meal at 2.0 ppm; rapeseed, subgroup 20A, except flax, seed at 1.5 ppm; sorghum, grain, grain at 0.20 ppm; sorghum, grain, forage at 0.20 ppm; sorghum, grain, stover at 0.30 ppm; and sorghum, grain, aspirated grain fractions at 1.0 ppm. This final rule additionally removes the established tolerances for canola, seed at 1.0 ppm; and canola, meal at 1.5 ppm. This regulation also deletes time-limited tolerances for quizalofop ethyl on beet, sugar, molasses at 0.2 ppm; beet, sugar, roots at 0.1 ppm; beet, sugar, tops at 0.5 ppm; vegetable, foliage of legume, except soybean, subgroup 7A at 3.0 ppm; and vegetable, legume, group 6 at 0.25 ppm, as the tolerances expired on June 14, 1999. Finally, this final rule revises the tolerance expression to clarify:

1. That, as provided in FFDCA section 408(a)(3), the tolerance covers metabolites and degradates of quizalofop ethyl not specifically mentioned; and

2. That compliance with the specified tolerance levels is to be determined by measuring only the specific compounds mentioned in the tolerance expression.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This final rule establishes tolerances under section 408(d) of FFDCA in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this final rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under section 408(d) of FFDCA, such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of section 408(n)(4) of FFDCA. As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this final rule. In addition, this final rule does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report to each House of

the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 11, 2012.

Lois Rossi,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Section 180.441 is amended as follows:
■ i. Revise paragraph (a)(1);
■ ii. Revise paragraph (a)(2) introductory text;
■ iii. Remove paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4); and
■ iv. Revise paragraph (c) introductory text.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 180.441 Quizalofop ethyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide quizalofop ethyl, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in the following table is to be determined by measuring only those quizalofop ethyl residues convertible to 2-methoxy-6-chloroquinoxaline, expressed as the stoichiometric equivalent of quizalofop ethyl, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Barley, grain	0.05
Barley, hay	0.05
Barley, straw	0.05
Bean, dry, seed	0.4
Bean, succulent	0.25
Beet, sugar, molasses	0.2
Beet, sugar, roots	0.1
Beet, sugar, tops	0.5
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.1
Cowpea, forage	3.0
Cowpea, hay	3.0
Crambe, meal	2.0
Flax, seed	0.05
Gold of pleasure, meal	2.0
Lentil, seed	0.05
Pea, dry	0.25
Pea, field, hay	3.0
Pea, field, vines	3.0
Pea, succulent	0.3
Peppermint, tops	2.0
Rapeseed, meal	2.0
Rapeseed subgroup 20A, except flax, seed	1.5
Sorghum, grain, aspirated grain fractions	1.0
Sorghum, grain, forage	0.20
Sorghum, grain, grain	0.20
Sorghum, grain, stover	0.30
Soybean, flour	0.5
Soybean, hulls	0.02
Soybean, meal	0.5
Soybean, seed	0.05
Soybean, soapstock	1.0
Spearmint, tops	2.0
Sunflower, seed	1.9
Wheat, forage	0.05
Wheat, grain	0.05
Wheat, hay	0.05
Wheat, straw	0.05

(2) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide quizalofop ethyl, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in the following table is to be determined by measuring only those quizalofop ethyl residues convertible to quizalofop (2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl-oxy)phenoxy]propanoic acid), expressed as quizalofop, in or on the commodity.

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* Tolerances with regional registration are established for residues of the herbicide quizalofop ethyl, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in the following table is to be determined by measuring only those quizalofop ethyl residues convertible to 2-methoxy-6-chloroquinoxaline, expressed as the stoichiometric equivalent of quizalofop ethyl, in or on the commodity.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9447 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 0, 1, and 54

[WC Docket Nos. 11–42, 03–109, 12–23 and CC Docket No. 96–45; Report No. 2948]

Lifeline and Link Up Reform and Modernization; Advancing Broadband Availability Through Digital Literacy Training, et al.

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: In this document, Petitions for Reconsideration (Petitions) have been filed in the Commission's Rulemaking proceeding concerning rules that comprehensively reform and modernize the Lifeline program to strengthen protections against waste, fraud and abuse; improve program administration and accountability; improve enrollment and consumer disclosures; initiate modernization of the program for broadband; and constrain the growth of the program.

DATES: Oppositions to the Petitions must be filed by May 7, 2012. Replies to an opposition must be filed May 15, 2012.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kim Scardino or Garnet Hanly, Wireline Competition Bureau, (202) 418–1500 or TTY: (202) 418–0484.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of Commission's document, Report No. 2948, released April 5, 2012. 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: Lifeline and Link Up Reform and Modernization; Advancing Broadband Availability through Digital Literacy Training, et al., published at 77 FR 12952, March 2, 2012 in WC Docket Nos. 11–42, 03–109, 12–23 and CC Docket No. 96–45, and published pursuant to 47 CFR 1.429(e). *See* 1.4(b)(1) of the Commission's rules (47 CFR 1.4(b)(1)).

Number of Petitions Filed: 8.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Office of Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 2012–9586 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 202, 209, 212, 213, 216, 217, 242, 245, and 252

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is making technical amendments to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to provide needed editorial changes and guidance to contracting officers.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 20, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Mary Overstreet, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(DARS), Room 3B855, 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3060. Telephone 571–372–6093; facsimile 571–372–6094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule amends the DFARS as follows:

1. Updates the definitions of ''Contracting activity'' at 202.101 and ''Debarring and suspending official'' at 209.403.

2. Adds to 212.301(f)(iv) the provision 252.203–7005, which is required in all solicitation.

3. Reinstates a notification requirement at 216.504(c)(1)(ii)(D) that was inadvertently deleted in publication of DFARS Case 2012–D020.

4. Directs contracting officers to additional procedures and guidance by adding a reference to the DFARS PGI at 242.302(a)(S–75).

5. Makes minor editorial corrections to 213.301, 216.506(a), 217.7001, 217.7002(b), 217.7003(b), 242.202, 245.201–71, 252.203–7003, 252.212–7001, and 252.223–7006.

6. Updates prescription references for 252.227–7037, 252.229–7013, 252.245–7000, 252.245–7001, 252.245–7002, 252.245–7003, and 252.245–7004.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 202, 209, 212, 213, 216, 217, 242, 245, and 252

Government procurement.

Mary Overstreet,

Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 202, 209, 212, 213, 216, 217, 242, 245, and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 202, 213, 217, and 245 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 202—DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

202.101 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 202.101 ''Contracting activity'' definition is amended—

■ a. In the Army list by adding ''Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Procurement)'' in alphabetical order;

■ b. In the Army list by removing ''Joint Contracting Command—Iraq/Afghanistan'';

■ c. In the Army list by adding ''USCENTCOM Joint Theater Support Contracting Command (C–JTSCC)'' in alphabetical order; and

■ d. In the Air Force list by adding ''Air Force Global Strike Command'' after ''office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Contracting)''.

PART 209—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

■ 3. The authority citation for 48 CFR 209 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

209.403 [Amended]

■ 4. Section 209.403(1) is amended by removing ''Army—Commander, U.S. Army Legal Services Agency'' and adding in its place ''Director, Soldier & Family Legal Services''.

PART 212—ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS

■ 5. The authority citation for 48 CFR 212 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

■ 6. Section 212.301 is amended by—

■ a. Redesignating paragraphs (f)(iv)(A) through (M) as (f)(iv)(B) through (N); and

■ b. Adding a new paragraph (f)(iv)(A) to read as follows:

212.301 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.

(f) * * *

(iv) * * *

(A) Use the provision at 252.203–7005, Representation Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials, as prescribed in 203.171–4(b).

* * * * *

PART 213—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

■ 7. Section 213.301(4) is revised to read as follows:

213.301 Governmentwide commercial purchase card.

* * * * *

(4) Guidance on DoD purchase, travel, and fuel card programs is available in the ''Department of Defense Government Charge Card Guidebook for Establishing and Managing Purchase, Travel, and Fuel Card Programs'' at *http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/pc/policy/_documents.html.* Additional guidance on the fuel card programs is available at *http://www.energy.dla.mil.*

PART 216—TYPES OF CONTRACTS

■ 8. The authority citation for 48 CFR 216 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

■ 9. Section 216.504 is revised to read as follows:

216.504 Indefinite-quantity contracts.

(c)(1)(ii)(D) *Limitation on single-award contracts. (i)* The authority to make the determination authorized in FAR 16.504(c)(1)(ii)(D)(1) shall not be delegated below the level of the senior procurement executive.

(ii) A copy of each determination made in accordance with FAR 16.504(c)(1)(ii)(D) shall be submitted to the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, ATTN: OUSD(AT&L)DPAP/CPIC, 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3060.

216.506 [Amended]

■ 10. Section 216.506(a) is amended by removing ''52.216–18'' and adding in its place ''FAR 52.216–18''.

PART 217—SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

217.7001 [Amended]

■ 11. Section 217.7001(b) is amended by removing ''Chapter 6.2'' and adding in its place ''Chapter 9.5''.

217.7002 [Amended]

■ 12. Section 217.7002(b) is amended by removing ''Chapter 6.2'' and adding in its place ''Chapter 9.5''.

217.7003 [Amended]

■ 13. Section 217.7003(a) is amended by removing ''Chapter 6.2'' and adding in its place ''Chapter 9.5''.

PART 242—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT SERVICES

■ 14. The authority citation for 48 CFR 242 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

242.20 [Amended]

■ 15. Section 242.202(e)(1)(A) is amended by removing ''*http://home.dcma.mil/casbook/casbook.htm*'' and adding in its place ''*https://pubapp.dcma.mil/CASD/main.jsp*''.

■ 16. Section 242.302 is amended by adding paragraph S–75 to read as follows:

242.302 Contract administration functions.

* * * * *

(S–75) See PGI 242.302(a)(S–75) for guidelines for monitoring contractor costs.

* * * * *

PART 245—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

■ 17. Section 245.201–71 is revised to read as follows:

245.201–71 Government-furnished property attachments to solicitations and awards.

See PGI 245.201–71 for procedures for preparing Government-furnished property attachments to solicitations and awards.

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 18. The authority citation for 48 CFR 252 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

252.203–7003 [Amended]

■ 19. Section 252.203–7003 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the clause heading ''(DEC 2011)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause text ''For FedEx or UPS packages, use this zip code: 22311,''.

252.212–7001 [Amended]

■ 20. Section 252.212–7001 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the clause heading ''(MAR 2012)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''; and

■ b. In paragraph (b)(2), removing ''(SEP 2010)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.223–7006 [Amended]

■ 21. Section 252.223–7006 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the clause heading ''(APR 1993)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''; and

■ b. Adding the parenthetical phrase ''(End of clause)'' at the end of the basic clause, after paragraph (b) and before ''Alternate I''.

252.227–7037 [Amended]

■ 22. Section 252.227–7037 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory paragraph ''227.7102–3(c)'' and adding in its place ''227–7102–3''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(SEP 2011)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.229–7013 [Amended]

■ 23. Section 252.229–7013 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory text ''clause'' and adding in its place ''provision''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(MAR 2012)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.245–7000 [Amended]

■ 24. Section 252.245–7000 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory text ''245.107(a)'' and adding in its place ''245.107(1)''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(DEC 1991)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.245–7001 [Amended]

■ 25. Section 252.245–7001 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory text ''245.107(b)'' and adding in its place ''245.107(2)''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(FEB 2011)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.245–7002 [Amended]

■ 26. Section 252.245–7002 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory text ''245.107(c)'' and adding in its place ''245.107(3)''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(FEB 2011)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.245–7003 [Amended]

■ 27. Section 252.245–7003 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory text ''245.107'' and adding in its place ''245.107(4)''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(FEB 2012)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

252.245–7004 [Amended]

■ 28. Section 252.245–7004 is amended by—

■ a. Removing from the introductory text ''245.107(e)'' and adding in its place ''245.107(5)''; and

■ b. Removing from the clause heading ''(AUG 2011)'' and adding in its place ''(APR 2012)''.

[FR Doc. 2012–9582 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 100217097–2404–03]

RIN 0648–AY22

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Generic Annual Catch Limits/Accountability Measures Amendment for the Gulf of Mexico; Correction

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: This action corrects the final rule implementing the Generic Annual Catch Limits/Accountability Measures Amendment (Generic ACL Amendment) to the Red Drum, Reef Fish Resources, Shrimp, and Coral and Coral Reefs Fishery Management Plans for the Gulf of Mexico (FMPs), which was published on December 29, 2011. Specifically, this action reinserts an inadvertently removed title from a table in the rule.

DATES: This correction is effective April 20, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne Marie Eich, 727–824–5305; email: *AnneMarie.Eich@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 29, 2011, a final rule was published to implement the Generic ACL Amendment to the FMPs (76 FR 82044). In part, that final rule removed

species, including octocorals, not currently in need of Federal management from the FMPs. After the regulations implementing the Generic ACL Amendment became effective on January 30, 2012, NMFS determined that the FMP title for the Gulf Coral and Coral Reefs FMP was inadvertently removed from Table 1 in § 622.1. The intent was to remove octocoral species, which are not currently in need of Federal management, from the FMP, but not to change Table 1 in § 622.1.

Need for Correction

As published, the final rule contains an error in the FMP table in the regulatory text. In § 622.1, paragraph (b), Table 1, the row titled, ''FMP for Coral and Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico'' was incorrectly removed. This action will reinstate that row into Table 1 in § 622.1. All other information remains unchanged and will not be repeated in this correction.

Classification

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds good cause to waive prior notice and opportunity for additional public comment for this action because delaying this action is unnecessary. This correcting amendment includes a minor, non-substantive change to regulatory text to reinstate a row of text into the FMP table in 50 CFR part 622 that was incorrectly removed. This amendment does not modify, add or remove any rights, privileges or obligations of any individuals. Rather, the removal of an FMP in a table published in the final rule was an error. Reinserting this row into the table, as published in this correcting amendment, will alleviate unnecessary confusion for participants in Gulf fisheries. No adverse affect on fishing stocks will result from this amendment. Because this is a minor technical amendment that is administrative in nature and in which the public would have little interest, public comment is unnecessary.

For the same reasons, the Assistant Administrator also finds good cause, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d), to waive the 30-day delay in effective date for this correcting amendment. This revision is a minor, non-substantive change and does not change operating practices in Gulf fisheries. The immediate publication of this correcting amendment will alleviate potential confusion for Gulf fishermen.

Because prior notice and opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.,* are inapplicable.

This action is not considered significant under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 622

Fisheries, Fishing, Puerto Rico, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Virgin Islands.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

Accordingly, 50 CFR part 622 is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 622—FISHERIES OF THE CARIBBEAN, GULF, AND SOUTH ATLANTIC

■ 1. The authority citation for part 622 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

■ 2. In § 622.1, paragraph (b), in Table 1, the row titled ''FMP for Coral and Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico'' is added, in alphabetical order, to read as follows:

§ 622.1 Purpose and scope.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

TABLE 1—FMPS IMPLEMENTED UNDER PART 622

FMP title	Responsible fishery management council(s)	Geographical area
* * * * * * *		
FMP for Coral and Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico	GMFMC	Gulf.
* * * * * * *		

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9604 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3210–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 111128700–2405–02]

RIN 0648–BB66

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Recreational Accountability Measures

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule removes the recreational accountability measures that were implemented in January 2012 to address an overage of the fishing year 2010 Gulf of Maine haddock sub-annual catch limit by the recreational fishery. Newly available data indicate that there was no overage by the recreational fishery for fishing year 2010. Therefore, possession limits and an increase in the minimum size for haddock caught in the Gulf of Maine by recreational anglers aboard private or charter/party vessels are no longer needed.

DATES: Effective April 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: An analysis of the impacts of the accountability measures that are being removed by this action is included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) prepared for Amendment 16 to the Northeast (NE) Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP). Copies of Amendment 16, its Regulatory Impact Review (RIR), and the FEIS are available from Paul J. Howard, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950. The FEIS/RIR is also accessible via the Internet at *http://www.nefmc.org/nemulti/index.html.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brett Alger, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 675–2153, fax (978) 281–9135.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The final rule implementing Amendment 16 to the NE Multispecies FMP (75 FR 18262,

April 9, 2010) established a process to set and distribute ACLs among the various components of the groundfish fishery, which includes an allocation to the recreational fishery for Gulf of Maine (GOM) cod and haddock. Amendment 16 also established accountability measures (AMs) that would be implemented if any ACL is exceeded during a particular fishing year (FY). If the recreational fishery exceeds its sub-ACL for GOM cod or GOM haddock, NMFS is required to implement AMs to prevent the recreational fishery from exceeding the pertinent sub-ACL in time for the following fishing year. NMFS is required to develop these AMs in consultation with the New England Fishery Management Council (Council), and may consider adjustments to fishing seasons, minimum fish size, or possession limits to achieve the necessary reductions. The effective period of such measures can be modified through notice consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act if it is determined that such measures are not necessary to prevent overfishing or ensure that a similar overage does not occur during future fishing years.

In FY 2010, the recreational fishery was allocated 324 mt of GOM haddock as part of Framework Adjustment 44 to the NE Multispecies FMP (April 9, 2010, 75 FR 18356). Based on Marine Recreational Fishing Statistical Survey (MRFSS) data, the only available information at the time, NMFS determined that the recreational fishery caught 396.3 mt of GOM haddock during FY 2010. This represented an overage of 72.3 mt, or 22.3 percent of the FY 2010 GOM haddock recreational sub-ACL. After consulting with the Council and its Recreational Advisory Panel, NMFS published an interim final rule (76 FR 82197, December 30, 2011) that implemented a 9-fish possession limit (previously there was no constraint on possession) and increased the minimum fish size for haddock caught in the GOM Regulated Mesh Area from 18 in (45.72 cm) to 19 in (48.26 cm) total length.

The Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), initiated in 2008, provides a new way of counting and reporting marine recreational catch and effort; due to improved statistical techniques, it results in less-biased and more-accurate data than MRFSS. Through the end of calendar year 2012, data already collected using MRFSS will be re-estimated using MRIP until a fill transition is completed for the 2013 calendar year. Therefore, in 2012, NMFS will have both MRFSS and MRIP catch estimates. The MRIP data for the recreational GOM haddock catch became available at the beginning of 2012, after the interim final rule to implement AMs was published on December 30, 2011. Using the MRIP data, NMFS determined that the recreational fishery only caught 297.4 mt of GOM haddock during FY 2010, which is an underage of 26.6 mt, or 8.2 percent of the FY 2010 GOM haddock recreational sub-ACL. Because the FY 2010 recreational catch actually resulted in an underage, the AMs are no longer necessary.

NMFS received 12 public comments during the 15-day comment period on the interim final rule implementing AMs, some specifically regarding the effectiveness and need for these measures to address haddock catch; the comments are summarized below. Additionally, on February 7, 2012, NMFS received a request from the Council to revisit the implemented GOM haddock AMs in light of the new MRIP information indicating that the recreational fishery did not exceed its sub-ACL for this stock.

Given this new information, and after review of the public comments received on the interim final rule implementing the recreational AMs, NMFS is removing the 9-fish possession limit and the increased minimum fish size of 19 in (48.26 cm) total length for haddock caught in the GOM Regulated Mesh Area. As a result of this action, as before implementation of the recreational AMs, there is no possession limit and the minimum size for haddock is 18 in (45.72 cm) total length.

Comments

Comments: NMFS received comments from 12 individuals. Seven individuals did not support the changes in possession limit or minimum fish size implemented by the interim final rule; no individuals wrote in support of the measures. Ten individuals commented on the data relied upon to approve the interim final rule measures and question whether economic impacts were considered prior to implementing the interim final rule. There were also several comments unrelated to the AMs implemented through the interim final rule and are therefore not relevant to this action.

Response: In Amendment 16, the Council analyzed a series of potential AMs in the recreational fishery, such as possession limits and changes in the minimum fish size, including the measures implemented by the interim final rule. The economic impacts of potential AMs in the recreational fishery were analyzed in Sections 7.5.2.3.2.3 and 7.5.2.3.6.3 of the Amendment 16 FEIS. Until recently, MRFSS data was the best available scientific information to assess catch by recreational anglers and to determine whether or not an AM was needed to address an overage. However, MRIP data, which became available on January 23, 2012, after the recreation AMs were implemented on January 6, 2012, are the result of a less biased and more accurate method of counting and reporting recreational catch and effort than the previously used MRFSS data. Because MRIP data indicates that there was no overage in 2010, the AMs are no longer necessary. NMFS is removing the AMs through this final rule.

Classification

The Acting Regional Administrator, Northeast Region, NMFS, determined that removing the management measures by this final rule is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable law.

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that this rule is not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

A Regulatory Flexibility Act analysis was completed for Amendment 16 to the NE Multispecies FMP, which included the measures in place prior to the interim final rule and the measure implemented by the interim final rule. Removing the interim measures through this final rule does not require any additional RFA analysis.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, finds good cause to waive the requirements for prior notice and the opportunity for public comment for removing the AMs by this final rule because a delay in its effectiveness would be impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The AMs implemented in the interim final rule were intended to address an overage of the FY 2010 GOM haddock sub-ACL by the recreational groundfish fishery. Because later data concluded that there was no overage, the AMs are no longer necessary. The recreational haddock fishing season begins in April, and removing the measures as early as possible will avoid unnecessary negative economic impacts to the charter/party vessel operators who derive income from the recreational haddock fishery.

The Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delayed effective requirement, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). The possession limits and increased minimum fish size measures implemented in the interim final rule reduce potential landings and

devalue recreational trips. Removing these restrictions in a timely way will avoid these unnecessary adverse economic impacts. The recreational fishing season, particularly for charter/party vessels, begins in April of each year. NE multispecies charter/party operations advertise and try to book fishing trips prior to the start of their fishing season as part of their yearly business plans. Delaying the removal of the AMs by 30 days would complicate business plans currently being developed by charter/party operations, and prohibit them from effectively planning, advertising, and booking trips for the upcoming fishing season. Further, delays in removing the AMs for GOM haddock could result in business changes midway into the spring recreational fishing season, which could result in unanticipated negative economic impacts to charter/party vessel operators and associated supporting businesses due to confusion in applicable regulations, changes to advertisements, and potentially cancelled trips. Therefore, it is contrary to the public interest to unnecessarily delay the removal of the AMs, and good cause exists to waive the 30-day delayed effectiveness requirement.

Finally, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), this rule is exempt from the 30-day delayed effectiveness requirement because it relieves restrictions. By removing the AMs originally implemented in the interim final rule, this rule will ease the burdens of the regulated community, and no legitimate reason exists to delay its effectiveness.

This final rule does not contain policies with federalism or ''takings'' implications as those terms are defined in E.O. 13132 and E.O. 12630, respectively.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9596 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 110707371–2136–02]

RIN 0648–BB28

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Specifications and Management Measures; Correction

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects an omission in the regulatory text in the final rule for 2012 Specifications for the Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish fisheries.

DATES: Effective April 20, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aja Szumylo, Fishery Policy Analyst, 978–281–9195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final rule to implement 2012 specifications and management measures for the Atlantic mackerel and squid fisheries, and the interim final rule to implement 2012 butterfish fishery specifications was published in the **Federal Register** on March 21, 2011 (77 FR 16472). This action established catch levels for the 2012 fishing year for mackerel and butterfish, established catch levels for the 2012–2014 fishing years for longfin squid and *Illex* squid, and includes minor adjustments to management measures for the mackerel and longfin squid fisheries. Details regarding the measures in the 2012 specifications are in the final rule and are not repeated here.

Need for Correction

One of the management measure adjustments for mackerel provides that the commercial mackerel fishery be closed when 95 percent of the commercial quota (domestic annual harvest or DAH) has been caught. While the final rule revised the regulatory text regarding closures of the commercial fishery at 50 CFR 648.24(b)(1) to reflect this adjustment, regulatory text at § 648.26 also includes references to the former closure threshold (90 percent) and was inadvertently not updated to reflect the change. This correction adjusts the regulatory text at § 648.26(a) to reflect the new 95-percent closure. If left uncorrected, the regulations at § 648.26(a) would not match the adjustment to the closure threshold implemented in the final rule at § 648.24(b)(1), and may be confusing to the public. This correction does not change the intent or application of the measures described in the proposed and final rule.

Classification

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA) finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), to waive the requirement for prior notice and opportunity for public comment for this action because notice and comment would be unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest. Notice and comment are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest because this action simply makes the text of the codified regulations consistent with the text in the final rule, and makes corrections to accurately reflect the intent of the final rule. This correction eliminates inconsistencies between the regulatory text contained in the final rule and the codified regulations, and therefore eliminates any confusion that the inconsistency might create for the public. No aspect of this action is controversial and no change in operating practices in the fishery is required from those intended in the final rule.

For the same reasons, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d), the AA finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effective date. If this rule is not implemented by April 20, 2012, the public will have conflicting information regarding the closure threshold used to close the mackerel fishery once the quota has been attained, which will cause confusion and would be inconsistent with the final rule.

Because prior notice and opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* are inapplicable.

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 648

Fisheries, Fishing, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 648 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 648—FISHERIES OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 648 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

■ 2. In § 648.26, paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.26 Mackerel, squid, and butterfish possession restrictions.

(a) *Atlantic mackerel.* (1) A vessel must be issued a valid limited access mackerel permit to fish for, possess, or land more than 20,000 lb (9.08 mt) of Atlantic mackerel from or in the EEZ per trip, provided that the fishery has not been closed because 95 percent of the DAH has been harvested, as specified in § 648.24(b)(1)(i).

(i) A vessel issued a Tier 1 Limited Access Mackerel Permit is authorized to fish for, possess, or land Atlantic mackerel with no possession restriction in the EEZ per trip, and may only land Atlantic mackerel once on any calendar day, which is defined as the 24-hr period beginning at 0001 hours and ending at 2400 hours, provided that the fishery has not been closed because 95 percent of the DAH has been harvested, as specified in § 648.24(b)(1)(i).

(ii) A vessel issued a Tier 2 Limited Access Mackerel Permit is authorized to fish for, possess, or land up to 135,000 lb (61.23 mt) of Atlantic mackerel in the EEZ per trip, and may only land Atlantic mackerel once on any calendar day, which is defined as the 24-hr period beginning at 0001 hours and ending at 2400 hours, provided that the fishery has not been closed because 95 percent of the DAH has been harvested, as specified in § 648.24(b)(1)(i).

(iii) A vessel issued a Tier 3 Limited Access Mackerel Permit is authorized to fish for, possess, or land up to 100,000 lb (45.36 mt) of Atlantic mackerel in the EEZ per trip, and may only land Atlantic mackerel once on any calendar day, which is defined as the 24-hr period beginning at 0001 hours and ending at 2400 hours, provided that the fishery has not been closed because 90 percent of the Tier 3 allocation has been harvested, or 95 percent of the DAH has been harvested, as specified in § 648.22(b)(1)(i) and (ii).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9601 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 77, No. 77
Friday, April 20, 2012

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2012–0228; Directorate Identifier 2012–NE–09–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Pratt & Whitney Division PW4000–94'' and PW4000–100'' turbofan engines having a 1st stage high-pressure turbine (HPT) seal support, part number (P/N) 55K601 or P/N 50K532, installed. This proposed AD was prompted by 58 reports of cracked 1st stage HPT air seal rings, including 15 in-flight engine shutdowns. This proposed AD would require installation of a redesigned 1st stage HPT seal support that was introduced to the PW4000 engine fleet through service bulletins issued in the year 2000. We are proposing this AD to prevent failure of the 1st stage HPT air seal ring, which could lead to an internal oil fire, uncontained engine failure, and damage to the airplane.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this proposed AD, contact Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; phone: 860–565–8770; fax: 860–565–4503. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the FAA, Engine & Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7125.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov;* or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this proposed AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Office (phone: 800–647–5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Gray, Aerospace Engineer, Engine & Propeller Directorate, FAA, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: 781–238–7742; fax: 781–238–7199; email: *james.e.gray@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2012–0228; Directorate Identifier 2012–NE–09–AD'' at the beginning of your comments. We specifically invite comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this proposed AD. We will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposed AD because of those comments.

We will post all comments we receive, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. We will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this proposed AD.

Discussion

We received 58 reports of cracked 1st stage HPT air seal rings, including 15 in-flight engine shutdowns, in certain PW4000–94'' and PW4000–100'' turbofan engines. Pratt & Whitney's investigation has revealed that vibratory excitation causes the 1st stage HPT air seal ring to crack when a 1st stage HPT seal support, P/N 55K601 or P/N 50K532, is installed. Installing the redesigned 1st stage HPT seal support, P/N 50K153, that was introduced to the PW4000 engine fleet for another reason through service bulletins issued in the year 2000 also prevents cracking of the 1st stage HPT air seal ring. Cracking of the 1st stage HPT air seal ring, if not corrected, could result in failure of the 1st stage HPT air seal ring, which could lead to an internal oil fire, uncontained engine failure, and damage to the airplane.

Relevant Service Information

We reviewed Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin (SB) No. PW4ENG 72–721, Revision 2, dated November 30, 2011, and SB No. PW4G–100–72–166, Revision 2, dated December 2, 2011. The service information describes procedures for replacing the 1st stage HPT seal support, P/N 55K601, or P/N 50K532, with a redesigned 1st stage HPT seal support, P/N 50K153.

FAA's Determination

We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all the relevant information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in the service information described previously. This proposed AD would also require fluorescent-penetrant-inspection or eddy current-inspection of the 1st stage HPT air seal ring for cracks, and replacing it if found cracked.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD would affect 446 Pratt & Whitney Division PW4000–94″ and PW4000–100″ turbofan engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it would take about 3 work-hours to perform the actions

required by this AD. The average labor rate is $85 per work-hour. Required parts would cost about $45,723 per engine. Based on these figures, we estimate the total cost of the AD to U.S. operators to be $20,506,188.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: ''General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979),

(3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(4) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Pratt & Whitney Division: Docket No. FAA–2012–0228; Directorate Identifier 2012–NE–09–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by June 19, 2012.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to the following Pratt & Whitney Division turbofan engines:

(1) PW4000–94″ engine models PW4050, PW4052, PW4056, PW4152, PW4156, PW4650, PW4060, PW4060A, PW4060C, PW4062, PW4062A, PW4156A, PW4158, PW4160, PW4460, and PW4462, including models with any dash-number suffix, with a 1st stage high-pressure turbine (HPT) seal support part number (P/N) 55K601 or P/N 50K532, installed.

(2) PW4000–100″ engine models PW4164, PW4164C, PW4164C/B, PW4168, and PW4168A with a 1st stage HPT seal support P/N 55K601 or P/N 50K532, installed.

(d) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by 58 reports of cracked 1st stage HPT air seal rings, including 15 in-flight engine shutdowns. We are issuing this AD to prevent failure of the 1st stage HPT air seal ring, which could lead to an internal oil fire, uncontained engine failure, and damage to the airplane.

(e) Compliance

Comply with this AD the next time that the engine is separated at the M-flange and the HPT module is removed from the engine.

(1) Remove the 1st stage HPT seal support, P/N 55K601 or P/N 50K532, from service and replace it with a 1st stage HPT seal support, P/N 50K153.

(2) Remove the 1st stage HPT air seal ring from the engine and fluorescent-penetrant-inspect, or eddy current-inspect, it for cracks. If found cracked, remove the 1st stage HPT air seal ring from service.

(f) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

The Manager, Engine Certification Office, may approve AMOCs for this AD. Use the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19 to make your request.

(g) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact James Gray, Aerospace Engineer, Engine & Propeller Directorate, FAA, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: 781–238–7742; fax: 781–238–7199; email: *james.e.gray@faa.gov.*

(2) Pratt & Whitney Service Bulletin (SB) No. PW4ENG 72–721, Revision 2, dated November 30, 2011, and SB No. PW4G–100–72–166, Revision 2, dated December 2, 2011, pertain to the subject of this AD.

(3) For service information identified in this AD, contact Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; phone: 860–565–8770; fax: 860–565–4503.

(4) You may review copies of the service information at the FAA, New England Region, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7125.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on April 16, 2012.

Peter A. White,

Manager, Engine & Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9545 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2012–0415; Directorate Identifier 2008–SW–065–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Incorporated Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: We propose to supersede an existing airworthiness directive (AD) for Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (BHTI) Model 204B, 205A, 205A–1, 205B, and 212 helicopters. The existing AD currently requires conducting various inspections associated with the main rotor grip (grip). If a crack is found, that AD requires replacing the grip before further flight. If delamination of the buffer pad on the grip tang inner surface is found, that AD requires inspecting the grip surface for corrosion or other damage and repairing or replacing the grip if corrosion or other damage is found. That AD also requires determining and recording the hours time-in-service (TIS) and the engine start/stop cycles for each grip on a component history card or equivalent record. Additionally, that AD requires you to report certain inspection results to the FAA. Since we issued that AD, additional cracks in grips have been found. Analysis of these events has shown that a retirement life is needed for certain grips, and the AD

applicability needs to be expanded to include additional grips similar in design, as well as to include the Model 210 helicopter, which was issued an FAA type certificate after the existing AD was issued. The proposed actions are intended to prevent failure of a grip, separation of a main rotor blade, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

DATES: We must receive comments on this proposed AD by June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Docket:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* Send comments to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to the ''Mail'' address between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Examining the AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* or in person at the Docket Operations Office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this proposed AD, the economic evaluation, any comments received and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations Office (telephone 800–647–5527) is in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

For service information identified in this proposed AD, contact BHTI, P.O. Box 482, Fort Worth, TX 76101, telephone (817) 280–3391, fax (817) 280–6466, or at *http://www.bellcustomer.com/files/.* You may review copies of service information at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Room 663, Fort Worth, Texas 76137.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Kohner, Aviation Safety Engineer, Rotorcraft Certification Office, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas 76137, telephone (817) 222–5170, fax (817) 222–5783, email *mike.kohner@faa.gov* or *7-avs-asw-170@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

We invite you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. We also invite comments relating to the economic, environmental, energy, or federalism impacts that might result from adopting the proposals in this document. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should send only one copy of written comments, or if comments are filed electronically, commenters should submit only one time.

We will file in the docket all comments that we receive, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, we will consider all comments we receive on or before the closing date for comments. We will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. We may change this proposal in light of the comments we receive.

Discussion

On December 31, 2002, we issued AD 2003–01–04, Amendment 39–13015 (68 FR 1955, January 15, 2003), for the BHTI Model 204B, 205A, 205A–1, 205B, and 212 helicopters. That AD requires the following actions:

- Within 10 hours TIS, determining and recording the hours TIS and the engine start/stop cycles for each grip on a component history card or equivalent record. On the single-engine model helicopters, one ''engine start/stop cycle'' occurs when the engine is started. On the Model 212 helicopter, one ''engine start/stop cycle'' occurs when either one or both engines are started. The intent is to add one ''engine start/stop cycle'' each time helicopter power starts the main rotor system turning.
- Within 10 hours TIS and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 25 hours TIS, visually inspecting the exposed surfaces of the upper and lower tangs of each grip for a crack, using a 10-power or higher magnifying glass.
- At specified intervals, depending on the hours TIS or the engine start/stop cycles, whichever occurs first, conducting initial and repetitive ultrasonic (UT) inspections of each grip in accordance with the Nondestructive Inspection Procedure, Log No. 00–340, Revision E, dated April 9, 2002.
- At intervals not to exceed 1,200 hours TIS or 24 months, whichever occurs first, inspecting each buffer pad on the tang inner surfaces for delamination and removing the buffer pad and inspecting the grip surface for corrosion and other damage if delamination is found.
- Within 2,400 hours TIS or at the next overhaul of the main rotor hub, whichever occurs first, and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 2,400 hours TIS, inspecting the surface of each affected grip for corrosion or other damage and conducting a fluorescent-penetrant inspection (FPI) of the grip for a crack.
- Before further flight, replacing any grip that has a crack, corrosion, or other damage with an airworthy grip, or repairing a grip with corrosion or other damage if the corrosion or other damage is within certain limits.
- Reporting certain inspection results and information to the FAA in accordance with Appendix 1 of the AD.

AD 2003–01–04 was prompted by three in-flight grip failures and two cracked grips discovered during a 1,200-hour TIS inspection and on a scheduled 2,400-hour TIS overhaul, which brought the total to 13 grips that had cracked in the lower tang. No anomalies or damage to the blade, blade bolt bore, or buffer pad tang surface were found in the two cracked grips found during the inspection and overhaul. Cracking on all of the grips has been attributed to mechanical damage from improper blade bolt bushing installation, improper rework of the buffer pad tang surface, or subsurface fatigue damage. All of the fatigue cracks occurred on grip part numbers (P/N) 204–011–121–009 and –121, installed on BHTI Model 212 helicopters. Grip P/Ns 204–011–121–005, –113, and –117, installed on BHTI Model 204B, 205A, 205A–1, and 205B helicopters, were also included because the grips are very similar in design and are subjected to the same forces and loads as the grips installed on BHTI Model 212 helicopters. We issued that AD to prevent failure of a grip, separation of a main rotor blade, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

Actions Since Existing AD Was Issued

Since issuing the existing AD, small cracks in three grips, initiating in the blade bolt bore, have been detected during UT inspections. Additionally, one crack in another grip was discovered visually, another crack was found after an in-flight vibration developed, and one grip fractured during flight. This brings the total to 19 grips that have cracked in the lower tang. Based on these additional discoveries of cracked grips and subsequent analyses performed by the manufacturer, we have determined the following:

• The applicability of the AD needs to be expanded to include replacement grip P/N ASI–4011–121–9, produced under a part manufacturing approval (PMA) issued by the FAA, because the design approval for this grip was based on its design being identical to the original BHTI-manufactured grip, P/N 204–011–121–009;

• The applicability of the AD needs to be expanded to include any Model 204B, 205A, 205A–1, and 212 helicopters with grip P/N 204–011–121–009, –121, or ASI–4011–121–9 installed;

• The applicability of the AD needs to be expanded to include the Model 210 helicopter, which has a grip P/N 204–011–121–009 and –121, installed. This model was not included in AD 2003–01–04 because the FAA issued the BHTI Model 210 type certificate after AD 2003–01–04 was issued;

• A retirement life is needed for grip P/Ns 204–011–121–009, 204–011–121–121, and ASI–4011–121–9. These grips, installed on Model 205B, 210, and 212 helicopters, are currently unlimited in service life and are only required to be replaced when damaged or corroded beyond repair. Early failures of these grips, which have not been attributed to mechanical damage, have indicated a need to establish retirement lives to avoid possible cracking in the future;

• The procedure for calculating the total hours TIS for any grip where the hours TIS cannot be determined from the helicopter records should be modified to more accurately account for the actual usage of the fleet and clarify the intent of the AD; and

• The reporting of inspection findings to the FAA is no longer needed.

FAA's Determination

We are proposing this AD because we evaluated all the relevant information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other helicopters of these same type designs.

Related Service Information

We reviewed the following BHTI service information:

• Operations Safety Notices 204–85–6, 205–85–9, and 212–85–13, all dated November 14, 1985, which describe a grip with a crack in the lower tang that was returned by an operator;

• Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) No. 212–94–92, Revision A, dated March 13, 1995, which describes procedures for inspection and overhaul requirements of certain grips;

• ASB No. 204–02–58, dated November 26, 2002; ASB No. 205–02–88, dated November 26, 2002; and ASB No. 210–08–02, dated September 10, 2008. These ASBs specify a UT inspection of certain grips;

• ASB No. 205B–02–39, Revision B, dated November 22, 2002 and ASB No. 212–02–116, Revision A, dated October 30, 2002, which specify a UT inspection of certain grips and include the Nondestructive Inspection Procedure, Log No. 00–340, Revision E, dated April 9, 2002; and

• Information Letter 204–08–23, 205–08–38, 205B–08–21, and 212–08–62, Revision A, dated July 23, 2008 (one letter issued with 4 identification numbers), which describes a new, improved replacement grip, P/N 204–011–121–125, that would not require the repetitive UT inspections and would have a retirement life of 25,000 hours TIS or a 500,000 Retirement Index Number (RIN), whichever comes first.

Proposed AD Requirements

This proposed AD would retain certain requirements of AD 2003–01–04, and would require additional actions. The proposed requirements are as follows:

• Within 10 hours TIS, determining and recording the hours TIS and the engine start/stop cycles for each grip on a component history card or equivalent record. For each month that the hours TIS cannot be determined, this proposed AD would assume 50 hours TIS.

• Within 10 hours TIS and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 25 hours TIS, visually inspecting the exposed surfaces of the upper and lower tangs of each grip for a crack, using a 10-power or higher magnifying glass.

• At specified intervals, depending on the hours TIS or the engine start/stop cycles, whichever occurs first, conducting initial and repetitive UT inspections of each grip, in accordance with the Nondestructive Inspection Procedure, Log No. 00–340, Revision E, dated April 9, 2002.

• At intervals not to exceed 1,200 hours TIS or 24 months, whichever occurs first, inspecting each buffer pad on the tang inner surfaces for delamination, and removing the buffer pad and inspecting the grip surface for corrosion and other damage if delamination is found.

• Within 2,400 hours TIS or at the next overhaul of the main rotor hub, whichever occurs first, and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 2,400 hours TIS, inspecting the surface of each affected grip for corrosion or other damage and conducting an FPI of the grip for a crack.

• Before further flight, replacing any grip that has a crack, corrosion, or other damage with an airworthy grip, or repairing a grip with corrosion or other damage if the corrosion or other damage is within certain limits.

• Before further flight, removing any grip, P/N 204–011–121–009 or ASI–4011–121–9, that has 15,000 or more hours TIS;

• Before further flight, removing any grip, P/N 204–011–121–121, that has 25,000 or more hours TIS;

• Revising the Airworthiness Limitations sections of the applicable maintenance manuals or the Instructions for Continued Airworthiness by establishing a new retirement life of 15,000 hours TIS for grip, P/N 204–011–121–009 or ASI–4011–121–9, and 25,000 hours TIS for grip, P/N 204–011–121–121; and

• Recording the applicable hours TIS life limits for grips, P/N 204–011–121–009, ASI–4011–121–9, and 204–011–121 on the applicable component history card or equivalent record.

Differences Between the Proposed AD and the Service Information

This proposed AD requires life limits for grips, P/N 204–011–121–009, 204–011–121–121, and ASI–4011–121–9. The manufacturer's service bulletins do not specify a service life for these grips. Also, this proposed AD applies to grip P/N ASI–4011–121–9, which is produced under a parts manufacturing approval, and the manufacturer's service bulletins do not address this particular grip.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this proposed AD would affect 700 helicopters of U.S. registry, and it would take approximately 7 work hours to create and maintain the records, 6.25 work hours to conduct the inspections, and 20 work hours to replace a set of grips at an average labor rate of $85 per work hour. Required parts would cost approximately $56,385 for a replacement set of grips. Based on these figures, we estimate the total cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators to be $6,596,875 for the entire fleet, assuming the grip set (2 grips) must be replaced on 100 helicopters.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. ''Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,'' describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in ''Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701:

General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on helicopters identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

We determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed, I certify this proposed regulation:

1. Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866;
2. Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979);
3. Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska to the extent that it justifies making a regulatory distinction; and
4. Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

We prepared an economic evaluation of the estimated costs to comply with this proposed AD and placed it in the AD docket.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by removing Amendment 39–13015 (68 FR 1955, January 15, 2003), and adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (BHTI): Docket No. FAA–2012–0415; Directorate Identifier 2008–SW–065–AD.

(a) Applicability

This AD applies to the following model helicopters with the listed part-numbered main rotor grips installed, certificated in any category:

TABLE 1—HELICOPTER MODEL AND MAIN ROTOR GRIP (GRIP) PART NUMBERS AFFECTED

Model	With the following grip part number (P/N)
204B	204–011–121–005 if the grip was ever installed on a Model 205B helicopter.
204B, 205A, and 205A–1	204–011–121–009, –117, –121 or ASI–4011–121–9.
205A and 205A–1	204–011–121–005 or –113 if the grip was ever installed on a Model 205B helicopter.
205B	204–011–121–005, –009, –113, –117, or –121.
210	204–011–121–009 or –121.
212	204–011–121–009, –121, or ASI–4011–121–9.

(b) Unsafe Condition

This AD defines the unsafe condition as a crack in the main rotor grip (grip), which could result in failure of a grip, separation of a main rotor blade, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

(c) Other Affected ADs

This AD supersedes AD 2003–01–04, Amendment 39–13015 (68 FR 1955, January 15, 2003).

(d) Compliance

You are responsible for performing each action required by this AD within the specified compliance time unless it has already been accomplished prior to that time.

(e) Required Actions

(1) Within 10 hours time-in-service (TIS), create a component history card or equivalent record and determine and record the total hours TIS for each grip. If the total hours TIS cannot be determined from the helicopter records, assume and record 50 hours TIS for each month for which the hours cannot be determined. Continue to count and record the hours TIS and begin to count and record the number of times the helicopter engine(s) are started (engine start/stop cycles).

(2) Within 10 hours TIS, and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 25 hours TIS, without removing the main rotor blades:

(i) Clean the exposed surfaces of the upper and lower tangs of each grip with denatured alcohol, and wipe dry.

(ii) Using a 10-power or higher magnifying glass, visually inspect the exposed surfaces of the upper and lower tangs of each grip for a crack. Pay particular attention to the lower surface of each lower grip tang from the main rotor blade bolt-bushing flange to the leading and trailing edge of each grip tang. See Figure 1 of this AD.

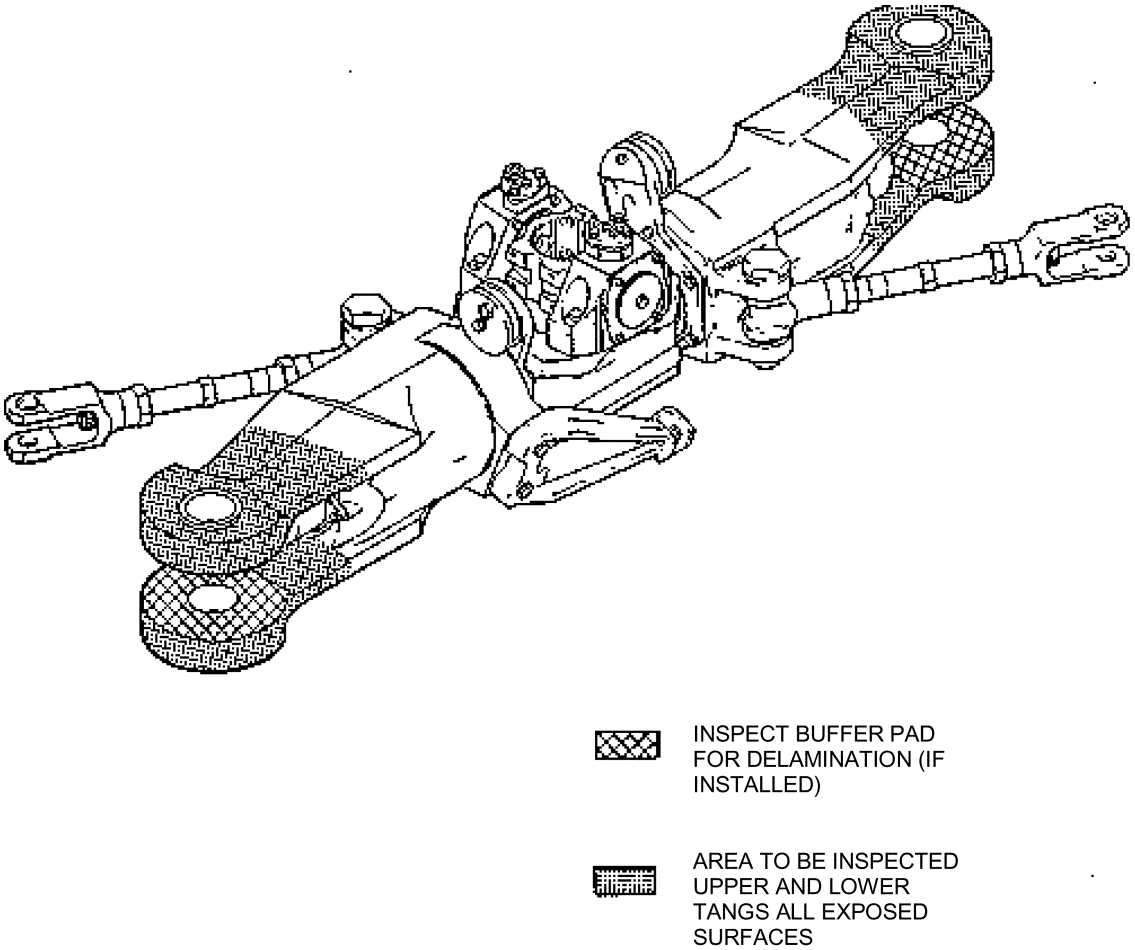

Figure 1. Inspection of Main Rotor Hub Grip Tangs

TABLE 2—ULTRASONIC INSPECTION INTERVALS

UT inspect grip, P/N:	Within 30 days, or the following hours TIS for the grip, whichever occurs later:	Thereafter, at intervals not to exceed the following hours TIS or engine start/stop cycles, whichever occurs first:	
		Hours TIS	Engine start/stop cycles
204–011–121–009 or ASI–4011–121–9	4,000	400	1,600
204–011–121–121	500	150	600
204–011–121–005 or –113, if the grip was EVER installed on a Model 205B helicopter	4,000	400	1,600
204–011–121–117, if the grip was NEVER installed on a Model 205B helicopter	4,000	150	600
204–011–121–117, if the grip was EVER installed on a Model 205B helicopter	500	150	600

The UT inspection of the grip must be performed by a Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) UT Level I Special, Level II, or Level III inspector who is qualified under the guidelines established by MIL–STD–410E, ATA Specification 105, AIA–NAS–410, or an FAA-accepted equivalent for qualification standards of NDT Inspection/Evaluation Personnel.

Note 1: You can find the Nondestructive Inspection Procedure attached to BHTI Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) No. 205B–02–39, Revision B, dated November 22, 2002, or BHTI ASB No. 212 02–116, Revision A, dated October 30, 2002.

(4) At intervals not to exceed 1,200 hours TIS or 24 months, whichever occurs first:

(i) Remove each main rotor blade, and

(ii) Inspect each grip buffer pad on the inner surfaces of each grip tang for delamination (see Figure 1 of this AD). If there is any delamination, remove the buffer pad and inspect the grip surface for corrosion or other damage.

Note 2: This inspection interval coincides with the main rotor tension-torsion strap replacement times.

(5) Within 2,400 hours TIS, or at the next overhaul of the main rotor hub, whichever occurs first, and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 2,400 hours TIS:

(i) Remove each main rotor blade.

(ii) Remove each grip buffer pad (if installed) from the inner surfaces of each grip tang.

(iii) Visually inspect the grip tang surfaces for corrosion or other damage.

(iv) Fluorescent-penetrant inspect (FPI) the grip for a crack, paying particular attention to the upper and lower grip tangs. When inspecting any grip, P/N 204–011–121–005, –009, –113, or ASI–4011–121–9, pay particular attention to the leading and trailing edges of the grip barrel.

Note 3: FPI procedures are contained in BHTI Standard Practices Manual, BHT–ALL–SPM.

(6) Before further flight:

(i) Replace any cracked grip with an airworthy grip.

(ii) Replace any grip with any corrosion or other damage with an airworthy grip, or repair the grip if the corrosion or other damage is within the maximum repair damage limitations found in the applicable Component and Repair Overhaul Manual.

(iii) Replace any grip, P/N 204–011–121–009 or ASI–4011–121–9, which has been in service for 15,000 or more hours TIS.

(iv) Replace any grip, P/N 204–011–121–121, which has been in service for 25,000 or more hours TIS.

(7) Revise the Airworthiness Limitations sections of the applicable maintenance manuals or the Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICAs) by establishing a new retirement life of 15,000 hours TIS for grip P/N 204–011–121–009 or ASI–4011–121–9, and 25,000 hours TIS for grip P/N 204–011–121–121, by making pen and ink changes or inserting a copy of this AD into the applicable maintenance manual or ICAs.

(8) Record a 15,000 hours TIS life limit for each grip P/N 204–011–121–009 or ASI–4011–121–9, and a 25,000 hours TIS life limit for each grip P/N 204–011–121–121, on the applicable component history card or equivalent record.

(f) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Rotorcraft Certification Office, FAA, may approve AMOCs for this AD. Send your proposal to: Michael Kohner, Aviation Safety Engineer, Rotorcraft Certification Office, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas 76137, telephone (817) 222–5170, fax (817) 222–5783, email *mike.kohner@faa.gov* or *7-avs-asw-170@faa.gov*.

(2) For operations conducted under a Part 119 operating certificate or under Part 91, Subpart K, we suggest that you notify your principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office or certificate holding district office before operating any aircraft complying with this AD through an AMOC.

(g) Additional Information

(1) BHTI ASB No. 212–94–92, Revision A, dated March 13, 1995; BHTI ASB No. 212–02–116, Revision A, dated October 30, 2002; BHTI 205B–02–39, Revision B, dated November 22, 2002; BHTI ASB No. 204–02–58 and ASB No. 205–02–88, both dated November 26, 2002; BHTI ASB No. 210–08–02, dated September 10, 2008; BHTI Operations Safety Notice 204–85–6, 205–85–9, and 212–85–13, all dated November 14, 1985; and BHTI Information Letter, 204–08–23, 205–08–38, 205B–08–21, and 212–08–62, Revision A, dated July 23, 2008; none of which are incorporated by reference, contain additional information about the subject of this AD.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact BHTI, P.O. Box 482, Fort Worth, TX 76101, telephone (817) 280–3391, fax (817) 280–6466, or at *http://www.bellcustomer.com/files/*. You may review copies of this information at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Room 663, Fort Worth, Texas 76137.

(h) Subject

Joint Aircraft Service Component (JASC) Code: 6220: Main Rotor Head.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on April 11, 2012.

Lance T. Gant,

Acting Manager, Rotorcraft Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9569 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Advance Notice of Implementation of Full-Service Intelligent Mail Required for Automation Prices

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service is planning to move to the Full-Service Intelligent Mail® option to access automation prices for letters, postcards and flats, effective January 2014. The ''Full-Service'' Intelligent Mail program requires use of unique Intelligent Mail barcodes (IMb™) applied to letter, postcard and flat mailpieces, trays, sacks, and containers, such as pallets, and submission of electronic mailing documentation. This plan includes the transition to the use of eDocumentation, along with additional information to support the By/For relationships, and replacement of the 10/24 transition tray label with the full use of the 24-digit tray label Intelligent Mail barcode format.

This **Federal Register** document provides advance information to help mailers prepare and plan for the transition to Full-Service and asks for information about the possible challenges mailers perceive to moving to Full-Service, the operational changes they will have to make, the costs and benefits of those changes, and steps the Postal Service could take to assist mailers in moving to Full-Service. The USPS™ looks forward to mailer feedback on all aspects of this plan. In addition, the USPS strongly encourages current Full-Service users to provide feedback about the benefits and value-added they have experienced by converting to Full-Service.

DATES: Comments on this advance notice of proposed rulemaking are due June 4, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Mail or deliver written comments to the Manager, Product Classification, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Room 4446, Washington, DC 20260–5015. Comments and questions can also be emailed to *mailingstandards@usps.gov* using the subject line ''Full-Service January 2014.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ana Cikowski; email: *ana.cikowski@usps.gov;* phone: 202–268–8079.

Himesh Patel; email: *himesh.a.patel@usps.gov;* phone: 703–280–7498.

William Chatfield; email: *william.a.chatfield@usps.gov;* phone: 202–268–7278.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In January 2009, USPS offered the mailing industry two Intelligent Mail barcode (IMb™) options for automation discounts. The options included the ''Full-Service'' option, requiring unique IMbs, and the ''basic'' IMb option, which does not require unique barcodes. Currently, a large number of mailers are using the Full-Service and basic IMb options and enjoy the additional benefits and value of using these options.

As part of the transformation of data visibility and continued evolution of

technological innovations, the Postal Service is planning to move to the Full-Service Intelligent Mail option to qualify for any automation letter, postcard, and flat prices, effective January 2014. Full-Service Intelligent Mail combines use of unique scan codes with the provision of electronic information on mail makeup and preparation to enable a variety of high-value services and efficient mail processing, and to establish a stronger partnership between mailers and the Postal Service. The vision is to create 100 percent visibility into the mail stream by 2014. This vision means that customers will know in real time where their mail or packages are in the postal network and precisely when they are delivered. Use of the IMb, especially Full-Service, allows the mailing industry to use information and technology to build value in the mail.

Even though the use of basic IMb is a good first step to create visibility in the mail stream, it does not require unique barcodes. Uniqueness of the IMb barcode provides customized information which is a major benefit to customers who can then use this information to create successful marketing campaigns. Thus, the movement to Full-Service is fundamental to the 100% visibility strategy and a major step into the future of the technology evolution.

The plan is that effective with the proposed starting date of January 2014 only Full-Service mail pieces would be eligible for automation pricing. Also, as published in a separate **Federal Register** proposed rule, letters and flats with POSTNET™ barcodes would no longer be eligible for automation prices as of January 2013 (See *http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-03-02/html/2012-5050.htm*).

There are secondary benefits to using Full-Service. Barcode uniqueness also enables preciseness of measurement of the amount of time between operations in the postal system and opens the door to the next level of achievement in processing efficiency and service performance. Full-Service Intelligent Mail offers a sound foundation for continued improvements in providing robust service for commercial mailers.

Full-Service Intelligent Mail offers a number of advantages to mailers and the Postal Service. These advantages are tied directly to the Full-Service requirements. For mailers, these advantages include:

- Unique barcodes enable the Postal Service to provide mailers with comprehensive information on the status of mailings as they progress through the postal system.
- ''Nesting'' information provided by the mailer enables the tracking of the individual pieces and trays based on scans performed on larger containers.
- Visibility allows mailers to more effectively respond to customer inquiries on the status of valuable bills, statements, catalogs, and publications.
- Full service mailings receive access to free address change information and tracking information from mail entry to final destination.
- Waiver of annual mailing fee for permits where all postage statements contain 90% or more Full-Service pieces.
- eDocumentation combined with Full Service unique barcodes will provide access to Seamless Acceptance and eInduction. Both will be paperless processes:

—Seamless acceptance will be an automated verification process based on comparing electronic documentation with scans of Intelligent Mail barcodes collected in postal operations and through the use of handheld scanning technology at points of induction. Data captured through scanning will be compared to mailer submitted electronic documentation and reports of overall mail quality will be trended over a period of time. Participation in seamless acceptance will allow mailers additional production cycle time prior to entering their mailings.

—eInduction will leverage scanning technologies to simplify the induction process for mailer transported mailings. eInduction will allow containers with IM container barcodes and appropriate electronic documentation to be offloaded and inducted straight into postal operations without the use of hard copy PS Forms 8125 or 8017.

- Full-Service also provides the ''Mail Anywhere'' model which allows for the use of a single permit at any *PostalOne!* site for mailings containing 90% or more Full-Service pieces (applies to First-Class, Standard, and Bound Printed Matter).

Many mailers find the visibility information provided by Full-Service mail useful in planning their own operations, in assessing the success of advertising campaigns, and in improving their own customer interaction. Knowledge of where a mailpiece is located in the postal network and when that piece should be delivered can prove useful in communicating with customers.

Advantages for the Postal Service include:

- Visibility into the flow of mail through the postal network, enabling enhanced diagnostics of service performance.
- Scan information on containers, trays and pieces allows us to measure the number of hours and minutes between operations. This data has been used to identify operational bottlenecks and that has enabled us to significantly improve service for commercial First-Class Mail, Standard Mail, and Periodicals.
- The ability to provide real-time alerts to operations enabling them to respond and avoid possible service failures.
- Advance notification of volumes and makeup of commercial mail, enabling improved resource planning.
- Accurate tracking of mail volumes as they move through the postal network, again enabling improved management of operations and resource planning.
- Simplified mail acceptance processes.
- The ability to measure service performance for each Full-Service mailer.

Mailer use of Full-Service Intelligent Mail is a key part of the Postal Service's ongoing strategy for providing cost-effective and service-responsive mailing services. Efficient use of postal resources can be achieved with advance information on content and makeup of the mail that is flowing through the postal network. Postal sorting equipment captures volume and destination information on mail as it is sorted. The Postal Service has built and is refining systems that make information available to downstream facilities and operations so that it can be used for operational planning. This planning data offers significant opportunities for improved efficiency and service performance. However, these benefits cannot be fully captured when a significant proportion of mail (that prepared and entered by large-volume commercial mailers and mail preparers) does not provide similar information. The information on the content and makeup of mail that is provided by mailers who participate in Full-Service Intelligent Mail meets this information need.

Full-Service Intelligent Mail also enables simplification of current mail acceptance procedures. Under seamless acceptance, which is possible only with the data and unique identifiers of Full-Service mailings (pieces nesting in trays and trays inside containers), business mail acceptance procedures will be scaled down, with automation mailings verified during mail processing operations.

The Postal Service has worked closely with mailers, software providers, and mail service providers to simplify, refine and evolve our Full-Service offerings over the past four years since Full-Service requirements were introduced. Thousands of mailers, software providers and mail service providers have demonstrated their ability to meet the requirements for Full-Service Intelligent Mail. The Postal Service continues to develop new tools, and to enhance and simplify existing tools, to make it easier for mailers to prepare and submit Full-Service mailings.

In support of the POSTNET discontinuation and Full-Service requirement, and to assist mailers transitioning to the Intelligent Mail barcode, the USPS is announcing two online self-service tools: The Automated Business Reply Mail (ABRM) tool and the Intelligent Mail Small Business (IMsb) tool. These tools allow mailers to print an Intelligent Mail barcode on reply mailpieces and outgoing mailings, respectively.

The Postal Service recognizes that there are costs to converting to Full-Service Intelligent Mail. To help the industry offset those costs, we are investigating further increasing the incentive for Full-Service mail users.

We are interested in gaining insight into the challenges mailers perceive in their ability to move to full participation in the IMb Full-Service offering, including the anticipated cost or, for those already using this offering the actual cost, of doing so and information on steps the Postal Service could take to assist mailers in moving to full participation. We are also interested in the perceived benefits, and for those already using this offering the actual benefits, to mailers from moving to full participation in the IMb Full-Service offering. Mailer input about the changes needed to make to move to Full Service and the costs of those changes is extremely important information to support the plan to move to the Full-Service requirement for automation discounts. We are looking for responses from both current Full Service users and non-users. Mailer responses to this advance notice of proposed rulemaking should address the following topics so that the Postal Service can develop appropriate plans and responses to these concerns:

- Your role in the mailing industry (mail owner, mail preparer, software vendor, hardware vendor, or other).
- Your business's use of the mail, including approximate annual volume of mail by class (First-Class Mail®, Standard Mail®, Periodicals) and shape (cards, letters, flats) of mail and the frequency of your mailings (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually).
- The value your business has gained from the use of Full-Service.
- Your recommendations for others to convert.
- Your lessons learned and ideas to enhance the transition processes.
- How your mailing patterns have changed based on the value added with Full-Service.
- If not participating in Full-Service, the changes you will be required to make to move from your current mailing practices to the use of IMb Full-Service. Include upgrades to software, hardware, changes to mail preparation procedures, and submission of edocumentation.
- The estimated one-time investment cost and any ongoing costs of changes to mail preparation and printing.
- Value of increased visibility, access to free or lower fees for address change information, and elimination of permit fees.
- Value of simplified acceptance procedures.
- Value of ability to use a single permit at multiple mailing locations.
- Any mail volume patterns that you foresee as you convert.
- Other specific areas of concern or challenges.

Requirements for Full-Service Intelligent Mail

Intelligent Mail Barcodes

- *Mailpiece barcode.* The 65-bar Intelligent Mail barcode (IMb) accommodates 31-digits of data on letter and flat mailpieces. The IMb contains additional fields that encode ancillary services, identify the mailer and the class of mail, and allow unique numbering/serialization of the mailpiece. The USPS will issue a unique Mailer ID to each full-service IMb mailer, which must be included in the Intelligent Mail barcode. Mailers are required to uniquely number each mailpiece in a mailing, and not reuse numbers for a period of 45 days from the date of induction.
- *Tray barcode.* An Intelligent Mail tray barcode (IMtb) is required on letter trays, flat trays and sacks. Unlike today's 10-digit tray barcode that contains only routing information, the 24-digit Intelligent Mail tray barcode includes additional fields to identify the mailer and uniquely number each tray or sack. Mailers must include their USPS-assigned Mailer ID in the Intelligent Mail tray barcode. Mailers are required to uniquely number each tray or sack in a mailing, and not reuse each number for a period of 45 days from the date of induction. Pieces inside each tray must be linked or nested to the IMb tray barcode.
- *Container barcode.* An Intelligent Mail container barcode (IMcb) is required on all containers used to transport mail such as pallets, all purpose containers (APCs), rolling stock, and gaylords. This 21-digit IMcb includes fields to identify the mailer and uniquely number each container. Mailers must include their USPS-assigned Mailer ID in the IMcb. Mailers are required to uniquely number each container in a mailing, and not reuse each number for a period of 45 days from the date of induction. Trays inside the container must be linked or nested to the IMb container barcode.

Electronic Documentation and Appointment Scheduling

Full-Service mailings must be accompanied by electronic documentation in addition to or instead of the printed postage statement and presort documentation currently required to mail at automation rates. Mailers typically furnish hard copy postage statements and documentation, or supply a computer terminal at their site for USPS acceptance personnel to view their documentation. Many mailers have transitioned to electronic submission of their postage statements and mailing documentation to the Postal Service's *PostalOne!®* system using Mail.dat®, Mail.XML, or Postal Wizard.

Full-Service IMb mailers are required to use one of these three methods to send their electronic mailing information to the *PostalOne!* system. The *PostalOne!* system translates the customer-generated electronic information into postage statements and supporting documentation, such as qualification and container reports, that are used for verification, acceptance, and induction processes. By submitting documents electronically, mailers avoid the creation of paper-based forms, use this technology to manage their mailing data, and enable the Postal Service to capture its own efficiencies.

Mailer electronic documentation for Full-Service mailings contains information about Intelligent Mail barcodes applied to mailpieces, trays or sacks, and containers. Also, it identifies the unique Intelligent Mail barcodes applied to each mailpiece, tray or sack, and container; it describes how mailpieces are linked to handling units, such as trays and sacks, and how mailpieces and handling units are linked to containers. In addition, documentation provides linkage among containers, trays and sacks when mail is

co-palletized, combined or comingled (in-house or at a different plant). The electronic documentation identifies spoilage or shortage of pieces in a mailing. Additionally it identifies the preparer of the mailing and the mailer for whom the mailing is prepared (i.e., Mail Owner). Mail Owner identification is required for all Full-Service pieces in the mailing. Mailers that otherwise meet the full-service standards and use Postal Wizard for mailings that do not require additional documentation to support presort (mailings of fewer than 10,000 pieces with postage affixed to each piece at the correct price or if all pieces are of identical weight, the pieces are separated by price, or mailings all at an MAADC or MADC price) are not required to submit this additional documentation.

Appointments play a critical role with service performance measurement, processing and delivery of mail. At the USPS facilities that support FAST® (Facility Access and Shipment Tracking), mailers will be required to schedule appointments using the FAST system for drop-ship mailings and for all origin-entered mail verified at a detached mail unit (DMU) and transported by the mailer. Mailers may schedule appointments online using the FAST web site or they may submit appointment requests through *PostalOne!* FAST Web Services using the Mail.XML specification. For improved service performance measurement, visibility, and operational planning, USPS recommends that mailers link their Intelligent Mail container barcodes (IMcb) to their appointments. Mailers can provide container barcodes as part of the stand-alone content creation, appointment creation, and update processes through *PostalOne!* FAST Web Services. Mailers can also receive closeout data through FAST online reports or *PostalOne!* FAST Web Services.

Additional Mailing Information Available With Full-Service

Mailpiece quality and visibility information is available through the online USPS Business Customer Gateway tool and through *PostalOne!* Web Services (Mail.XML). Mailers can query the information or obtain an automated subscription. USPS, as part of the Full-Service program, is making the following information available: Container and tray induction and processing scans, IMb tracing bundle and piece scans; start-the-clock information; address correction data; and certain quality and documentation error reporting information. An IMb embeds the following data:

- *Barcode ID:* The barcode identifier is a 2-digit field used to specify the presort makeup.
- *Service Type Identifier:* Indicates class of mail and requested special services such as scan information or address correction.
- *Mailer ID:* Mandatory 6- or 9-digit identifier of mail owners and/or mailing agents, assigned by the Postal Service based upon mail volume of owner/agent.
- *Serial Number:* Complementary with Mailer ID for a combined total of 15 digits, leaves mailer/agent with 6 or 9 digits for unique mailpiece identifier. Mailpiece IDs must not be reused within 45 days of induction date.
- *Delivery Point Routing Code:* The None, 5-, 9- or 11-digit ZIP Code corresponding to the delivery address.

For accessing automation prices through Full-Service, information required in the Intelligent Mail barcode includes Service Type Identifier (showing class of mail), Mailer ID, delivery point routing code, OEL information (if printed on the mailpiece) and a unique serial number.

To view final specifications and for detailed information on how to generate the Intelligent Mail barcode, access the Intelligent Mail barcode *link* from RIBBS *http://ribbs.usps.gov.*

Intelligent Mail Tray Barcode for Trays and Sacks

Starting in January 2014, Full Service automation discounts require pure 24-digit Intelligent Mail Tray barcodes (IMtb). An IMtb contains the following information:

- *ZIP Code:*™ A 5 digit ZIP Code used to identify the destination of the tray or sack.
- *Content Identifier Number (CIN):* Describes tray or sack content, including presort level and class.
- *Content Label Source (L SRC):* Designates whether tray or sack contents are automation compatible.
- *Mailer ID:* A 6-digit or 9-digit Mailer ID assigned by the Postal Service for use in the Intelligent Mail barcodes.
- *Serial Number:* A mailer will use this field to uniquely identify individual trays or sacks. If a 6-digit Mailer ID is assigned, the mailer will have 8 digits to uniquely identify the handling units. If a 9-digit Mailer ID is assigned, the mailer will have 5 digits to identify the handling units. To participate in the Full Service option, the Serial Number field is populated with a unique number for each handling unit (tray or sack) in the mailing. These unique mailpiece IDs must be maintained unique for 45 days from the date of induction.
- *Label Type:* Indicates Mailer ID field length.

To access automation prices through the Full Service option, mailers will be required to populate all fields in the Intelligent Mail tray barcode to include a unique serial number.

To view the final specifications and for detailed information on how to generate the Intelligent Mail tray barcode, access the Intelligent Mail tray label *link* from *http://ribbs.usps.gov/.*

Intelligent Mail Container Barcode for Pallets, APCs, Rolling Stock

Mailers typically label containers of mail deposited with the Postal Service. For Full Service, mailers must apply a unique Intelligent Mail container barcode (IMcb) to container labels and keep the barcode unique for at least 45 days from the date of induction. This IMcb includes fields to identify the mailer and uniquely identify each container. To comply with the Full Service option standards, mailers must apply a label to all containers such as pallets, APCs, rolling stock, and gaylords.

The Intelligent Mail container barcode has two formats. The format a mailer uses depends upon the Mailer ID assigned by the Postal Service. The IMcb label specifications are available in two physical sizes for the IMcb barcode labels: One is the 8″ min x 11″ format available at RIBBS, and the other one is the 4″ x 7″ self adhesive format, also available at RIBBS.

- *Application ID (Appl ID):* ''99'' indicates the source of the barcode.
- *Type Indicator:* ''M'' indicates a mailer-generated barcode.
- *Mailer ID:* A 6-digit or 9-digit Mailer ID assigned by the Postal Service for use in the Intelligent Mail barcodes.
- *Serial Number:* A mailer will use this field to uniquely identify individual containers. If a 6-digit Mailer ID is assigned, the mailer will have 12-digits to uniquely identify the containers. If a 9-digit MID is assigned, the mailer will have 9 digits to identify the containers. To participate in the Full Service option, the serial number field is populated with a unique number for each container in the mailing. These unique mailpiece IDs must not be reused for 45 days from the date of induction. To access the automation prices through the Full Service option, mailers will be required to populate all fields in the Intelligent Mail container barcode to include a unique serial number. To view the final specifications and for detailed information on how to generate the Intelligent Mail container barcode, access the Intelligent Mail

Container barcode *link* from RIBBS *http://ribbs.usps.gov.*

Electronic Documentation

To participate in Full Service, mailers must submit their postage statements and mailing documentation, when applicable, electronically using one of three methods: Mail.dat®, Mail.XML®, or Postal Wizard® to transmit electronic information. These data are transmitted to the Postal Service's *PostalOne!* system, where they are used for verification, acceptance, payment, service performance measurement, and induction planning and processing. The *PostalOne!* system can also use this information to automate payment processes using ACH Debit or Credit payment methods. With the *PostalOne! s*ystem, mailers have access to their mailing documentation and financial transaction information 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Mail.dat: Mail.dat file submission is part of the overall *PostalOne!* application and provides customers the capability to submit mailing documentation over a secure connection. Mail.dat uses industry-standard electronic file formats to facilitate communication. Mailing information is used to generate documentation to support verification, payment, and induction processes. Mail.dat specifications are available at *http://ribbs.usps.gov.*

Mail.XML: The Mail.XML is an overarching communication specification that allows mailers to communicate electronic documentation and manage appointments with the Postal Service, while enabling it to provide quality, address correction, induction, and visibility information back to mailers. Mail.XML can also be used to communicate between mailers and consolidators/transporters. Mail.XML is part of the overall *PostalOne!* application that enables a just-in-time connection (send information when you are ready to share). The Mail.XML Web Service uses a Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) to submit information in an Extensible Markup Language (XML) format that ensures data are sent and received by applications written in various languages and deployed on various platforms. Mailing information is sent via Mail.XML to the *PostalOne!* system where the information is stored and used to generate documentation to support verification and payment. Mail.XML specifications are available at the following link: *http://ribbs.usps.gov.*

Postal Wizard: The Postage Statement Wizard is an online tool that allows mailers to enter their postage statement information using a secure *PostalOne!* account. The Postage Statement Wizard verifies completed information for an online postage statement and automatically populates the Permit Holder section of the postage statement based on the account number provided. It guides the user through items needed to complete the statement. The Postal Wizard automatically calculates postage and validates information entered. Once a postage statement is completed online, electronic statements will be submitted directly to the acceptance unit.

For detailed information about electronic mailing information options, access the following RIBBS *link http://ribbs.usps.gov.*

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Legal Policy & Legislative Advice.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2007–1179; FRL–9661–5]

Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Disapproval of ''Infrastructure'' SIP With Respect to Oxides of Nitrogen as a Precursor to Ozone Provisions and New Source Review Exemptions for Fuel Changes as Major Modifications for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and 24-Hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to EPA's authority under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA is proposing to disapprove two narrow portions of submissions made by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to address the section 110(a)(1) and (2) requirements of the CAA, often referred to as the ''infrastructure'' State Implementation Plan (SIP). Specifically, we are proposing to disapprove the portions of WDNR's submissions intended to meet certain requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C) with respect to the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and 1997 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Among other conditions, section 110(a)(2)(C) of the CAA requires states to correctly address oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) as a precursor to ozone in their respective prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) programs. EPA is proposing to disapprove a portion of Wisconsin's submissions intended to satisfy this requirement. EPA is also proposing to disapprove a portion of Wisconsin's submissions because the SIP currently contains a new source review (NSR) exemption for fuel changes as major modifications where the source was capable of accommodating the change before January 6, 1975.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2007–1179, by one of the following methods:

1. *www.regulations.gov:* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
2. *Email: aburano.douglas@epa.gov.*
3. *Fax:* (312) 408–2279.
4. *Mail:* Douglas Aburano, Chief, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.
5. *Hand Delivery:* Douglas Aburano, Chief, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Regional Office normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Regional Office official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2007–1179. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through *www.regulations.gov* or email. The *www.regulations.gov* Web site is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through *www.regulations.gov* your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA

recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. We recommend that you telephone Andy Chang, Environmental Engineer, at (312) 886–0258 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andy Chang, Environmental Engineer, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886–0258, *chang.andy@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

I. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?
II. What is the background for this action?
III. What is EPA's evaluation of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP for the 1997 ozone and 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS?
A. NO_X as a precursor to ozone provisions.
B. Fuel Changes as Major Modifications
IV. What action is EPA taking?
V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

When submitting comments, remember to:

1. Identify the rulemaking by docket number and other identifying information (subject heading, Federal Register date and page number).
2. Follow directions—EPA may ask you to respond to specific questions or organize comments by referencing a Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part or section number.
3. Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes.
4. Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data that you used.
5. If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced.
6. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns, and suggest alternatives.
7. Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal threats.
8. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

II. What is the background for this action?

Under sections 110(a)(1) and (2) of the CAA, and implementing EPA guidance, states were required to submit either revisions to their existing EPA approved SIPs necessary to provide for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the 1997 ozone NAAQS and the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, or certifications that their existing SIPs for ozone and particulate matter already met those basic requirements. The statute requires that states make these submissions within three years after the promulgation of new or revised NAAQS. However, intervening litigation over the 1997 ozone NAAQS and the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS created uncertainty about how states were to proceed.[1] Accordingly, both EPA and the states were delayed in addressing these basic SIP requirements.

In a consent decree with Earth Justice, EPA agreed to make completeness findings with respect to these SIP submissions. Pursuant to this consent decree, EPA published completeness findings for all states for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS on March 27, 2008, and for all states for the 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on October 22, 2008.

On October 2, 2007, EPA issued a guidance document entitled ''Guidance on SIP Elements Required Under Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) for the 1997 8-hour Ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ National Ambient Air Quality Standards,'' making recommendations to states concerning these SIP submissions (the 2007 Guidance). Within the 2007 Guidance, EPA gave general guidance relevant to matters such as the timing and content of the submissions.

Wisconsin made its infrastructure SIP submission for the 1997 ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on December 12, 2007. The State provided supplemental submissions to EPA on January 24, 2011, and March 28, 2011.

On April 28, 2011, EPA published its proposed action on the Region 5 states' submissions (*see* 76 FR 23757). Notably, we proposed to find that Wisconsin had met the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C) concerning state PSD programs generally, and in particular the requirement to include NO_X as a precursor to ozone (*see* 76 FR 23757 at 23760–23761), thereby satisfying the requirement that the State has an adequate PSD program pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(C) for both the 1997 ozone and 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.[2]

During the comment period for the April 28, 2011, proposed rulemaking, EPA received three sets of comments. Two of the commenters observed that although we had proposed to approve Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP as meeting the correct requirements for NO_X as a precursor to ozone in the State's PSD program, Wisconsin's PSD SIP does not contain the most recent PSD program revisions required by EPA for this purpose. One of the commenters also noted that Wisconsin's existing SIP does not meet current EPA requirements with respect to NSR because Wisconsin has not included fuel changes as ''major modifications'' in its NSR program for certain sources under certain conditions. A detailed discussion of these comments as they relate to Wisconsin's SIP will follow in the section entitled, ''What is EPA's evaluation of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP for the 1997 ozone and 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS?''

As a result of the comments, we did not promulgate final action on those two limited aspects of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP in our July 13, 2011, final rulemaking (*see* 76 FR 41075). We did, however, promulgate final action on all other applicable elements of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP. In the July 13, 2011, rulemaking, we committed to address the issues raised in the comments concerning NO_X as a precursor to ozone and the definition of ''major modification'' related to fuel changes for certain sources in Wisconsin in a separate action; this

[1] *See, e.g., Whitman* v. *American Trucking Associations, Inc.,* 531 U.S. 457 (2001).

[2] EPA noted that each state's PSD program must meet certain basic program requirements, e.g., if a state lacks provisions needed to address NO_X as a precursor to ozone, the provisions of section 110(a)(2)(C) requiring an adequate permitting program must be considered not to be met, irrespective of the pollutant being addressed in the infrastructure SIP submission.

proposed rulemaking and future final rulemaking serve as that action.

III. What is EPA's evaluation of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP for the 1997 ozone and 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS?

As stated above, EPA promulgated final action on all applicable elements of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP submissions for the 1997 ozone and 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS except for the narrow issues related to section 110(a)(2)(C) with respect to the current regulatory requirements for NO_X as a precursor to ozone in PSD permitting and the definition of ''major modification'' related to fuel changes for certain sources.[3] The following discussion is applicable only to these two unresolved issues for Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP, and will not extend to the elements or requirements of sections 110(a)(1) and (2) for which EPA has previously promulgated final action.

A. NO_X as a Precursor to Ozone Provisions

During the public comment period following EPA's April 28, 2011 proposed rulemaking, commenters disagreed with EPA's proposed conclusion that the SIP for Wisconsin currently meets the requirements for NO_X as a precursor for ozone in permitting contexts. The commenters noted that in the proposed rulemaking, EPA stated that Wisconsin's PSD rules include NO_X as a precursor to ozone, and that EPA cited the approval of this provision as occurring on May 27, 1999 (*see* 64 FR 28745). The commenters disagreed with EPA's conclusion that the May 27, 1999, approval, specifically of NR 405.02(21)(a), adequately addresses the issue of inclusion of NO_X as a precursor to ozone.

After careful consideration of the comments, we have concluded that the commenters were correct on this point because the current EPA approved SIP for the state does not contain specific SIP revisions for the PSD program required by EPA. On November 29, 2005, EPA published the ''Final Rule to Implement the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard—Phase 2; Final Rule to Implement Certain Aspects of the 1990 Amendments Relating to New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration as They Apply in Carbon Monoxide, Particulate Matter, and Ozone NAAQS; Final Rule for Reformulated Gasoline'' (Phase 2 Rule) (*see* 70 FR 71612). One aspect of the Phase 2 Rule was the specific requirement to identify NO_X as an explicit ozone precursor (*see* 70 FR 71612 at 71679, 71699–71700). This requirement was codified in 40 CFR 51.166, and consisted of the following:[4]

40 CFR 51.166 (b)(1)(ii): A major source that is major for volatile organic compounds or NO_X shall be considered major for ozone;

40 CFR 51.166 (b)(2)(ii): Any significant emissions increase (as defined at paragraph (b)(39) of this section) from any emissions units or net emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (b)(3) of this section) at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds or NO_X shall be considered significant for ozone;

40 CFR 51.166 (b)(23)(i): Ozone: 40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides;

40 CFR 51.166 (b)(49)(i): Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any constituents or precursors for such pollutants identified by the Administrator (*e.g.,* volatile organic compounds and NO_X) are precursors for ozone; and

40 CFR 51.166 (i)(5)(i)(e) footnote 1: No *de minimis* air quality level is provided for ozone. However, any net emissions increase of 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides subject to PSD would be required to perform an ambient impact analysis, including the gathering of air quality data.

The Phase 2 Rule required that states submit SIP revisions incorporating the requirements of the rule, including these specific NO_X as a precursor to ozone provisions, by June 15, 2007 (*see* 70 FR 71612 at 71683).

EPA believes that states' SIPs do not meet current structural requirements for the PSD program, and thus do not meet the infrastructure SIP requirements relevant to section 110(a)(2)(C), unless states have made these revisions required in 2007. Thus, states that did not incorporate the changes specific to identifying NO_X as a precursor to ozone required by the Phase 2 Rule were included in EPA's March 27, 2008 ''Completeness Findings for Section 110(a) State Implementation Plans for the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS'' and received a finding of failure to submit related to section 110(a)(2)(C) for this reason (*see* 73 FR 16205). Wisconsin was not included in the March 27, 2008 findings notice.

Similarly, consistent with the Phase 2 Rule, EPA has disapproved portions of other states' infrastructure SIPs on the basis that they have not explicitly identified NO_X as a precursor to ozone. Notably, we disapproved the portion of Montana's infrastructure SIP with respect to this requirement of section 110(a)(2)(C) on July 22, 2011 (*see* 76 FR 43918). EPA also finalized a partial Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) on August 8, 2011, which included provisions that explicitly include NO_X as a precursor to ozone in the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District of California (*see* 76 FR 48006). Likewise, EPA has acted on portions of the SIP submission required by the Phase 2 Rule in conjunction with acting on a state's infrastructure SIP submission. For example, EPA promulgated final approval with respect to South Dakota's revisions to its PSD program identifying NO_X as a precursor to ozone consistent with the requirements of the Phase 2 Rule concurrently with final action on South Dakota's infrastructure SIP for the 1997 ozone NAAQS.[5]

Therefore, based on EPA's own regulations, submission deadlines, and actions germane to the explicit identification of NO_X as a precursor to ozone in Federally approved PSD programs, we are proposing to disapprove the portions of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP submission with respect to the NO_X as a precursor to ozone provision requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C) for the 1997 ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

B. Fuel Changes as Major Modifications

During the comment period following EPA's April 28, 2011, proposed rulemaking, one commenter argued that Wisconsin's existing SIP is deficient for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(C) because it does not meet current EPA requirements with respect to the NSR program. The commenter noted that the NSR program requires states to adopt definitions that are identical to, or more stringent than, EPA's definitions. Contrary to EPA's definition, the commenter asserted that Wisconsin has not included fuel changes as ''major modifications'' in its NSR program. The commenter cited a 2009 letter from EPA to the state requesting that the state update its regulations to address this specific issue.

The definition of ''major modification'' as it relates to PSD is

[3] Although the evaluation of states' definitions of ''major modification'' related to fuel changes was not a criterion outlined in EPA's April 28, 2011 proposed rulemaking, this issue is intrinsically linked to states' PSD regulations, covered under section 110(a)(2)(C).

[4] Similar changes were codified in 40 CFR 52.21.

[5] EPA's proposed action for South Dakota was published on May 12, 2011 (*see* 76 FR 27622), and our final action for South Dakota was published on July 22, 2011 (*see* 76 FR 43912).

generally defined in NR 405.02(21) of Wisconsin's SIP. The exemptions to ''physical change'' are contained at NR 405.02(21)(b). One exemption is the ability of a source capable of accommodating different types of fuels before 1975 to switch the type of fuel burned, unless *strictly prohibited* by a restriction in a permit established after 1975.

EPA regulations contained at 40 CFR 51.166(b)(2)(iii)(*e*)(*1*) and (*2*) specifically prescribe when use of an alternative fuel is not considered a physical change for purposes of defining a ''major modification.'' These regulations require that a physical change or change in the method shall not include use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

> The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975 pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR [part 51], subpart I, or 40 CFR 51.166; or
>
> The source is approved to use [the fuel] under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166.

The Wisconsin regulations set out the conditions for the fuel change exemption as follows:

> The source was capable of accommodating the alternative fuel or raw material before January 6, 1975, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975 pursuant to this chapter or ch. NR 406 or 408 or under an operation permit issued pursuant to ch. NR 407.
>
> [Or, t]he source is approved to use the alternative fuel or raw material under any permit issued under this chapter or ch. NR 406, 407, or 408. See proposed NR 405.02(21)(b)5.

The Wisconsin rule is similar to the Federal rule, but differs by substituting references to Wisconsin Administrative Code sections, omitting EPA's phrase ''pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR [part 51], subpart I, or 40 CFR 51.166.'' The commenter objected that failure to cite Federal regulations results in the loss of prohibitions on fuel use exemptions that may have been contained in Federally-issued PSD permits, issued prior to EPA's approval of Wisconsin's PSD SIP. The result, the commenter noted that Wisconsin's rule allows more exemptions to the definition of ''major modification'' than allowed by the Federal rules.

After careful consideration of the comment, we have concluded that the commenters were correct on this point because the current EPA approved SIP for the state does contain a specific provision that is inconsistent with the NSR program required by EPA. Because this provision is relevant to a structural requirement of the PSD permitting program, EPA believes that this issue affects the approvability of the infrastructure SIP submissions for purposes of meeting the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C).

EPA notes that this is an issue that has previously arisen and that the State has acknowledged and agreed to address it. The Sierra Club first raised a concern about this issue in the context of EPA's approval of Wisconsin's NSR Reform regulations on December 17, 2008 (*see* 73 FR 76560). In that final rulemaking, EPA stated that the definition of ''major modification'' and the associated fuel use prohibitions were not part of the specific SIP submission being acted upon by EPA at that time. However, we did agree that the language in the Wisconsin SIP needed to be revised (*see* 73 FR 76560 at 76566).

On June 17, 2009, EPA requested that the State revise its regulatory language in NR 405.02(21)(b)(5) and (6), and NR 408.02(20)(e)(5) and (6), to include permit conditions in Federally-issued permits. On June 1, 2011, WDNR committed to begin the rulemaking process necessary to do so within 120 days by including the requested revision in its next major rulemaking. However, WDNR's commitment did not include a date certain by which it would complete the requested revision of the State's regulations. As a result, EPA may not at this time promulgate an approval or conditional approval of the section 110(a)(2)(C) portion of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP for the 1997 ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS with respect to this narrow issue.

After reviewing Wisconsin's current SIP in light of EPA's own regulations and request to the State to make appropriate revisions to the SIP necessary to address this issue, we are proposing to disapprove Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP submissions for the 1997 ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS with respect to the NSR exemption for fuel changes as ''major modifications'' where the source was capable of accommodating the change before January 6, 1975. We note that this disapproval is a narrow one, and limited to the specific state regulatory language concerning the exemption.

IV. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is proposing to disapprove two narrow portions of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP submissions for the 1997 ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS with respect to section 110(a)(2)(C). Specifically, we are proposing to disapprove the portions of Wisconsin's submissions because the current SIP does not satisfy the requirements of the Phase 2 Rule for explicit identification of NO_X as a precursor to ozone in PSD permitting. We are also proposing to disapprove the portions of Wisconsin's submissions because the current SIP contains an impermissible NSR exemption for fuel changes as ''major modifications'' where the source was capable of accommodating the change before January 6, 1975. These grounds for disapproval are narrow, and pertain only to these specific deficiencies in Wisconsin's SIP. We anticipate that the State will be able to rectify these issues readily and we will work with the State to rectify these issues promptly.

Under section 179(a) of the CAA, final disapproval of a submission that addresses a requirement of a Part D Plan (section 171—section 193 of the CAA), or is required in response to a finding of substantial inadequacy as described in section 110(k)(5) starts a sanction clock. The provisions in the submissions we are disapproving were not submitted by Wisconsin to meet either of those requirements. Therefore, if EPA takes final action to disapprove these submissions, no sanctions under section 179 will be triggered.

The full or partial disapproval of a SIP revision triggers the requirement under section 110(c) that EPA promulgate a FIP no later than two years from the date of the disapproval unless the State corrects the deficiency, and the Administrator approves the plan or plan revision before the Administrator promulgates such FIP. As previously mentioned, EPA anticipates that WDNR will make a submission rectifying each of these deficiencies. Further, EPA anticipates acting on WDNR's submissions within the two year time frame prior to our FIP obligation on these very narrow issues. In the interim, EPA expects WDNR to treat and explicitly identify NO_X as a precursor to ozone for PSD permitting consistent with the requirements of the Phase 2 Rule, and to ensure adherence to the prohibitions on fuel use exemptions in Federally-issued permits.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. In this case EPA is

disapproving two aspects of the Wisconsin SIP that fail to meet Federal requirements.

Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and, therefore, is not subject to review under the Executive Order.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* because this proposed SIP disapproval under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the CAA will not create any new information collection burdens but simply disapproves certain State requirements for inclusion into the SIP. Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions. For purposes of assessing the impacts of today's rule on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business as defined by the Small Business Administration's (SBA) regulations at 13 CFR 121.201; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise that is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

After considering the economic impacts of today's proposed rule on small entities, I certify that this action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule does not impose any requirements or create impacts on small entities. This proposed SIP disapproval under section 110 and subchapter I, part D, of the CAA will not create any new requirements but simply disapproves certain State requirements for inclusion into the SIP. Accordingly, it affords no opportunity for EPA to fashion for small entities less burdensome compliance or reporting requirements or timetables or exemptions from all or part of the rule. The fact that the CAA prescribes that various consequences (*e.g.,* higher offset requirements) may or will flow from this disapproval does not mean that EPA either can or must conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis for this action. Therefore, this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

We continue to be interested in the potential impacts of this proposed rule on small entities and welcome comments on issues related to such impacts.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This action contains no Federal mandates under the provisions of Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 for State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector.'' EPA has determined that the proposed disapproval action does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This action proposes to disapprove pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132, entitled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' ''Policies that have federalism implications'' is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have ''substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.''

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, because it merely disapproves certain State requirements for inclusion into the SIP and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the CAA. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to this action.

Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP EPA is proposing to disapprove would not apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the Executive Order has the potential to influence the regulation. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it because it is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This proposed SIP disapproval under section 110 and subchapter I, part D, of the CAA will not create any new regulations but simply disapproves certain State requirements for inclusion into the SIP.

Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (''NTTAA''), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.,* materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

The EPA believes that this action is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629 (Feb. 16, 1994)) establishes Federal executive policy on environmental justice. Its main provision directs Federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States.

Consistent with EPA guidance addressing Executive Order 12898, EPA has determined that this proposed rule will not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental health effects on minority or low-income populations because it increases the level of environmental protection for all affected populations without having any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any population, including any minority or low-income population. States' EPA-approved PSD and NSR regulations must meet certain minimum requirements promulgated by EPA, and these regulations apply to all affected populations within the State of Wisconsin. This action proposes to disapprove the portions of Wisconsin's SIP that do not contain certain EPA-promulgated minimum requirements.

Statutory Authority

The statutory authority for this action is provided by sections 110 of the CAA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 9, 2012.

Susan Hedman,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2012–9608 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2011–0944; FRL–9648–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats; Adjusted Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve into the Illinois State Implementation Plan (SIP) an adjusted standard for Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats (Crownline) at its West Frankfort, Illinois facility. On June 10, 2011, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency submitted to EPA for approval an adjustment to the general rule, Use of Organic Material Rule, commonly known as the eight pound per hour rule, as it applies to emissions of volatile organic matter (VOM) from Crownline's manufacturing facility. The adjusted standard relieves Crownline from being subject to the general rule for VOM emissions from its West Frankfort facility. EPA is proposing to approve this SIP revision because it will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2011–0944, by one of the following methods:

1. *www.regulations.gov:* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
2. *Email: blakley.pamela@epa.gov.*
3. *Fax:* (312) 692–2450.
4. *Mail:* Pamela Blakley, Chief, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.
5. *Hand Delivery:* Pamela Blakley, Chief, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Regional Office normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Regional Office official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

Please see the direct final rule which is located in the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register** for detailed instructions on how to submit comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Persoon, Environmental Engineer, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–8290, *persoon.carolyn@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register,** EPA is approving the state's SIP submittal as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial submittal and anticipates no adverse comments. A detailed rationale for the approval is set forth in the direct final rule. If no adverse comments are received in response to this rule, no further activity is contemplated. If EPA receives adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. Please note that if EPA receives adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment. For additional information, see the direct final rule which is located in the Rules section of this **Federal Register**.

Dated: February 29, 2012.

Susan Hedman,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 2012–9495 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 120409403–2403–01]

RIN 0648–BB93

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment Supplement

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Supplemental proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes to supplement the regulations implementing the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (Comprehensive ACL Amendment) for the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (Snapper-Grouper FMP), as prepared and submitted by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council). The Comprehensive ACL Amendment specified, in part, annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs) for species in the Snapper-Grouper FMP. A final rule implementing the Comprehensive ACL Amendment was published in the **Federal Register** on March 16, 2012, and is effective on April 16, 2012. However, after publishing the final rule, NMFS discovered that the commercial quota for greater amberjack (commercial ACL for greater amberjack), which was specified in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, was inadvertently not specified in the proposed or final rules. The intent of this supplemental proposed rule is to specify the commercial ACL for greater amberjack, while maintaining catch levels consistent with achieving optimum yield (OY) for the resource.

DATES: Written comments on this proposed rule must be received no later than May 7, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the supplemental proposed rule identified by ''NOAA–NMFS–2012–0039'' by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic submissions:* Submit electronic comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Rick DeVictor, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

Instructions: Comments are specifically sought on the action contained in the supplemental proposed rule to revise the greater amberjack commercial sector quota. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted to *http://www.regulations.gov* without change. All Personal Identifying Information (for example, name, address, etc.) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

To submit comments through the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov,* click on ''submit a comment,'' then enter ''NOAA–NMFS–2012–0039'' in the keyword search and click on ''search''. To view posted comments during the comment period, enter ''NOAA–NMFS–2012–0039'' in the keyword search and click on ''search.'' NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter N/A in the required field if you wish to remain anonymous). You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, WordPerfect, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

Comments through means not specified in this rule will not be accepted.

Electronic copies of the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, which includes a final environmental impact statement (FEIS), a regulatory flexibility analysis, and a regulatory impact review, may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office Web site at *http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sf/pdfs/Comp%20ACL%20Am%20101411%20FINAL.pdf.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick DeVictor, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, telephone: 727–824–5305; email: *rick.devictor@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The fishery for snapper-grouper is managed under the Snapper-Grouper FMP. The FMP is prepared by the Council and is implemented through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

Background

Greater amberjack managed under the FMP is neither overfished nor undergoing overfishing, and is not in a rebuilding plan. The 2006 revisions to the Magnuson-Stevens Act require that by 2011, for fisheries determined by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to not be subject to overfishing, ACLs and AMs must be established at a level that prevents overfishing and helps to achieve OY. These mandates are intended to ensure fishery resources are managed for the greatest overall benefit to the nation, particularly with respect to providing food production and recreational opportunities, and protecting marine ecosystems.

An ACL is the level of annual catch of a stock or stock complex that is set to prevent overfishing from occurring. An ACL that is met or exceeded serves as the basis for triggering an AM. ACLs may incorporate management and scientific uncertainty, and take into account the amount of data available and level of vulnerability to overfishing for each species. Separate ACLs may be established for each sector of a fishery, *i.e.,* commercial and recreational. However, the combined total of both sector ACLs may not exceed the total ACL for a species or stock complex.

As specified in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, the total ACL for greater amberjack is 1,968,000 lb (892,670 kg), round weight. Within the snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic, the harvest of greater amberjack is divided between the commercial and recreational sectors; the total ACL is also so divided. The commercial sector ACL for greater amberjack is 800,163 lb (362,948 kg), round weight, or 769,388 lb (348,989 kg), gutted weight, and the recreational sector ACL is 1,167,837 lb (529,722 kg), round weight. The commercial quota for greater amberjack is specified in the regulations in gutted weight, because the fishermen are accustomed to the quota being specified in gutted weight. The greater amberjack commercial sector quota proposed through this rulemaking also serves as the greater amberjack commercial sector ACL, set forth in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment.

However, although it is set out in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, the commercial quota for greater amberjack was inadvertently omitted from the proposed and final rules implementing the Comprehensive ACL. On October, 20, 2011, NMFS published a notice of availability for the Comprehensive ACL Amendment and requested public comment (76 FR 65153). On December 1, 2011, NMFS published a proposed rule for the Comprehensive ACL Amendment and requested public comment (76 FR 74757). Additionally, on December 30, 2011, NMFS published an amended proposed rule for the Comprehensive ACL Amendment specific to a revised allowable biological catch (ABC) and a corresponding reduction to the commercial and recreational sector ACLs for wreckfish and requested public comment (76 FR 82264). The Secretary of Commerce approved the Comprehensive ACL Amendment on January 18, 2012. The final rule to implement the Comprehensive ACL Amendment was published on March 16, 2012 (77 FR 15916).

In the proposed rule, the revised commercial quota for greater amberjack referenced in 50 CFR 622.49(b)(11)(i)(A) was inadvertently left unrevised in the commercial quota section in 50 CFR 622.42(e)(3). Therefore the final rule also left the commercial quota for greater amberjack unrevised. This supplemental proposed rule would

revise the commercial quota for greater amberjack.

Management Measure Contained in This Proposed Rule

Greater Amberjack Commercial Quota

The final rule to implement the Comprehensive ACL Amendment (77 FR 15916, March 16, 2012) implemented ACLs and AMs for greater amberjack. However, as noted above, NMFS inadvertently failed to revise the commercial quota for greater amberjack. Because the commercial quota serves as the commercial sector ACL, which acts as the trigger for the commercial sector's AM, without the revised commercial quota, the commercial sector ACL is incomplete. This rule would revise the greater amberjack commercial quota to accurately reflect the actions within the amendment and meet the intent of the Council. This rule reduces the current commercial sector quota of 1,169,931 lb (530,672 kg), gutted weight, to 769,388 lb (348,989 kg), gutted weight.

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law, subject to further consideration after public comment.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that the final rule to implement the Comprehensive ACL Amendment would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The purpose of this proposed rule, as described in the preamble, is to revise the commercial greater amberjack quota that was inadvertently not revised in the final rule implementing the Comprehensive ACL Amendment (77 FR 15916, March 16, 2012), consistent with the intent of the Council. The effects of the commercial quota, 800,163 lb (362,948 kg), round weight, or 769,388 lb (348,989 kg), gutted weight, were fully described in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment. This revised commercial quota is approximately 400,000 lb (181,437 kg), gutted weight, less than the existing commercial quota. However, the average annual commercial greater amberjack harvest for 2005 to 2009 was only 690,725 lb (313,308 kg), gutted weight, which is substantially less than the existing commercial quota, and which is still less than the quota proposed here. Because the new commercial quota would be more than the average annual commercial greater amberjack harvest, the specification of the new quota is not expected to have any direct adverse economic effects on the commercial harvesters of greater amberjack or associated industries. These results and conclusions were provided in the Comprehensive ACL Amendment. The Classification section of the proposed rule (76 FR 74757, December 1, 2011) and the final rule (77 FR 15916, March 16, 2012) implementing the Comprehensive ACL Amendment, however, focused on the actions which were expected to have direct adverse economic effects on small entities. Because the revision of the greater amberjack commercial quota (commercial ACL) is not expected to have any direct adverse economic effects on small entities, no reference to, or discussion of the expected economic effects of this revision was included in the Classification sections of these two rules.

In summary, this proposed rule, if implemented, would simply correct an administrative oversight in a previous rulemaking. For the reasons above, if implemented this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 622

Fisheries, Fishing, Puerto Rico, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Virgin Islands.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 622 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 622—FISHERIES OF THE CARIBBEAN, GULF, AND SOUTH ATLANTIC

1. The authority citation for part 622 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

2. In § 622.42, paragraph (e)(3) is revised to read as follows:

§ 622.42 Quotas.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(3) *Greater amberjack*—769,388 lb (348,989 kg).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9600 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 110909578–1582–01]

RIN 0648–BB45

Western Pacific Pelagic Fisheries; Modification of American Samoa Large Vessel Prohibited Area

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes to modify certain boundaries of the large fishing vessel prohibited area around Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and Rose Atoll in American Samoa to align with the boundaries of the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument. The proposed action would simplify enforcement and administration of the management area.

DATES: NMFS must receive comments on the proposed rule by May 11, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments on the proposed rule, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2011–0226, to either of the following addresses:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal *www.regulations.gov;* or
- *Mail:* Michael D. Tosatto, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Pacific Islands Region (PIR), 1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110, Honolulu, HI 96814–4700.

Instructions: You must send any comments to one of the above two addresses to ensure that NMFS receives, documents, and considers the comments. Comments sent to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered. All comments received are a part of the public record and NMFS will generally post them to *www.regulations.gov* without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.) submitted voluntarily by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive or protected information. NMFS will accept

anonymous comments (enter ''N/A'' in the required name and organization fields if you wish to remain anonymous). Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word or Excel, WordPerfect, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared a regulatory amendment, including an environmental assessment and regulatory impact review, that provides background information on this proposed rule. The regulatory amendment is available from *www.regulations.gov* or the Council, 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, tel 808–522–8220, fax 808–522–8226, *www.wpcouncil.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Bailey, Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS PIR, 808–944–2248.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Council and NMFS manage offshore fisheries around American Samoa under the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific. A mix of small troll and longline vessels and larger longline and purse seine vessels target tunas and related fish in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the islands. A decade ago, small vessels known as alias dominated the fisheries. The alia use trolling or longline gear to target skipjack and yellowfin tuna and albacore for the fresh fish market and for canning in Pago Pago. More recently, larger vessels have made up most of the longline fishery. The large longliners also target albacore for canning, and they catch substantial quantities of yellowfin and skipjack tuna. In addition, U.S. purse seiners have occasionally fished around American Samoa to supply skipjack and yellowfin tuna for canning.

The mixture of small and large vessels operating in the same area for the same fish prompted concerns over the potential for gear conflicts and catch competition among the various fishing groups. Concerned that potential competition and conflicts could lead to reduced opportunities for sustained participation in the fisheries by smaller vessels, the Council recommended prohibiting large vessels from fishing in two areas of the EEZ around American Samoa. In 2002, NMFS implemented these ''large vessel prohibited areas,'' or LVPA, one around Swain's Island and one around Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and Rose Atoll (67 FR 4369, January 30, 2002). The two areas prohibit fishing from vessels 50 ft in length overall or longer, and appear to have prevented conflicts between small and large vessels.

In 2009, Presidential Proclamation 8337 created the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument (74 FR 1577, January 12, 2009). The monument comprises Rose Atoll and surrounding waters to a distance approximately 50 nm around the atoll. The Proclamation prohibits commercial fishing in monument waters.

The monument and the LVPA around Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and Rose Atoll overlap, but the boundaries do not align. The Council is concerned that the non-alignment of the boundaries may confuse operators of large fishing vessels and reduce compliance with the fishing prohibitions in each area. To simplify administration and enforcement of the two areas, the Council recommended adjusting certain boundaries of the LVPA.

The boundaries of the existing LVPA are described in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 806, by straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

Point	S. lat.	W. long.
AS–1–A	13°30′	167°25′
AS–1–B	15°13′	167°25′

and from Point AS–1–A westward along the latitude 13°30′ S. until intersecting the U.S. EEZ boundary with Samoa, and from Point AS–1–B westward along the latitude 15°13′ S. until intersecting the U.S. EEZ boundary with Samoa.

The corners of the Rose Atoll monument are marked by the following coordinates:

Point	S. lat.	W. long.
1	13°41′54″	169°00′2″
2	13°41′54″	167°17′0″
3	15°23′10″	167°17′0″
4	15°23′10″	169°00′42″

This proposed rule would do the following:

(a) Move the existing northernmost LVPA boundary southward to align with the northern boundary of the monument,

(b) Move the eastern LVPA boundary eastward to align with the eastern boundary of the monument, and

(c) Move a portion of the southern LVPA boundary southward to align with the southern boundary of the monument.

The western and most of the southern boundaries of the existing LVPA would remain unchanged. The resulting proposed LVPA would be described by straight lines connecting the following coordinates (see Fig. 1):

Point	S. lat.	W. long.
AS–1–A	13°41′54″	167°17′
AS–1–B	15°23′10″	167°17′
AS–1–C	15°23′10″	169°00′42″
AS–1–D	15°13′	169°00′42″

and from point AS–1–A westward along latitude 13°41′54″ S. until intersecting the U.S. EEZ boundary with Samoa, and from point AS–1–D westward along latitude 15°13′ S. until intersecting the U.S. EEZ boundary with Samoa.

This proposed rule aligns the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the monument with those of the LVPA, reducing the area of the LVPA by 326 nm². In other words, under this rule the portion of the EEZ around American Samoa where large vessels may fish would increase by 0.3 percent. The Council and NMFS do not believe that this modest change in the size of the LVPA will significantly affect fishing operations or result in potential environmental impacts, including social impacts, or impacts on target and non-target fish, or protected resources and their habitats.

NMFS must receive any public comments on this proposed rule by the close of business on May 11, 2012, and will not consider late comments.

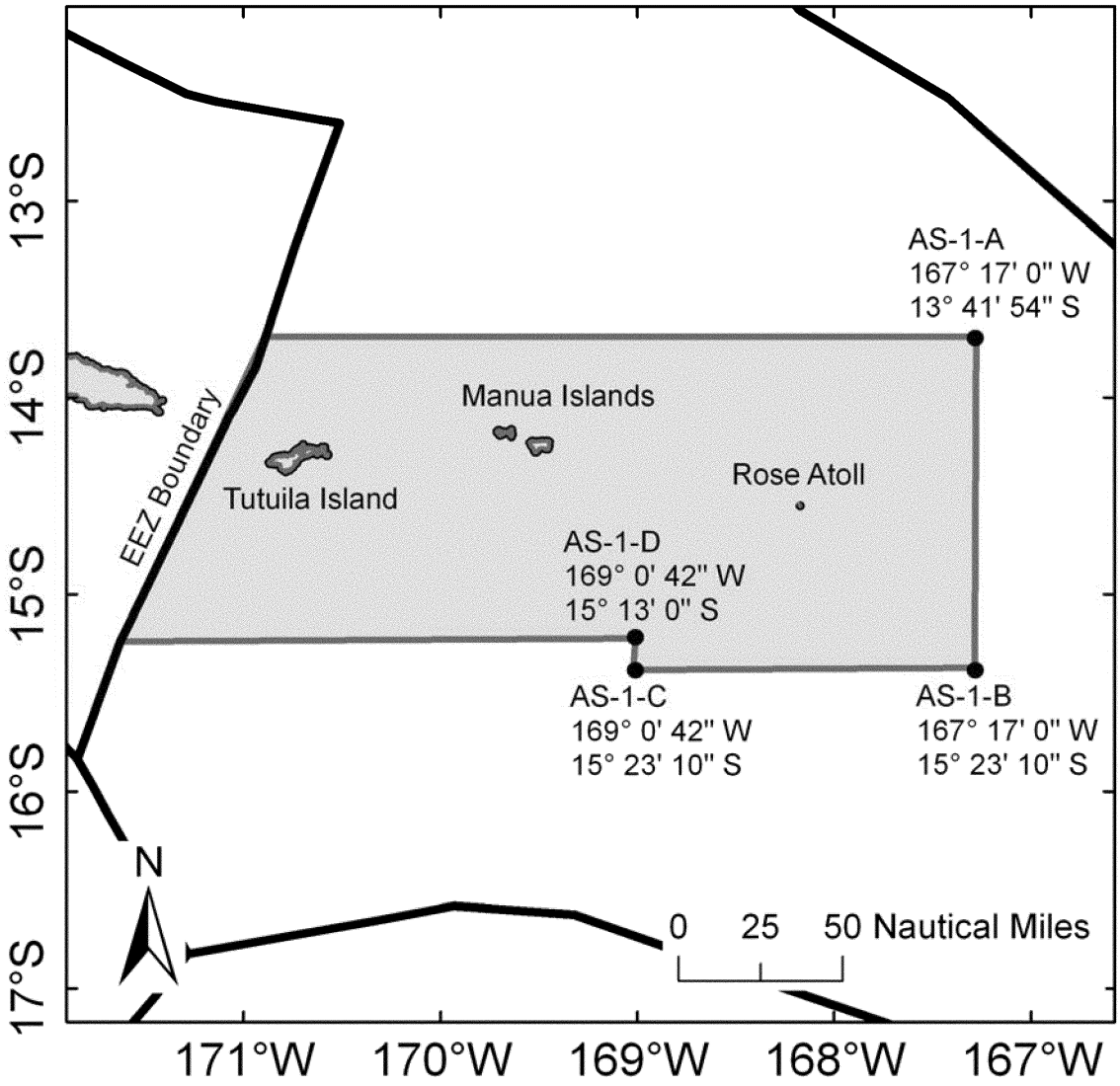

Figure 1. Proposed large vessel prohibited area.

Classification

Pursuant to section 304(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the Pelagics FEP, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable laws, subject to further consideration after public comment.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

The Chief Council for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Council for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The analysis follows:

''The large vessel prohibited areas (LVPA) were created to separate activities of large vessel fishing activities from those of smaller vessels. The LVPA were implemented in 2002 under the Fishery Management Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region. Subsequent Presidential Proclamation 8337 (74 FR 1577; January 12, 2009) established the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument (MNM). The Proclamation established the Rose Atoll MNM and banned all commercial fishing from the monument.

The proposed action would modify the boundaries of the LVPA around Tutuila Island, the Manua Islands, and Rose Atoll to align with those of the Rose Atoll MNM. The proposed action would move the northern boundary of the LVPA toward shore, while extending the eastern boundary and a portion of the southern boundary farther from shore to encompass the MNM. This would expand the area in which large vessels are allowed to fish by 326 nm^2, an increase of 0.3 percent in the area where large vessels are allowed to fish in the EEZ around American Samoa.

The proposed action would directly affect operators of vessels 50 feet in length overall and longer, i.e., American Samoa–based longline vessels with Class C and D permits and all purse seine vessels. All Class C and D longline vessels that were active in 2009 and 2010 are assumed to be small entities for the purposes of this analysis, because they have revenues below $4.0 million (see SBA size regulations at 13 CFR Part 121.201), while most purse seine vessels

are not small entities. Based on limited financial information available on the purse seine fleet, NMFS believes that up to a quarter of purse seine vessels operating in 2009 were owned by small entities (74 FR 26160; June 1, 2009). However, when considering that the proposed action represents only minor adjustments to the boundaries, and that it would result in only a very small increase in the overall available fishing area for large vessels, the proposed action is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In addition, by aligning boundaries of two areas where fishing is prohibited for these vessels, compliance with fishing prohibitions in both of these areas would be enhanced.

Other options that met the objectives of the proposed action were considered, including the no action alternative and two action alternatives. The two action alternatives would also have re-defined the boundaries of the prohibited area to encompass the monument, but would have increased the LVPA by 3,560 nm^2 or 1,339 nm^2, respectively. The Council rejected these alternatives in favor of the preferred alternative, because it achieved the goal of addressing the mismatch of the LVPA and monument boundaries and was the only one of the three action alternatives that would not further decrease the remaining area in which large vessels, such as longline and purse seine vessels could fish.''

As a result, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 665

Administrative practice and procedure, American Samoa, Fishing, Longline, Marine national monuments, Prohibited area management, Purse seine, Rose Atoll.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR chapter VI is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 665—FISHERIES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

1. The authority citation for part 665 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

2. In § 665.806, (b)(1) revise the paragraph and table to read as follows:

§ 665.806 Prohibited area management.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) *Tutuila Island, Manua Islands, and Rose Atoll (AS–1).* The large vessel prohibited area around Tutuila Island, the Manua Islands, and Rose Atoll consists of the waters of the EEZ around American Samoa enclosed by straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

Point	S. lat.	W. long.
AS–1–A	13°41′54″	167°17′
AS–1–B	15°23′10″	167°17′
AS–1–C	15°23′10″	169°00′42″
AS–1–D	15°13′	169°00′42″

and from point AS–1–A westward along latitude 13°41′54″ S. until intersecting the U.S. EEZ boundary with Samoa, and from point AS–1–D westward along latitude 15°13′ S. until intersecting the U.S. EEZ boundary with Samoa.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2012–9599 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 77, No. 77

Friday, April 20, 2012

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Six Rivers National Forest, Gasquet Ranger District, California, The Smith River National Recreation Area Restoration and Motorized Travel Management Project

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Six Rivers National Forest proposes to make limited changes to the National Forest Transportation System (NFTS) on the Gasquet Ranger District in order to: provide motorized access to dispersed recreation opportunities; provide a diversity of motorized recreation opportunities; to provide for administrative needs, and; to reduce ecological and cultural resource risk and maintenance costs. In addition, inventoried unauthorized routes (UAR) that pose a risk to ecological resources will be restored to reduce risk to resources.

This project responds to the Travel Management Rule, Subpart B (36 CFR 212.52), which requires the public be allowed to participate in the revision of designations, and 36 CFR 212.54, which requires the Forest to coordinate with other government organizations in the revision of designation of the NFTS. Changes to the NFTS resulting from this project will be reflected in an updated Motor Vehicle Use Map.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 4, 2012. The draft environmental impact statement is expected in October 2012 and the final environmental impact statement is expected in March 2013.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Six Rivers National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 1330 Bayshore Way, Eureka, CA 95501. Comments may also be sent via facsimile to 707–441–3502, or via email to *comments-pacificsouthwest-six-rivers@fs.fed.us.* Please insure that ''Smith River NRA Restoration and Motorized Travel Management'' occurs in the subject line.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christy Prescott, Team Leader. Phone: 707–442–1721, Email: *comments-pacificsouthwest-six-rivers@fs.fed.us.*Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the project is to make limited changes to the NFTS that enhance motorized recreation opportunities, dispersed recreation opportunities, and administrative access, while minimizing ecological and cultural resource risk. In addition, this project restores terrestrial and aquatic habitats impacted by unauthorized routes.

Proposed Action

The Six Rivers National Forest proposes to make limited changes to the National Forest Transportation System (NFTS) in order to: provide motorized access to dispersed recreation opportunities (camping, hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, etc.); provide a diversity of motorized recreation opportunities; to provide for administrative needs, and; to reduce ecological and cultural resource risk and maintenance costs. In addition, inventoried unauthorized routes (UAR) that pose a risk to ecological resources will be restored to reduce risk to resources.

The Six Rivers National Forest (SRNF) proposes the following actions: 1)The addition of 28 unauthorized routes as roads, totaling 16 miles, to the current National Forest Transportation System (NFTS); 2) The addition of 45 unauthorized routes as motorized trails to the NFTS, totaling 44 miles; 3) The seasonal gate closure on 2 roads and 5 motorized trails, totaling 13 miles; 4) The mixed-use of 1 road (17N49), totaling 4 miles; 5) The decommissioning of 118 NFTS roads, totaling 57 miles, and; 6) The restoration of 173 UARs totaling 80 miles.

The project encompasses the Smith River NRA and Gasquet Ranger District, exclusive of lands within congressionally designated Wilderness Areas, and is referred to collectively as the Smith River NRA. This decision will result in an update to the Motor Vehicle Use Map.

State, County, and Smith River NRA OML 3, 4, and 5 roads are all main access roads on the NRA that accommodate passenger cars, and are not being considered in this analysis, with the exception of 17N49 which is an OML 3 road that is being proposed for mixed-use. Also not considered in this analysis are roads that were closed under previous NEPA decisions. No new construction would occur under this proposal, meaning lands previously undisturbed will not be considered for additions to the NFTS as roads or motorized trails.

Responsible Official

The Forest Supervisor of the Six Rivers National Forest is the Responsible Official.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

The Responsible Official will decide whether to adopt and implement the proposed action, an alternative to the proposed action, or take no action.

Preliminary Issues

There are five areas of concern that have been identified through a previous public scoping effort. The public has expressed concern in how the project will affect motorized recreation, dispersed recreation, and economic values associated with travel management. Designation of unauthorized routes in Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRA) has also been identified as an issue of public interest on this project. There is public concern over how the project will affect the spread of Port Orford-cedar root disease. There is public concern over the potential health risks regarding the designation of new roads and motorized trails that overlay lands that may contain Naturally Occuring Asbestos. There is public concern regarding the projects potential effects on Federally listed endangered plant species and Forest Service Sensitive plant species.

Permits or Licenses Required

Prior to implementation of the decision, the Forest will require a waiver from the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. The

California Highway Patrol must approve all mixed-use designations.

Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the scoping process, which guides the development of the environmental impact statement. A public meeting will be held in Crescent City on May 9, 2012 to discuss the proposed action, and answer any questions the public may have regarding the project. It is important that reviewers provide their comments at such times and in such manner that they are useful to the agency's preparation of the environmental impact statement. Therefore, comments should be provided prior to the close of the comment period and should clearly articulate the reviewer's concerns and contentions. Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be part of the public record for this proposed action.

Dated: April 2, 2012.

Tyrone Kelley,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 2012–8842 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–840]

Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Orange Juice From Brazil

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On February 1, 2011, the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on certain orange juice (OJ) from Brazil.[1] On April 13, 2012, the International Trade Commission (ITC) determined that revocation of this order would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[2] Therefore, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1)(iii), the Department is revoking the antidumping duty order on OJ from Brazil.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 9, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Eastwood, AD/CVD Operations, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of the Order

The scope of the order includes certain orange juice for transport and/or further manufacturing, produced in two different forms: (1) Frozen orange juice in a highly concentrated form, sometimes referred to as frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture (FCOJM); and (2) pasteurized single-strength orange juice which has not been concentrated, referred to as not-from-concentrate (NFC). At the time of the filing of the petition, there was an existing antidumping duty order on frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) from Brazil.[3] Therefore, the scope of the order with regard to FCOJM covers only FCOJM produced and/or exported by those companies which were excluded or revoked from the pre-existing antidumping order on FCOJ from Brazil as of December 27, 2004. Those companies are Cargill Citrus Limitada, Coinbra Frutesp S.A.,[4] Fischer S.A. Comercio, Industria, and Agricultura, Montecitrus Trading S.A., and Sucocitrico Cutrale, S.A.

Excluded from the scope of the order are reconstituted orange juice and frozen concentrated orange juice for retail (FCOJR). Reconstituted orange juice is produced through further manufacture of FCOJM, by adding water, oils and essences to the orange juice concentrate. FCOJR is concentrated orange juice, typically at 42 Brix, in a frozen state, packed in retail-sized containers ready for sale to consumers. FCOJR, a finished consumer product, is produced through further manufacture of FCOJM, a bulk manufacturer's product.

The subject merchandise is currently classifiable under subheadings 2009.11.00, 2009.12.25, 2009.12.45, and 2009.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and for customs purposes only and are not dispositive. Rather, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Background

On March 9, 2006, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an antidumping duty order on OJ from Brazil.[5]

On February 1, 2011, the Department initiated, and the ITC instituted, a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on OJ from Brazil. *See Initiation Notice.* As a result of its sunset review of this order, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping.[6] The Department notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail were the antidumping duty order to be revoked.

On April 13, 2012, the ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of this order would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[7]

Revocation

As a result of the determination by the ITC that revocation of this order is not likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department, pursuant to section 751(d) of the Act, is revoking the antidumping duty order on OJ from Brazil. Pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the effective date of revocation is March 9, 2011 (*i.e.,* the fifth anniversary of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the antidumping duty order). The Department will notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection to discontinue suspension of liquidation and collection of cash deposits on entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse on or after March 9, 2011, the effective date of revocation of the antidumping duty order. The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of this order.

This revocation and notice are issued in accordance with section 751(d)(2) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

[1] *See Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Review,* 76 FR 5563 (Feb. 1, 2011) (*Initiation Notice*).

[2] *See Certain Orange Juice From Brazil,* 77 FR 22343 (Apr. 13, 2012) (*ITC Final*).

[3] *See Antidumping Duty Order; Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice From Brazil,* 52 FR 16426 (May 5, 1987).

[4] The Department preliminarily found that Louis Dreyfus Commodities Agroindustrial S.A. (Louis Dreyfus) is the successor-in-interest to Coinbra Frutesp (SA). *See Certain Orange Juice From Brazil: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary No Shipment Determination,* 77 FR 21724 (Apr. 11, 2012).

[5] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Orange Juice from Brazil,* 71 FR 12183 (Mar. 9, 2006).

[6] *See Certain Orange Juice From Brazil: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 76 FR 30655 (May 26, 2011).

[7] *See ITC Final* and USITC Publication 4311 (April 2012), titled *Certain Orange Juice from Brazil* (Inv. No. 731–TA–1089).

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012–9592 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–806]

Silicon Metal From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of determinations by the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') and the International Trade Commission (''ITC'') that revocation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the People's Republic of China (''PRC'') would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and of material injury to an industry in the United States, respectively, the Department is publishing notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 20, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Pandolph or Howard Smith, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3627 or (202) 482–5193, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 1, 2011, the Department published the notice of initiation of the third sunset review of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the PRC, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act'').[1] The Department conducted an expedited sunset review of the order.[2] As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and, thus, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail if the order were revoked.[3]

On April 5, 2012, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, which stated that revocation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the PRC would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[4]

Scope of the Order

Imports covered by this order are shipments of silicon metal containing at least 96.00 but less than 99.99 percent of silicon by weight. Also covered by this order is silicon metal from the PRC containing between 89.00 and 96.00 percent silicon by weight but which contains a higher aluminum content than the silicon metal containing at least 96.00 percent but less than 99.99 percent silicon by weight. Silicon metal is currently provided for under subheadings 2804.69.10 and 2804.69.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) as a chemical product, but is commonly referred to as a metal. Semiconductor-grade silicon (silicon metal containing by weight not less than 99.99 percent of silicon and provided for in subheading 2804.61.00 of the HTS) is not subject to this order. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from the PRC. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect antidumping duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of the order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of the order not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation. The five-year (sunset) review and this notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(c) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

[1] *See Initiation of Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review,* 76 FR 67412 (November 1, 2011) (''*Sunset Initiation*''); *see also Antidumping Duty Order: Silicon Metal From the People's Republic of China,* 56 FR 26649 (June 10, 1991).

[2] *See Silicon Metal From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 77 FR 10477 (February 22, 2012).

[3] *See id.*

[4] *See Silicon Metal From China,* 77 FR 20649 (April 5, 2012).

Dated: April 11, 2012.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012–9347 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before May 10, 2012. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 3720.

Docket Number: 12–011. *Applicant:* Cornell University, 120 Baker Lab, Ithaca, NY 14853. *Instrument:* Pixel Array Detector. *Manufacturer:* Dectris Ltd., Switzerland. *Intended Use:* This instrument will be used to determine the composition of molecules and visualizing their interaction sat the molecular level. Pertinent characteristics of this instrument include shutterless data collection, low noise, high dynamic range, high readout speed and very fine phi slicing, not available in conventional charge-coupled device detectors. *Justification for Duty-Free Entry:* There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 22, 2012.

Docket Number: 12–017. *Applicant:* Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Lemont, IL 60439. *Instrument:* Pilatus 100K–S Detector. *Manufacturer:* Dectris Ltd., Switzerland. *Intended Use:* This instrument will be used to measure time evolution of x-ray diffraction signals from a variety of materials, including complex oxides and to determine the time-dependent atomic arrangements in those materials. Pertinent characteristics of this

instrument include photon energy discrimination and gateable counting. The instrument also has a faster readout speed and better dynamic range than other detectors. *Justification for Duty-Free Entry:* There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 22, 2012.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Gregory Campbell,

Director, IA Subsidies Enforcement Office.

[FR Doc. 2012–9607 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XB131

Fisheries of the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR); Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The SEDAR Steering Committee will meet via webinar to discuss the SEDAR process and assessment schedule. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The SEDAR Steering Committee will meet on Friday, May 18, 2012, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar. The webinar is open to members of the public. Those interested in participating should contact John Carmichael at SEDAR (See **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) to request an invitation providing webinar access information. Please request webinar invitations at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Carmichael, Science and Statistics Program Manager, SAFMC, 4055 Faber Place, Suite 201, North Charleston, SC 29405; telephone: (843) 571–4366 or toll free: (866) SAFMC–10; fax: (843) 769–4520; email: *john.carmichael@safmc.net.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils; in conjunction with NOAA Fisheries, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks. The SEDAR Steering Committee provides oversight of the SEDAR process, establishes assessment priorities, and provides coordination of assessment and management activities. During this meeting the Steering Committee will discuss the SEDAR process and assessment schedule for 2014–18.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9538 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XB163

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold the Eighth Meeting of its Sea Turtle Advisory Committee (STAC) in Honolulu, HI.

DATES: The STAC meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 23, 2012, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and Thursday, May 24, 2012, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Council Office Conference Room, 1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI; telephone: (808) 522–8220.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kitty M. Simonds, Executive Director; telephone: (808) 522–8220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The STAC will review the Council's 2011 sea turtle conservation projects and other relevant activities and may produce recommendations for future program direction.

Agenda

8:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 23, 2012

1. Introduction.
2. Approval of the Agenda.
3. Review of Recommendations from the Seventh STAC Meeting.
4. Overview of 2011–2012 Council Sea Turtle Program.
5. Review of 2011 Sea Turtle Projects.
6. Update of Sea Turtle Interactions in Hawaii-based Fisheries.
7. Overview of Agency Activities.
8. Other Projects and Issues of Interest.

8:30 a.m., Thursday, May 24, 2012

9. Review of the Past Ten Years and Looking Forward to the Next Ten Years.
10. Public Comment.
11. Recommendations from the STAC.
12. Next Meeting and Meeting Wrap-up.

The order in which agenda items are addressed may change. The Committee will meet as late as necessary to complete scheduled business.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during these meetings. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Kitty M. Simonds, (808) 522–8220 (voice) or (808) 522–8226 (fax), at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9539 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XB170

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Social and Economic Sub-Committee of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (Council) Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) will meet with the Council's Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Advisory Panel (AP). The purpose of the meeting is to develop Fishery Performance Reports for the Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish fisheries in preparation for setting specifications for 2013.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Monday, May 7, 2012, from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Four Points by Sheraton BWI, 7032 Elm Road, Baltimore, MD 21240; telephone: (410) 859–3300.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N. State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the meeting is to create fishery performance reports by the Council's Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Advisory Panel (AP). The intent of these reports is to facilitate a venue for structured input from the Advisory Panel members for the Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish specifications process, including recommendations by the Council and its Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC).

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this notice may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting.

Special Accommodations:

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to M. Jan Saunders at the Mid-Atlantic Council Office, (302) 526–5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9540 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XB171

North Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The North Pacific Fishery Management Council's (NPFMC) Crab Plan Team (CPT) will meet in May in Anchorage, AK.

DATES: The meeting will be held May 7–10, 2012, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Anchorage Hilton Hotel, 500 West Third Avenue, Dillingham Room, Anchorage, AK.

Council address: North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 605 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 306, Anchorage, AK 99501–2252.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diana Stram, NPFMC; telephone: (907) 271–2809.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Plan Team meeting agenda includes: Review of workshop reports on modeling and recruitment and recommendations on recruitment time frames for B_{MSY}, Tanner crab model review and recommendations on use in specifications in 2012/13, review of rebuilding projections for Tanner crab, final OFL and ABC specification for Norton Sound red king crab, Aleutian Islands golden king crab, Pribilof Islands golden king crab and Adak red king crab for 2012/13,review data for AIGKC model and plans for model review in September, recommend appropriate stock boundary for the Pribilof Islands blue king crab stock, review of methodology to set OFL for St Matthew and Pribilof Islands blue king crab stocks, snow crab model proposals for 2012/13, discuss proposed crab bycatch limits in groundfish fisheries, handling mortality study, B_{MSY} study, growth and maturity study, economic SAFE report overview, and Bristol Bay red king crab spawning effects paper.

The Agenda is subject to change, and the latest version will be posted at *http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/membership/PlanTeam/Crab/CPTagenda512.pdf.*

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Gail Bendixen at (907) 271–2809 at least 7 working days prior to the meeting date.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Tracey L. Thompson,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–9541 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

[Docket No. PTO–P–2012–0012]

Notice of Request for Comments on the Feasibility of Placing Economically Significant Patents Under a Secrecy Order and the Need To Review Criteria Used in Determining Secrecy Orders Related to National Security

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of request for comments.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to a request from Congress, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is seeking comments as to whether the United States should identify and bar from

publication and issuance certain patent applications as detrimental to the nation's economic security. The USPTO is also seeking comments on the desirability of changes to the existing procedures for reviewing applications that might be detrimental to national security.

DATES: Those wishing to submit written comments should submit those comments for consideration by *June 19, 2012.*

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent by electronic mail message via the Internet addressed to *SecrecyOrder.Comments@USPTO.gov*. Comments may also be submitted by mail addressed to: Mail Stop Congressional Relations, Attention: Jim Moore, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandra, VA 22313–1450. Although comments may be submitted by mail, the USPTO prefers to receive comments via the Internet.

After the comment period, the written comments will be available for public inspection at the Office of Policy and External Affairs in the Executive Library located in the Madison West Building, 10th Floor, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314. Contact: Mona Scott at *mona.scott@uspto.gov* or (571) 272–5777.

In addition, the comments from the public will also be available via the USPTO Internet Web site (address: *http://www.uspto.gov*).

Because comments will be made available for public inspection, information that is not desired to be made public, such as an address or phone number should not be included in the comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Moore, Office of Policy and External Affairs, by phone (571) 272–7300; by email at *james.moore@uspto.gov;* or by mail addressed to: Mail Stop OPEA, United States Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313–1450, ATTN: James Moore.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Recently, Congress has asked whether the currently performed screening of patent applications for national security concerns should be extended to protect economically significant patents from discovery by foreign entities. The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee's report on the 2012 Appropriations Bill stated:

''By statute, patent applications are published no earlier than 18 months after the filing date, but it takes an average of about three years for a patent application to be processed. This period of time between publication and patent award provides worldwide access to the information included in those applications. In some circumstances, this information allows competitors to design around U.S. technologies and seize markets before the U.S. inventor is able to raise financing and secure a market.'' *H.R. Rpt. 112–169, at page 18 (July 20, 2011)*

The Subcommittee instructed the USPTO to proceed to study these issues, stating that the ''PTO, in consultation with appropriate agencies, shall develop updated criteria to evaluate the national security applications of patentable technologies [and] to evaluate and update its procedures with respect to its review of applications for foreign filing licenses that could potentially impact economic security.'' *H.R. Rpt. 112–169, at page 19 (July 20, 2011)* In this context, the Subcommittee describes ''economic security'' as ensuring that the United States receives the first benefits of innovations conceived within this country, so as to promote domestic development, future innovation and continued economic expansion.

To carry out this study, the USPTO is seeking comments from the innovation community on the question of whether an economic security screening procedure, which borrows from the current national security screening procedure, should be considered. The USPTO is also seeking comments on whether the criteria used in the national security screening procedure adequately perform the desired function.

1. Background

A. Secrecy Orders

Currently, all patent applications are screened, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 181, to determine whether the publication or disclosure of the application might be detrimental to national security. Such applications are routed to the Department of Defense and other agencies designated by the President as a ''defense agency of the United States'' for review prior to publication. The defense agency then makes a substantive determination as to whether the application in question should be placed under a secrecy order for such period as the national interest requires. These agencies also provide the USPTO with criteria used to determine what applications should be screened as well. The owner of an application which has been placed under a secrecy order has a statutory right to appeal from the order to the Secretary of Commerce.

The criteria used to determine whether an application should be placed under a secrecy order for national security reasons have been set by numerous statutes, each controlling the disclosure of a certain type of subject matter. For example, all atomic energy information is classified pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 unless a positive action is taken to declassify it. The regulations implementing the Atomic Energy Act are promulgated by the Department of Energy, and are set forth at 10 CFR Part 810. Other applicable statutes governing the movement of material or information to a destination outside the legal jurisdiction of the United States include the Arms Export Control Act of 1968 (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*), the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401–2420) (in force pursuant to the Presidential Notice of August 12, 2011, titled ''Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations,'' 76 Fed. Reg. 50661), and the Defense Authorization Act of 1984 (10 U.S.C. 130).

B. Effects of Secrecy Orders on Foreign Patent Protection and Exports

A secrecy order severely restricts the applicant's ability to obtain patent coverage outside of the United States. A secrecy order prevents U.S. publication and patent issuance, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 181 and 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(A)(ii). A secrecy order also prevents any foreign or international filing of the application, with very limited exceptions as set forth in 37 CFR 5.5. An applicant having a patent application under a secrecy order in the United States who violates that order through publication, disclosure, or filing of a foreign patent application shall be subject to abandonment of the United States patent application, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 182.

Under 35 U.S.C. 184, foreign filings are prohibited for applications under secrecy orders without the concurrence of the reviewing agency that requested the secrecy order. For United States applicants desiring to file a patent application in a foreign country and maintain priority of invention back to the United States filing date, a foreign application for patent must be filed within one year of the United States filing date, in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Convention. If the secrecy order is lifted after that one-year period, the United States applicant may file a patent application in a foreign country; however, applicant will not be accorded the priority of the United States filing date.

Where a secrecy order is applied to an international application, the application will not be forwarded to the International Bureau as long as the secrecy order remains in effect (PCT Article 27(8) and 35 U.S.C. 368). If the

secrecy order remains in effect, the international application will be declared withdrawn (abandoned) because the Record Copy of the international application was not received in time by the International Bureau (37 CFR 5.3(d), PCT Article 12(3), and PCT Rule 22.3). It is, however, possible to prevent abandonment within the United States if the international application designates the United States under the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 371(c); see MPEP 1832.

Additionally, a secrecy order based upon national security operates in tandem with United States export control as set forth by statute in the Export Administration Regulations, 15 U.S.C. 734.3(b)(1). The export of a product covered by one of the categories for which a patent application would be placed under a secrecy order is subject to control by the defense agency that regulates such subject matter. If a new category of secrecy order subject matter is to be created (economic security) the question of whether export of that subject matter would be regulated by a United States agency would need to be addressed. In such a case, a domestic entity having a patent application placed under an economic secrecy order could be restricted from exporting any product covered by that application until the secrecy order is lifted by the USPTO operating in concert with the relevant United States agency.

C. Currently Available Procedures to Assist Maintaining Secrecy Until Patent Issuance

Many foreign jurisdictions publish full applications at eighteen months. Recent proposed legislation would instruct the United States Patent and Trademark Office to publish only an abstract of the application or otherwise amend 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). In the United States two procedures are available to prevent a patent application from publication.

First, an applicant may request nonpublication of the application until such time as the application issues as a patent. Under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i), an applicant may request nonpublication upon filing of the patent application. An applicant making such a request must certify that the invention disclosed in the application has not and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or filed under a multilateral international agreement that requires publication of applications 18 months after filing.

The second procedure that can prevent a patent application from publication is a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181 and 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(A)(ii). A secrecy order is a Governmental directive, rather than a private elective, which prevents an applicant from obtaining patent protection and makes the application secret until the Government deems it advisable to the application to proceed to issuance. A secrecy order is effective to restrict publication, disclosure, or filing of a foreign patent application, for such period as the national interest requires. In contrast, a nonpublication request restricts publication of the patent application only up to the date of the issuance of a patent, and may be rescinded by the applicant at an earlier date.

An alternative to preventing publication of a patent application is to expedite its prosecution, which reduces the time between disclosure and patent issuance. Prioritized examination, as authorized by Section 11(h) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, sets an aggregate time goal of 12 months for an application to reach final disposition, which may be a final rejection or an allowance of the claims. By submitting a request upon filing the patent application, accompanied by the proper fees, a patent applicant may potentially receive an issued patent prior to the 18-month publication date.

2. Scope of Requested Comments

The Subcommittee has raised the concern of a potential risk of loss of competitive advantage during the period of time between publication and patent grant. Taking into account the current procedures through which an applicant may elect to defer publication of a patent application until patent issuance or expedite its prosecution, this Notice seeks to obtain feedback on whether the United States Government should institute a new regulatory scheme, modeled from that applied to national security concerns. This new procedure would institute a secrecy order that forbids applicants from disclosing subject matter deemed to be detrimental to national economic security for such period as the national interest requires.

Interested members of the public are invited to submit written comments on issues that they believe relevant to whether, and under what circumstances, the United States should extend the current framework for placing patent applications under an order of secrecy to establish an additional screening program based on economic factors. The USPTO has not taken a position, nor is it predisposed to any particular views, on the following questions.

Comments on one or more of the following would be helpful:

Questions on Economic Security-Based Secrecy Orders

1. Should the USPTO institute a plan to identify patent applications relating to critical technologies or technologies important to the United States economy to be placed under secrecy orders?
2. Which governmental body should be designated by the President to provide the USPTO with the final determination as to which applications should receive this treatment?
3. Which mechanisms should a governmental body use, at the time a patent application is filed, to determine that publication at 18-months of that particular application would be detrimental to national economic security?
4. What criteria should be used in determining that dissemination of a patent application would be detrimental to national economic security such that an application should be placed under a secrecy order?
5. Would regulations authorizing economic secrecy orders be covered by the current statutory authority provided to the USPTO, or would such orders require a new statutory framework?
6. What would be the effect of establishing a new regulatory scheme based on economic security on businesses, industries, and the economy?
7. How could Government agencies best perform such a determination while remaining in compliance with applicable laws and treaty obligations?
8. How would such a policy affect the public notice function that underlies the policy of publication, including the ability of United States inventors and innovators to timely access the newest technical information upon which to build and stay ahead?
9. What would be the impact on United States innovators, companies, and employers? How would such a secrecy order affect United States businesses that currently have substantial business operations or sales in foreign countries?
10. Are the procedures currently available before the USPTO, such as nonpublication requests and prioritized examination, sufficient to minimize risks to applicants and allay concerns with 18-month publication of their invention? If not, why?
11. What are the risks that an economic secrecy order regime would influence other nations to implement similar laws? Would the global implementation of an economic secrecy order regime benefit or hinder the

progress of innovation in the United States?

12. How would such a secrecy order regime affect international efforts toward a more harmonized patent system?

13. Should the USPTO consider limiting what is published at 18 months?

This Notice also poses the following questions to determine the adequacy of the criteria used to place various technologies under secrecy orders for national security reasons.

Questions on National Security-Based Secrecy Orders

14. How should criteria currently used by United States defense agencies to screen patent applications for potential national security-based secrecy orders pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 181 properly encompass the scope of invention, which may have a bearing on ensuring the United States maintains its technical advantages in defense-related fields?

15. Are there examples where technologies that could relate to United States defense capabilities that were excluded from consideration for a secrecy order?

16. What is the competitive cost to expanding the scope of the criteria used to screen applications for security order consideration?

17. Among patent practitioners, is there a common practice of attempting to avoid consideration for a secrecy order by drafting the patent disclosure in such a way as to not raise national security implications of an invention?

Dated: April 16, 2012.

David J. Kappos,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2012–9503 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List Additions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Additions to the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action adds a product and service to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Effective Date:* 5/21/2012.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Jefferson Plaza 2, Suite 10800, 1421 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia, 22202–3259.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barry S. Lineback, Telephone: (703) 603–7740, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additions

On 2/24/2012 (77 FR 11072–11073), the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed additions to the Procurement List.

After consideration of the material presented to it concerning capability of qualified nonprofit agencies to provide the product and service and impact of the additions on the current or most recent contractors, the Committee has determined that the product and service listed below are suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the product and service to the Government.

2. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the product and service to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the product and service proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following product and service are added to the Procurement List:

Product

NSN: 6510–00–786–3736—Pad, Isopropyl Alcohol Impregnated, 1″ x 1.375″.
NPA: Lighthouse of Central Florida, Orlando, FL.
Contracting Activity: Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support, Philadelphia, PA.
Coverage: C–List for 25% of the requirement of the Department of Defense, as aggregated by the Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support, Philadelphia, PA.

Service

Service Type/Location: Janitorial Service, U.S. Coast Guard Sector New Orleans, 200 Hendee Street, New Orleans, LA.
NPA: The Arc of Greater New Orleans, Metairie, LA.
Contracting Activity: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard, SILC East, Norfolk, VA.

Barry S. Lineback,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2012–9588 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List Proposed Additions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

ACTION: Proposed additions to the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to add services to the Procurement List that will be provided by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

Comments Must be Received On or Before: 5/21/2012.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Jefferson Plaza 2, Suite 10800, 1421 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202–3259.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR TO SUBMIT COMMENTS CONTACT: Barry S. Lineback, Telephone: (703) 603–7740, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Additions

If the Committee approves the proposed additions, the entities of the Federal Government identified in this notice will be required to procure the services listed below from nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. If approved, the action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance

requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will provide the services to the Government.

2. If approved, the action will result in authorizing small entities to provide the services to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the services proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

Comments on this certification are invited. Commenters should identify the statement(s) underlying the certification on which they are providing additional information.

End of Certification

The following services are proposed for addition to the Procurement List for production by the nonprofit agencies listed:

Services

Service Type/Location: Mailroom Operations, Official Mail Distribution Center, 1 Rock Island Arsenal, Building 132, Rock Island, IL.

NPA: The Arc of the Quad Cities Area, Rock Island, IL.

Contracting Activity: Dept of the ARMY, W4MM USA Joint Munitions CMD, Rock Island, IL.

Service Type/Location: Custodial Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), Lewisville Aquatic Ecosystem Research Facility (LAERF), 201 E. Jones Street, Lewisville, TX.

NPA: Rising Star Resource Development Corporation, Dallas, TX

Contracting Activity: Dept of the Army, W2R2 USA ENGR R and D CTR, Vicksburg, MS.

Barry S. Lineback,

Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2012–9589 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: Vol. 77, No. 72, Friday, April 13, 2012, page 22290.

ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: Wednesday, April 18, 2012, 10 a.m.–11 a.m.

MEETING CANCELED: For a recorded message containing the latest agenda information, call (301) 504–7948.

CONTACT PERSON FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Todd A. Stevenson, Office of the Secretary, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814 (301) 504–7923.

Dated: April 18, 2012.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9666 Filed 4–18–12; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: Wednesday, April 25, 2012; 10 a.m.–11 a.m.

PLACE: Hearing Room 420, Bethesda Towers, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland.

STATUS: Closed to the Public.

MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:

Compliance Status Report

The Commission staff will brief the Commission on the status of compliance matters. For a recorded message containing the latest agenda information, call (301) 504–7948.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Todd A. Stevenson, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 504–7923.

Dated: April 18, 2012.

Todd A Stevenson,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9688 Filed 4–18–12; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Information Collection; Submission for OMB Review, Comment Request

AGENCY: Corporation for National and Community Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Corporation for National and Community Service (the Corporation), has submitted a public information collection request (ICR) entitled Child Care Application for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–13, (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). Copies of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the Corporation for National and Community Service, Zachary Jackson, at (202) 606–6948 or email to *zjackson@cns.gov.* Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TTY–TDD) may call 1–800–833–3722 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted, identified by the title of the information collection activity, to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: Ms. Sharon Mar, OMB Desk Officer for the Corporation for National and Community Service, by any of the following two methods within 30 days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register**:

(1) *By fax to:* (202) 395–6974, Attention: Ms. Sharon Mar, OMB Desk Officer for the Corporation for National and Community Service; and

(2) *Electronically by email to: smar@omb.eop.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Corporation, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Propose ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Propose ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Comments

A 60-day public comment Notice was published in the **Federal Register** on February 3rd, 2012. This comment period ended April 4th, 2012. No public comments were received from this Notice.

Description: The Corporation is seeking approval of a child care application which is used by AmeriCorps members and child care providers to obtain child care benefits.

Type of Review: New.

Agency: Corporation for National and Community Service.

Title: Child care application.

OMB Number: TBD.

Agency Number: None.

Affected Public: AmeriCorps members and child care providers for AmeriCorps members.

Total Respondents: 750 members; 1,500 child care providers

Frequency: Once a year.

Average Time per Response: Average 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 1,125 hours.

Total Burden Cost (capital/startup): None.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintenance): None.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Idara Nickelson,

Chief of Program Operations.

[FR Doc. 2012–9512 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6050–$$–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Defense Advisory Committee on Military Personnel Testing; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, DoD.

ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102–3.150, the Department of Defense announces that the following Federal advisory committee meeting of the Defense Advisory Committee on Military Personnel Testing will take place.

DATES: Tuesday, May 22, 2012, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Wednesday, May 23, 2012, from 8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Amalfi Hotel, 20 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60654.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Committee's Designated Federal Officer or Point of Contact: Dr. Jane M. Arabian, Assistant Director, Accession Policy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), Room 3D1066, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–4000, telephone (703) 697–9271.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Meeting: The purpose of the meeting is to review planned changes and progress in developing computerized and paper-and-pencil tests for military enlistment. Agenda: The agenda includes an overview of current enlistment test development timelines and planned research for the next 3 years.

Public's Accessibility to the Meeting: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165, and the availability of space, this meeting is open to the public. Persons desiring to make oral presentations or submit written statements for consideration at the Committee meeting must contact Dr. Jane M. Arabian at the address or telephone number in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** no later than May 14, 2012.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2012–9506 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Department of Defense Task Force on the Care, Management, and Transition of Recovering Wounded, Ill, and Injured Members of the Armed Forces; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102–3.150, the Department of Defense announces that the following Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the Department of Defense Task Force on the Care, Management, and Transition of Recovering Wounded, Ill, and Injured Members of the Armed Forces (subsequently referred to as the Task Force) will take place.

DATES: Tuesday, May 15, 2012–Thursday, May 17, 2012, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EDT, each day.

ADDRESSES: Holiday Inn & Suites Alexandria—Historic District, 625 First Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mail Delivery service through Recovering Warrior Task Force, Hoffman Building II, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, VA 22332–0021. ''Mark as Time Sensitive for May Meeting''. Emails to *rwtf@wso.whs.mil*. Denise F. Dailey, Designated Federal Officer; Telephone (703) 325–6640. Fax (703) 325–6710.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Meeting: The purpose of the meeting is for the Task Force Members to convene, review site visits, gather information from briefers, and begin developing their annual report to the Secretary of Defense.

Agenda: (Please refer to *http://dtf.defense.gov/rwtf/meetings.html* for the most up-to-date meeting information)

Day 1: Tuesday, May 15, 2012

8–9:30 a.m. Site Visit Review. MCAGCC (29 Palms), Naval Medical Center—Portsmouth, and Iowa Joint Forces Headquarters.

9:30–9:45 a.m. Break.

9:45–10:45 a.m. National Institutes of Health, Electronic Health Records Review.

10:45–11:45 a.m. Transition Assistance Program.

11:45 a.m.x–12:45 p.m. Lunch.

12:45–1:45 p.m. Air Force Programs for Wounded, Ill, and Injured Briefing.

1:45–2 p.m. Break.

2–3 p.m. 2011 Recommendation Review. Review the 2011 Recommendations see what the Members want to consider resolved and what needs to be carried over into the next year.

3–3:15 p.m. Break.

3:15–5 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Transition Outcomes, DoD/VA/Senior Oversight Committee Overall coordination between DoD and VA.

5 p.m. Close.

Day 2: Wednesday, May 16, 2012

8–8:30 a.m. Public Forum.

8:30–9:30 a.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Non-Medical Case Management.

9:30–9:45 a.m. Break.

9:45–10:45 a.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Wounded Warrior Units and Programs.

10:45–11:45 a.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Medical Care Case management.

11:45 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Lunch.

12:30–2 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Services for PTSD TBI.

2–2:15 p.m. Break.

2:15–4 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Centers of Excellence.

4–5 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Interagency Program Office.

Day 3: Thursday, May 17, 2012

8–8:30 a.m. Administration.

8:30–9:30 a.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Information Resources.

9:30–9:45 a.m. Break.

9:45–11 a.m. Task Force Recommendation Developments Review of Support to Family Care Givers.

11 a.m.–12 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Integrated Disability Evaluation System.

12–1 p.m. Lunch.

1–2 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Legal Support for IDES.

2–3 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Vocational Training.

3–3:15 p.m. Break.

3:15–4:30 p.m. Task Force Recommendation Development Review of Resources for Reserve Components.

4:30–5 p.m. Wrap Up.

Public's Accessibility to the Meeting: Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165, and the availability of space, this meeting is open to the public. Seating is on a first-come basis.

Pursuant to 41 CFR 102–3.105(j) and 102–3.140, and section 10(a)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the public or interested organizations may submit written statements to the Department of Defense Task Force on the Care, Management, and Transition of Recovering Wounded, Ill, and Injured Members of the Armed Forces about its mission and functions. If individuals are interested in making an oral statement during the Public Forum time period, a written statement for a presentation of two minutes must be submitted (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) and must identify it is being submitted for an oral presentation by the person making the submission. Identification information must be provided and at a minimum must include a name and a phone number. Individuals may visit the Task Force Web site at *http://dtf.defense.gov/rwtf/* to view the Charter. Individuals making presentations will be notified by Friday, May 11, 2012. Oral presentations will be permitted only on Wednesday, May 16, 2012 from 8–8:30 a.m. EDT before the Task Force. The number of oral presentations will not exceed ten, with one minute of questions available to the Task Force members per presenter. Presenters should not exceed their two minutes.

Written statements in which the author does not wish to present orally may be submitted at any time or in response to the stated agenda of a planned meeting of the Department of Defense Task Force on the Care, Management, and Transition of Recovering Wounded, Ill, and Injured Members of the Armed Forces.

All written statements shall be submitted to the Designated Federal Officer for the Task Force through the contact information in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, and this individual will ensure that the written statements are provided to the membership for their consideration.

Statements, either oral or written, being submitted in response to the agenda mentioned in this notice must be received by the Designated Federal Officer at the address listed in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** no later than 5 p.m. EDT, Wednesday, May 9, 2012 which is the subject of this notice. Statements received after this date may not be provided to or considered by the Task Force until its next meeting. Please mark mail correspondence as ''Time Sensitive for May Meeting.''

The Designated Federal Officer will review all timely submissions with the Task Force Co-Chairs and ensure they are provided to all members of the Task Force before the meeting that is the subject of this notice.

Reasonable accommodations will be made for those individuals with disabilities who request them. Requests for additional services should be directed to Heather Jane Moore, (703) 325–6640, by 5 p.m. EDT, Wednesday, May 9, 2012.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2012–9493 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

GPS Satellite Simulator Working Group Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: The United States Air Force.

ACTION: Meeting Notice.

SUMMARY: This meeting notice is to inform the public that the Global Positioning Systems (GPS) Directorate will be hosting an open GPS Satellite Simulator Working Group (SSWG) meeting for manufacturers of GPS constellation simulators utilized by the federal government on 17 May 2012 from 0730–1600 (Pacific Standard Time). The purpose of this meeting is to disseminate information about GPS simulators, discuss current and on-going efforts related to simulators and form a functioning GPS Satellite Simulator Working Group with industry and government participation.

The GPS Satellite Simulator Working Group is open to any current manufacturer of GPS constellation satellite simulators who supply products to the Department of Defense. Please note that participants must possess a SECRET clearance to attend.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: We request that you register for this event no later than 8 May 2012. Please send the registration to *justin.deifel@losangeles.af.mil* and *wayne.urubio@losangeles.af.mil* and provide your name, organization, telephone number, address and security clearance information.

Wayne T. Urubio,

2nd Lieutenant, USAF, SMC/GPE, MUE Test Manager.

Henry Williams, Jr.,

DAF, Acting Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9556 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a 20-Year Dredged Material Management Plan for the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, to the Georgia-Florida Stateline

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is the lead Federal agency for an evaluation of the maintenance dredging of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW) from Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, southward to the Georgia-Florida state line. The Corps' Savannah District intends to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to analyze the impacts of the maintenance dredging of this portion of the AIWW, including disposal of dredged materials. The DEIS will update the project's 1976 EIS and will analyze the impacts that have occurred from periodic dredging events since 1976 to provide a baseline for evaluating projected impacts from implementing a new Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP) over the next 20 years. The DEIS will evaluate the anticipated 20-year dredging needs and alternative disposal options, including using existing upland confined disposal areas and Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites (ODMDS), establishing new ODMDS, constructing new upland confined disposal areas, constructing confining structures on existing marsh disposal areas, and using open water disposal areas. In accordance with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Corps of Engineers hereby notifies the public that it is beginning preparation of a DEIS.

DATES: Questions or written comments about the proposed action and DEIS should be provided by May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to Mr. Charles W. Seyle, US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, ATTN: PD, Post Office Box 889, Savannah, GA 31402 or email: *CESAS-PD.SAS@usace.army.mil.* This Notice of Intent will be available on the internet at: *http://www.sas.usace.army.mil/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Charles W. Seyle at 912–652–6017.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Background. The AIWW between Savannah, Georgia, and Fernandina, Florida, was initially authorized by the Congress in 1882. The River and Harbor Act of 1937 provided for a 7-foot protected route around St. Andrew Sound, Georgia, and for a 12-foot channel between Beaufort, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia. In 1938, a 12-foot channel was authorized between Savannah and Fernandina, Florida. The widths of the AIWW were to be 90 feet in land cuts and 150 feet in open waters. In addition to providing for the 12-foot channel between Beaufort and Fernandina, Congress imposed upon local interests the responsibility to furnish all lands or easements necessary for the 7-foot St. Andrews Sound channel and all necessary rights-of-way and dredged sediment disposal areas for new work and subsequent maintenance of the 12-foot channel between Beaufort and Fernandina. Work on the 12-foot channel between Beaufort and Fernandina was completed in 1941.

Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers records provide historical dredging information between 1942 and 2011. These records show that many of the 36 defined AIWW reaches from Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, and the Georgia-Florida border are naturally 12 feet deep or deeper and have not required dredging since construction of the waterway in the 1940s. Twenty of the reaches require periodic dredging, and of these, five require dredging every 1 to 5 years. The southernmost Georgia reach is located near the U.S. Naval Submarine Base at Kings Bay, Georgia, and the Navy is responsible for maintaining this reach. Consequently, no Corps action will be analyzed in the DEIS for that reach.

During previous dredging events along several reaches of the AIWW, dredged material that was primarily fine-grained silt was pumped onto unconfined saltmarsh disposal sites or into existing confined saltmarsh disposal sites. Material that was primarily coarse-grained sand was deposited in approved open-water disposal areas. State natural resource agencies have requested that the Corps discontinue placement of fine-grained dredged material on unconfined saltmarsh sites. The proposed DEIS would examine unconfined sediment placement on saltmarsh sites and identify locations where it would no longer be used and where its use may still be the least damaging practicable disposal method. The DMMP proposes to use a combination of new and existing disposal sites, open-water placement of sandy dredged material, and ODMDS for disposal of AIWW dredged material over the next 20 years.

The DEIS will examine a wide range of environmental resource areas including, but not limited to, air quality, traffic, noise, biological resources, cultural resources, socio-economic resources, wetlands, land use, hazardous and toxic substances, and cumulative environmental effects.

Significant issues to be analyzed in the DEIS will include potential impacts to water quality, marine and estuarine resources, wetlands, endangered species, cultural resources, commercial maritime interests, and recreational boating. Additional resources and conditions may be identified as a result of the scoping process initiated by this Notice of Intent (NOI).

All reasonable alternatives will be analyzed in the DEIS. The range of alternatives will include, but are not limited to:

- No Action (status quo);
- Use existing confined dredged material containment areas;
- Use existing Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites;
- Establish new Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites;
- Construct new confined dredged material containment areas.

The DMMP will identify disposal alternatives for several of the critical reaches and the impacts of each of these alternatives will be analyzed in the DEIS. As a result of information developed during the DEIS scoping process, other alternatives may be considered. The DEIS will analyze each alternative's impact on the natural and cultural environments along the AIWW and the surrounding area. Mitigation measures to avoid or reduce environmental impacts will also be considered in the DEIS. The DEIS is presently scheduled for release in Summer 2012. However, this date may change. Notification of the availability of the document will be published in the **Federal Register** and local newspapers.

Scoping Process: The Corps of Engineers invites tribal, federal, state and local agencies and the public to participate in the scoping process for preparation of the DEIS. The scoping process will help identify additional reasonable alternatives, potential environmental impacts, and key issues of concern to be analyzed in the DEIS.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

William G. Bailey,

Chief, Planning Division, Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers.

[FR Doc. 2012–9578 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3730–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Public Hearing and Notice of Availability for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Widening of the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel, Jackson County, MS

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: On April 6, 2011, the Jackson County Port Authority (JCPA) submitted an application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Mobile District, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) for authorization to impact wetlands and other waters of the United States associated with the proposed widening of the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel (the proposed project). The proposed project is located in the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte, Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi (Latitude 30.365° North, Longitude 88.556° West). The Corps prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The proposed project is the dredging of approximately 38,200 feet (7.2 miles) of the existing Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel segment to widen the channel from the Federally authorized width of 350 feet and depth of −42 feet mean lower low water (MLLW) (with 2 feet of allowable over-depth and 2 feet of advanced maintenance) to a width of 450 feet, parallel to the existing channel centerline and to the existing Federally authorized depth of −42 feet MLLW. The proposed project would include the placement of approximately 3.35

million cubic yards of dredged material resulting from the channel modification.

DATES: The Corps will hold a public hearing to receive comments on the DEIS. The public hearing will be held May 10, 2012, 6 p.m., Grand Magnolia Ballroom, 3604 Magnolia Street, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Written comments on the DEIS must be received no later than May 29, 2012.

Additional Information on how to submit comments is included in the (**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Written and emailed comments to the Corps will be received until May 29, 2012. Correspondence concerning this Public Hearing should refer to Public Notice Number SAM–2011–00389–PAH and should be directed to the U.S. Army Engineer District, RD–C–M Attention: Mr. Philip Hegji, Post Office Box 2288, Mobile, Alabama 36628–0001, via email at *philip.a.hegji@usace.army.mil* or by phone at (251) 690–3222. We encourage any additional comments from interested public, agencies and local officials. For additional information about our Regulatory Program, please visit our web site at: *www.sam.usace.army.mil/rd/reg/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Availability of the Draft EIS: The DEIS will be made available to the public April 13, 2012. The public hearing will be held May 10, 2012, during the 45-day public comment period for the DEIS.

On April 6, 2011, the Jackson County Port Authority (JCPA) submitted an application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Mobile District, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) for authorization to impact wetlands and other waters of the United States associated with the proposed widening of the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel (the proposed project), Jackson County. The proposed project is located in the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte, Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi (Latitude 30.365° North, Longitude 88.556° West).

The Corps prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The proposed project is the dredging of approximately 38,200 feet (7.2 miles) of the existing Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel segment to widen the channel from the Federally authorized width of 350 feet and depth of −42 feet mean lower low water (MLLW) (with 2 feet of allowable over-depth and 2 feet of advanced maintenance) to a width of 450 feet, parallel to the existing channel centerline and to the existing Federally authorized depth of −42 feet MLLW. The proposed project would include the placement of approximately 3.35 million cubic yards of dredged material resulting from the channel modification.

The JCPA requested a Department of the Army (DOA) permit pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, including a Section 404(b)(1) analysis to help ensure compliance. The Corps is the lead Federal agency for the preparation of this DEIS in compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA. The National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Coast Guard are cooperating agencies for the preparation of the EIS. This application was advertised by 30-day Public Notice April 15, 2011.

On April 13, 2012, a copy of the DEIS will be available for public review. The DEIS is available to the public at: *www.sam.usace.army.mil/rd/reg.* Hardcopies of the DEIS are available upon request from Mr. Philip A. Hegji, Corps Project Manager (contact information below). This document is being circulated to resource agencies and interested members of the public for a 45-day comment period ending May 29, 2012.

A public hearing will be held at 7 p.m. Thursday, May 10, 2012, at the Grand Magnolia Ballroom at 3604 Magnolia Street, Pascagoula, Mississippi. The public hearing will be held to provide information about the proposed project and to receive public input and comments on the DEIS. The Corps invites full public participation to promote open communication on the issues surrounding the DEIS. In addition, participation by Federal, State, local agencies and other interested organizations is encouraged. Both oral and written statements will be accepted at the hearing. An informal open house will be held from 6 p.m. until 7 p.m. in the Grand Magnolia Ballroom to allow the public the opportunity to become familiar with the proposed project prior to the start of the formal hearing. Displays of the proposed project and associated impacts will be available. Representatives from the JCPA will be present to answer questions concerning the project and Corps representatives will be available to answer questions concerning the Corps regulatory process.

The public hearing will be conducted in English. Those in need of language interpreters should contact the Corps' Public Involvement consultant, Crouch Environmental Services at (713) 868–1043, by Thursday, May 3, 2012.

Any comments received at the hearing will be considered by the Corps to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposed project. All comments will be considered in the final EIS pursuant to NEPA. Comments are also used to help determine the overall public interest of the proposed project. All comments must be received or postmarked by May 29, 2012 (19 days following the public hearing).

Dated: April 5, 2012.

Cindy J. House-Pearson,

Chief, Regulatory Division.

[FR Doc. 2012–9627 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report for the Encinitas and Solana Beach Shoreline Protection Project, San Diego County, CA

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: The Los Angeles District intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) to support a cost-shared feasibility study with the Cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach, CA, for shoreline protection along the coastline of these two cities. The purpose of the feasibility study is to evaluate alternatives for reducing shoreline erosion. The EIS/EIR will analyze potential impacts of the recommended plan and a range of alternatives for shoreline protection. Alternatives will include both structural and non-structural measures.

ADDRESSES: You may also submit your concerns in writing to the city or the Los Angeles District at the address below. Comments, suggestions, and requests to be placed on the mailing list for announcements should be sent to Larry Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, P.O. Box 532711, Los Angeles, CA 90053–2325, or email to *lawrence.j.smith@usace.army.mil.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact Mr. Larry Smith, Project Environmental

Coordinator, (213) 452–3846, or Ms. Susie Ming, Project Manager, (213) 452–3789.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Authorization: House Public Works Transportation Committee Resolution dated May 13, 1993. The Army Corps of Engineers intends to prepare an EIS/EIR to assess the environmental effects associated with proposed erosion mitigating measures in the study area.

Study Area: The study area is located along the Pacific Ocean coastline in the Cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach, San Diego County, CA. Encinitas is approximately 10 miles south of Oceanside Harbor, and 17 miles north of Point La Jolla. The City of Encinitas' shoreline, about 6 miles long, is bounded by Batiquitos Lagoon to the north and on the south by San Elijo Lagoon. The City of Solana Beach is bounded by San Elijo Lagoon to the north and on the south by the City of Del Mar. The City's shoreline is about 2 miles long for a total of about 8 miles of study area shoreline. A major portion of the shoreline segment consists of narrow sand and cobble beaches fronting nearshore bluffs. A small stretch of beach west of the San Elijo Lagoon is backed by Highway 101 (Pacific Coast Highway) and is the only segment of the beach not backed by coastal bluffs.

Problems and Needs: A number of public concerns have been identified including:

1. Bluff erosion threatens property, including state and city owned lands, roads, railroads and infrastructure, as well as private residences atop the bluffs.
2. Public safety due to episodic bluff failure.
3. Closure of Old Highway 101 at Cardiff during storm events.
4. Bluff toe erosion and curtailed recreation activity resulting from eroded beach conditions.

Proposed Action and Alternatives: The Los Angeles District will investigate and evaluate all reasonable alternatives to address the problems and needs identified above. In addition to the NO ACTION alternative, both structural (breakwaters, artificial reefs, groins, revetments, notch fills, and seawalls) and non-structural (best management practices, and beach nourishment) measures will be investigated.

Previous Actions: The Los Angeles District originally published a Notice of Intent for this project in the **Federal Register** on September 20, 2001. A Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS/EIR was published in the **Federal Register** on December 2, 2005. The project was modified following receipt of comments on the original Draft EIS/EIR. The modified project is the subject of this Notice of Intent.

Scoping: The scoping process is ongoing and has involved preliminary coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies. Two public scoping meetings are scheduled. The first on May 2, 2012, from 1 to 3 p.m. at City Hall, Poinsettia Room, 505 South Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, CA. The second on May 2, 2012, from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Solana Beach City Hall, City Council Chamber, 635 South Highway 101, Solana Beach, CA. The public will have an opportunity to express opinions and raise any issues relating to the scope of the Feasibility Study and the EIS/EIR. The public as well as Federal, State, and local agencies are encouraged to participate by submitting data, information, and comments identifying relevant environmental and socioeconomic issues to be addressed in the study. Useful information includes other environmental studies, published and unpublished data, alternatives that could be addressed in the analysis, and potential mitigation measures associated with the proposed action. All comments enter into the public record. The scoping meetings will also serve as scoping meetings for the purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Availability of the Draft EIS/EIR: The Draft EIS/EIR is scheduled to be published and circulated in November 2012, and a public hearing to receive comments on the Draft EIS/EIR will be held after it is published.

Dated: April 9, 2012.

Steven B. Sigloch, Jr.,

Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, Acting Commander and Acting District Engineer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9579 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Availability of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Disposal and Reuse of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), the Department of the Navy (DoN) announces that it has prepared and filed the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) evaluating the potential environmental consequences associated with the disposal and reuse of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPS), San Francisco, California. The DoN is required to close HPS per Public Law 101–510, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended. This Notice of Availability (NOA) initiates a 30-calender day wait period and public review period for the Final SEIS, beginning the date that this NOA is published in the **Federal Register**. During this time no federal decision on the proposed action shall be made or recorded. Following the 30-day wait/review period, as required by CEQ Regulations for Implementing NEPA, Sec. 1506.10(b)2, the DoN may make a decision on the proposed action and a Record of Decision (ROD) could be issued.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Director, BRAC PMO West, Attn: Mr. Ronald Bochenek, 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900, San Diego, CA 92108–4310, telephone 619–532–0906, fax 619–532–9858, email: *ronald.bochenek.ctr@navy.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DoN, as lead agency, has prepared and filed the Final SEIS for the Disposal and Reuse of HPS, San Francisco, California in accordance with the requirements of the NEPA of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4345) and its implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508). A Notice of Intent for the SEIS was published in the **Federal Register** on September 5, 2008 (**Federal Register**/Vol. 73, No. 173 pgs 51797 and 51798/Friday, September 5, 2008/Notices). The purpose of the proposed action and the preferred alternative is the disposal of HPS from federal ownership (861 dry and submerged acres) and its subsequent reuse in a manner consistent with the amended HPS Redevelopment Plan as adopted by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) on August 3, 2010. HPS Phase 1, comprising approximately 75 acres, was disposed of by the DoN in 2004 and is not part of the proposed project evaluated in the Final SEIS. The DoN is required to close HPS in accordance with Public Law 101–510, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended. In accordance with NEPA, before disposing of any real property, the DoN must analyze the environmental effects of the disposal of the HPS property.

The environmental consequences resulting from the disposal and reuse of

HPS were previously evaluated by the DoN in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Disposal and Reuse of HPS, San Francisco, CA, March 2000. The DoN issued a ROD on November 29, 2000 indicating that disposal of HPS would be accomplished in a manner as set forth in the previous 1997 HPS Redevelopment Plan. The Final SEIS supplements the previous 2000 FEIS due to changes that have occurred to the proposed reuse plan since the DoN prepared the 2000 FEIS and 2000 ROD.

The Final SEIS has identified and considered six reuse alternatives for HPS and a no action alternative. DoN disposal is assumed as part of each reuse alternative. The no action alternative assumes retention of the HPS property by the Government in a ''caretaker status'' and no reuse or redevelopment.

Alternative 1 (''Stadium Plan Alternative'') would redevelop HPS with a wide range of uses including a mixed-use community with 2,650 residential units, retail (125,000 square feet (sq ft)), research and development (R&D) (2.5 million sq ft), community services (50,000 sq ft), and parks and recreational open space (232 acres). A major component would include a new 69,000-seat football stadium. This alternative would also include a 300-slip marina, improvements to stabilize the shoreline, and a new bridge over Yosemite Slough. New infrastructure would serve the development as necessary.

Alternative 1A (the ''Stadium Plan/No Bridge Alternative'') includes the disposal of HPS by the DoN and its reuse with the same level, land use types, and density of development as Alternative 1, except that the Yosemite Slough bridge would not be constructed.

Alternative 2 (the ''Non-Stadium Plan/Additional R&D Alternative'') includes many of the same components as Alternative 1 including 2,650 residential units, retail (125,000 sq ft), community services (50,000 sq ft), and parks and recreational open space (222 acres), a 300-slip marina, improvements to stabilize the shoreline, and a new bridge over Yosemite Slough. Under this alternative, a new football stadium would not be constructed. Instead, an additional 2.5 million sq ft, for a total of 5 million sq ft, of R&D space would be developed.

Alternative 2A (the ''Non-Stadium Plan/Housing and R&D Alternative'') includes a mix of uses including 4,275 residential units, retail (125,000 sq ft), R&D (3 million sq ft), community services (50,000 sq ft), and parks and recreational open space (222 acres). This alternative would also include a 300-slip marina, improvements to stabilize the shoreline, and a new bridge over Yosemite Slough. No new football stadium would be constructed.

Alternative 3 (the ''Non-Stadium Plan/Additional Housing Alternative'') does not include a new stadium, but is comprised of a mix of land uses including 4,000 residential units, retail (125,000 sq ft), R&D (2.5 million sq ft), community services (50,000 sq ft), and parks and recreational open space (245 acres). The alternative also includes a 300-slip marina, improvements to stabilize the shoreline, and a new bridge over Yosemite Slough.

Alternative 4 (''the Non-Stadium Plan/Reduced Development Alternative'') includes a reduced density of development. Development proposed under this alternative includes 1,855 residential units, retail (87,500 sq ft), R&D (1.75 million sq ft), community services (50,000 sq ft), and parks and recreational open space (245 acres). This alternative does not include a new stadium, a bridge over Yosemite Slough, a marina, nor shoreline stabilization.

The ''No Action Alternative'' is required by NEPA and evaluates the impacts at HPS in the event that the property is not disposed. Under this alternative the property would be retained by the DoN in caretaker status. Existing leases would continue until they expire or are terminated, and no new leases would be executed. No reuse or redevelopment would occur under this alternative.

For each alternative, the Final SEIS addresses the potential direct, indirect, short-term, and long-term impacts on the human and natural environments, including the following resource areas: Transportation, traffic, and circulation; air quality and greenhouse gases; noise; land use and recreation; visual resources and aesthetics; socioeconomics; hazards and hazardous substances; geology and soils; water resources; utilities; public services; cultural resources; biological resources; and environmental justice. The analysis also includes an analysis of cumulative impacts from other reasonably foreseeable federal, state, or local activities at and around HPS.

In preparation of the SEIS, the DoN completed a public scoping period from September 5 to October 17, 2008, and held a public scoping meeting on September 23, 2008, to identify community concerns and local issues that should be addressed in the SEIS. Federal, state, and local agencies and interested parties provided oral and written comments to the DoN and identified specific issues or topics of environmental concern that should be addressed in the SEIS. In addition, the DoN facilitated community outreach activities to solicit additional comments and concerns and identified issues from interested community groups in 2009. The DoN considered the scoping and outreach comments in determining the scope of the SEIS.

Following the public scoping period, the DoN released a Draft SEIS for public review and comment on February 23, 2011. The DoN published a NOA in the **Federal Register** (**Federal Register**/Vol. 76, No. 36 pgs 10012–10014/ Wednesday, February 23, 2011/Notices) to announce the availability of the Draft SEIS and public comment period on February 23, 2011. In addition, the Draft SEIS NOA was also published in the San Francisco Chronicle and Oakland Tribune newspapers; mailed to agencies and interested members of the public; and posted to the DoN BRAC PMO Web site (*http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil*).

Copies of the Draft SEIS were circulated for review and comment to government agencies, local organizations, Native American tribes, and interested members of the public. The Draft SEIS was also made available at seven public locations, including six public libraries and the City Planning Department. Electronic copies were also posted to the DoN BRAC PMO Web site for download.

The Draft SEIS was available for a 45-day public review period that began on February 23, 2011 and ended on May 6, 2011. A public hearing was conducted during the review period at the Southeast Community Facility, Alex L. Pitcher Community Room, 1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94124 on March 15, 2011, 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. The DoN considered all public comments received on the Draft SEIS and the Final SEIS has been revised, as appropriate, in response to all public comments. All Draft SEIS comments and the DoN responses are included in the Final SEIS.

The Final SEIS has been distributed to various Federal, State, local agencies, and Native American tribes, as well as other interested individuals and organizations. In addition, copies of the Final SEIS have been distributed and are available at the following libraries and publicly accessible facilities for public review:

1. San Francisco Main Library, 100 Larkin Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
2. San Francisco State University Library, 1360 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.
3. Hastings Law Library, UC Hastings College of the Law, 200 McAllister

Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102.
4. Jonsson Library of Government Documents, Cecil H. Green Library, Bing Wing, Stanford, CA 94305–6004.
5. Institute of Governmental Studies Library, UC Berkeley, 109 Moses Hall, #2370, Berkeley, CA 94720.
6. City Planning Department (By Appointment), 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103.

An electronic copy of the Final SEIS is also available for public viewing at *http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil.*

This NOA initiates a 30-calender day wait period and public review period for the Final SEIS, beginning the date that this NOA is published in the **Federal Register**. Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as interested members of the public, are invited and encouraged to review the Final SEIS during this 30-calendar day period. During this time no federal decision on the proposed action shall be made or recorded. Following the 30-day wait/review period, per CEQ Regulations for Implementing NEPA, Sec. 1506.10(b)2, the DoN may make a decision on the proposed action and a ROD could be issued, completing the NEPA process. Following the DoN decision on the federal action and signature of the ROD, the DoN will publish a NOA for the ROD in the **Federal Register** and the San Francisco Chronicle and Oakland Tribune newspapers; NOAs will be mailed to government agencies, local organizations, Native American tribes, and interested members of the public; and posted to the Navy BRAC PMO Web site.

For further information contact: Director, BRAC PMO West, Attn: Mr. Ronald Bochenek, 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900, San Diego, CA 92108–4310, telephone 619–532–0906, fax 619–532–9858, email: *ronald.bochenek.ctr@navy.mil.*

Dated: April 13, 2012.

J.M. Beal,

Lieutenant Commander, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9575 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Intent To Grant Exclusive Patent License; Aurora Technologies, LLC

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy hereby gives notice of its intent to grant to Aurora Technologies, LLC a revocable, nonassignable, exclusive license to practice in the United States, the Government-owned inventions described in Navy Case 101713 entitled Laser Treated Heat Transfer Surface.// Navy Case 101445 entitled Surface Enhancement Via Applied Laser Energy.

DATES: Anyone wishing to object to the grant of this license must file written objections along with supporting evidence, if any, not later than May 7, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Written objections are to be filed with the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Div, Code OOL, Bldg. 2, 300 Highway 361, Crane, IN 47522–5001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Christopher Monsey, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Div, Code OOL, Bldg 2, 300 Highway 361, Crane, IN 47522–5001, telephone 812–854–4100.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 207, 37 CFR part 404.

J.M. Beal,

Lieutenant Commander, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9573 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Availability of Government-Owned Inventions; Available for Licensing

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are assigned to the United States Government, as represented by the Secretary of the Navy and are available for licensing by the Department of the Navy. Navy Case 101713: Laser Treated Heat Transfer Surface (an approach to increase surface area while maintaining the integrity of the substrate)//Navy Case 101445: Surface Enhancement Via Applied Laser Energy (a process to increase material surface area via application of laser energy).

ADDRESSES: Written objections are to be filed with the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Div, Code OOL, Bldg 2, 300 Highway 361, Crane, IN 47522–5001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Christopher Monsey, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Div, Code OOL, Bldg 2, 300 Highway 361, Crane, IN 47522–5001, telephone 812–854–4100.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 207, 37 CFR part 404.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

J.M. Beal,

Lieutenant Commander, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9572 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Stakeholder Meeting: Industry Roundtable—DON/USDA/DOE/DOT–FAA Advanced Drop-In Biofuels Initiative

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Navy (DoN) in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration (DOT FAA), is hosting an industry roundtable with the full complement of participants in the biofuels supply chain. The purpose of the roundtable meeting is for the federal government to present further details on the partnership between the DoN, DoE, and USDA to construct or retrofit multiple commercial scale advanced biorefineries. Additional general information will be provided regarding the Defense Production Act (DPA) Title III, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and DoN's requirements for fuels. Federal government representatives will also be able to hear from stakeholders as to their abilities to meet such requirements and/or barriers to such success.

This session is not intended to offer government insight, nor answer direct questions and receive comments on the DPA Title III Advanced Drop-In Biofuels Production Project. Questions related to the Special Notices or the pending Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) cannot be answered at this roundtable. All comments concerning the Special Notices on the pending BAA should be sent to *TitleIIIBiofuels@wpafb.af.mil.*

DATES: The meeting will be held on Friday, May 18, 2012, from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at USDA Jefferson Auditorium, USDA South Building, 14th and Independence, Washington, DC 20250.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *reg.adibir@Gmail.com.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the roundtable meeting is for the federal government to present further details on the partnership between the DoN, DoE, and USDA to construct or retrofit multiple commercial scale advanced biorefineries. Additional general information will be provided regarding the DPA Title III, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and DoN's requirements for fuels.

There is no cost; however, all attendees must register before May 11, 2012, for this Industry Roundtable via email *reg.adibir@Gmail.com* with all of the following required information:

Name and Title:
Corporate Affiliation:
Address:
Phone number:
Email:
Web site:
Position on the Biofuels Production Value Chain: (feedstock provider, bio-refiner, finished products distributor, integrated effort, subject matter expert, financier, etc.)

Information and details concerning this Industry Roundtable (including maps and draft agenda) will be forwarded to those registered later.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

J.M. Beal,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9571 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Proposed Information Collection Requests: Measures and Methods for the National Reporting System for Adult Education

SUMMARY: The Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) requests a revision to its data collection to assist states with the implementation of the currently approved automatic cohort designations that go into effect on July 1, 2012, for the follow-up measures related to student employment status, obtaining a secondary credential, and post-secondary transition.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Written comments regarding burden and/or the collection activity requirements should be electronically mailed to *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov* or mailed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Washington, DC 20202–4537. Copies of the proposed information collection request may be accessed from *http://edicsweb.ed.gov,* by selecting the ''Browse Pending Collections'' link and by clicking on link number 04841. When you access the information collection, click on ''Download Attachments'' to view. Written requests for information should be addressed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Washington, DC 20202–4537. Requests may also be electronically mailed to *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov* or faxed to 202–401–0920. Please specify the complete title of the information collection and OMB Control Number when making your request.

Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that Federal agencies provide interested parties an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. The Acting Director, Information Collection Clearance Division, Privacy, Information and Records Management Services, Office of Management, publishes this notice containing proposed information collection requests at the beginning of the Departmental review of the information collection. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Measures and Methods for the National Reporting System for Adult Education.

OMB Control Number: 1830–0027.

Type of Review: Revision.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 57.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 18,050.

Abstract: In the course of providing technical assistance to states for the implementation of the new cohorts, OVAE has determined that some revisions and clarifications need to be added to the data collection guidelines in order to assist states with implementation. These revisions and clarifications are highlighted in Chapter 1 on pages 2 through 4 of the National Reporting System Implementation Guidelines.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Tomakie Washington,

Acting Director, Information Collection Clearance Division, Privacy, Information and Records Management Services, Office of Management.

[FR Doc. 2012–9515 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Submission for OMB Review; Comments Request: Consolidated State Performance Report (Part I and Part II)

SUMMARY: The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) is the required annual reporting tool for each State, Bureau of Indian Education, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as authorized under Section 9303 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Written comments regarding burden and/or the collection activity requirements should be electronically mailed to *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov* or mailed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Washington, DC 20202–4537. Copies of the proposed information collection request may be accessed from *http://edicsweb.ed.gov,* by selecting the ''Browse Pending Collections'' link and by clicking on link number 04804. When you access the information collection, click on ''Download Attachments'' to view. Written requests for information should be addressed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Washington, DC 20202–4537. Requests may also be electronically mailed to *ICDocketMgr@ed.gov* or faxed to 202–401–0920. Please specify the complete title of the information collection and OMB Control Number when making your request.

Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of

1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that Federal agencies provide interested parties an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. The Acting Director, Information Collection Clearance Division, Privacy, Information and Records Management Services, Office of Management, publishes this notice containing proposed information collection requests at the beginning of the Departmental review of the information collection. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Consolidated State Performance Report (Part I and Part II).

OMB Control Number: 1810–0614.

Type of Review: Revision.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 14,653.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 11,838.

Abstract: This submission requests a revision to the currently-approved CSPR collection. This submission includes technical amendments such as removing tables that are unnecessary and updating racial and ethnic subgroups to comply with the Office of Management and Budget directive on reporting racial and ethnic data. It also includes substantive changes such as adding one new question for the school year (SY) 2011–2012 collection and adding one new question and new subgroups for particular questions to the SY 2012–2013 collection.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Tomakie Washington,

Acting Director, Information Collection Clearance Division, Privacy, Information and Records Management Services, Office of Management.

[FR Doc. 2012–9514 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications for New Awards; Promise Neighborhoods Program—Implementation Grant Competition

AGENCY: Office of Innovation and Improvement, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

Overview Information; Promise Neighborhoods Program—Implementation Grant Competition; Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.215N (Implementation grants).

Dates: Applications Available: April 20, 2012.

Deadline for Notice of Intent To Apply: June 8, 2012.

Date of Pre-Application Webinars: May 17, 2012, and June 14, 2012.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: July 27, 2012.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: September 25, 2012.

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Program: The Promise Neighborhoods program is carried out under the legislative authority of the Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE), title V, part D, subpart 1, sections 5411 through 5413 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA) (20 U.S.C. 7243–7243b). FIE supports nationally significant programs to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education at the State and local levels and to help all children meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards.

The purpose of the Promise Neighborhoods program is to significantly improve the educational and developmental outcomes of children and youth in our most distressed communities and to transform those communities by—

(1) Identifying and increasing the capacity of eligible organizations (as defined in this notice) that are focused on achieving results for children and youth throughout an entire neighborhood;

(2) Building a complete continuum of cradle-through- college-to-career solutions (continuum of solutions) (as defined in this notice) of both education programs and family and community supports (both as defined in this notice), with great schools at the center. All solutions in the continuum of solutions must be accessible to children with disabilities (CWD) (as defined in this notice) and English learners (ELs) (as defined in this notice);

(3) Integrating programs and breaking down agency ''silos'' so that solutions are implemented effectively and efficiently across agencies;

(4) Developing the local infrastructure of systems and resources needed to sustain and scale up proven, effective solutions across the broader region beyond the initial neighborhood; and

(5) Learning about the overall impact of the Promise Neighborhoods program and about the relationship between particular strategies in Promise Neighborhoods and student outcomes, including through a rigorous evaluation of the program.

Background: The vision of this program is that all children and youth growing up in Promise Neighborhoods have access to great schools and strong systems of family and community support that will prepare them to attain an excellent education and successfully transition to college and a career.

A Promise Neighborhood is both a place and a strategy. A place eligible to become a Promise Neighborhood is a geographic area that is distressed, often facing inadequate access to high-quality early learning programs and services, with struggling schools, low high-school and college graduation rates, high rates of unemployment, high rates of crime, and indicators of poor health. These conditions contribute to and intensify the negative outcomes associated with children and youth living in poverty. Children and youth who are from low-income families and grow up in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty face educational and life challenges above and beyond the challenges faced by children who are from low-income families who grow up in neighborhoods without a high concentration of poverty. A Federal evaluation of the reading and mathematics outcomes of elementary students in 71 schools in 18 districts and 7 States found that even when controlling for individual student poverty, there is a significant negative association between school-level poverty and student achievement.[1] The evaluation found that students have lower academic outcomes when a higher percentage of their same-school peers qualify for free and reduced-priced lunch (FRPL) compared to when a lower percentage of their same-school

[1] Westat and Policy Studies Associates. *The longitudinal evaluation of school change and performance (LESCP) in title I schools.* Prepared for the U.S. Department of Education. Available online at *http://www2.ed.gov/offices/OUS/PES/esed/lescp_vol1.pdf.*

peers qualify for FRPL. The compounding effects of neighborhood poverty continue later in life: Another study found that, for children with similar levels of family income, growing up in a neighborhood where the number of families in poverty was between 20 and 30 percent increased the chance of downward economic mobility—moving down the income ladder relative to their parents—by more than 50 percent compared with children who grew up in neighborhoods with under 10 percent of families in poverty.[2]

A Promise Neighborhood is also a strategy for addressing the issues in distressed communities. Promise Neighborhoods are led by organizations that work to ensure that all children and youth in the target geographic area have access to the continuum of solutions needed to graduate from high school ready for college and a career. Within these geographic areas, Promise Neighborhoods create a high level of participation in cradle-to-career supports for children and youth, where over time a greater proportion of the neighborhood is served by programs and neighborhood indicators show significant progress. For this reason, each Promise Neighborhood grantee must have several core features: (1) Significant need in the neighborhood the grant serves; (2) a strategy to build a continuum of solutions with strong schools at the center; and (3) the capacity to achieve results. As the proportion of neighborhood children, students, and families accessing services and attending great schools increases, the entire neighborhood will be positively affected.

While there are a number of organizations and communities that are working on developing Promise Neighborhoods strategies, these entities are at different stages of readiness to create a Promise Neighborhood. We have established priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria for both planning and implementation grants in a notice of final priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria published in the **Federal Register** on July 6, 2011 (76 FR 39590) (2011 Promise Neighborhoods NFP). The priorities, requirements, and selection criteria are different for planning grant and implementation grant applicants, while the definitions apply to both groups of applicants. This current notice invites applications for FY 2012 implementation grants. Elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**, we have published a notice inviting applications for FY 2012 planning grants.

Planning grants will support eligible organizations that need to develop feasible plans to create a continuum of solutions with the potential to significantly improve the educational and developmental outcomes of children and youth in a neighborhood. These grants will support eligible organizations that demonstrate the need for creating a Promise Neighborhood in the geographic areas they are targeting, a sound strategy for developing a feasible plan to create a continuum of solutions, and the capacity to develop the plan.

Under Absolute Priority 1 for planning grants, Promise Neighborhoods planning grantees generally must undertake the following activities during the planning year (the complete and exact requirements of the priority are specified elsewhere in the notice):

(1) Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment and segmentation analysis (as defined in this notice) of children and youth in the neighborhood.

(2) Develop a plan to deliver a continuum of solutions with the potential to drive results. This includes building community support for and involvement in the development of the plan.

(3) Establish effective partnerships both to provide solutions along the continuum and to commit resources to sustain and scale up what works.

(4) Plan, build, adapt, or expand a longitudinal data system that will provide information that the grantee will use for learning, continuous improvement, and accountability.

(5) Participate in a community of practice (as defined in this notice).

Implementation grants will support eligible organizations in carrying out their plans to create a continuum of solutions that will significantly improve the educational and developmental outcomes of children and youth in the target neighborhood. These grants will aid eligible organizations that have developed a plan that demonstrates the need for the creation of a Promise Neighborhood in the geographic area they are targeting, a sound strategy for implementing a plan for creating a continuum of solutions, and the capacity to implement the plan. More specifically, grantees will use implementation grant funds to develop the administrative capacity necessary to successfully implement a continuum of solutions, such as managing partnerships, integrating multiple funding sources, and supporting the grantee's longitudinal data system. While implementation grantees will be best positioned to determine the allocation of grant funds given the results of their needs assessments and plans to build their organizational capacity, the Department expects that the majority of resources to provide solutions within the continuum of solutions will come from public and private funding sources that are integrated and aligned with the Promise Neighborhoods strategy.

Under Absolute Priority 1 for implementation grants, Promise Neighborhoods implementation grantees generally will undertake the following activities during the implementation years (the complete and exact requirements of the priority are specified elsewhere in the notice):

(1) Implement a continuum of solutions that addresses neighborhood challenges, as identified through a needs assessment and segmentation analysis, and that will improve results for children and youth in the neighborhood.

(2) Continue to build and strengthen partnerships that will provide solutions along the continuum of solutions and that will commit resources to sustain and scale up what works.

(3) Collect data on indicators at least annually, and use and improve a longitudinal data system for learning, continuous improvement, and accountability.

(4) Demonstrate progress on goals for improving systems, such as by making changes in policies and organizations, and by leveraging resources to sustain and scale up what works.

(5) Participate in a community of practice (as defined in this notice).

Considering the time and urgency required to dramatically improve outcomes of children and youth in our most distressed neighborhoods and to transform those neighborhoods, implementation grantees will establish both short- and long-term goals to define success.

Consistent with the approach of the Promise Neighborhoods program, we believe that it is important for communities to develop a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy that addresses neighborhood assets (as defined in this notice) that are essential to transforming distressed neighborhoods into healthy and vibrant communities of opportunity. Although not a proposed requirement for planning or implementation applicants, we believe that a Promise Neighborhood will be

[2] Sharkey, Patrick. ''Neighborhoods and the Black-White Mobility Gap.'' Economic Mobility Project: An Initiative of The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2009.

most successful when it is part of, and contributing to, an area's broader neighborhood revitalization strategy. We believe that only through the development of such comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans that embrace the coordinated use of programs and resources in order to effectively address the interrelated needs within a community will the broader vision of neighborhood transformation occur.

Because a diverse group of communities could benefit from Promise Neighborhoods, the Secretary has established an absolute priority for applicants that propose to serve one or more rural communities (as defined in this notice) only and an absolute priority for applicants that propose to serve one or more Indian tribes (as defined in this notice).

Note: In developing their strategies for planning or implementing a continuum of solutions, applicants should be mindful of the importance of ensuring that all children, including infants and toddlers in the neighborhood, have an opportunity to benefit. For example, individuals with disabilities and English Learners, particularly recent immigrants, may encounter unique challenges that prevent them from accessing the benefits of a Promise Neighborhoods project.

Successful applicants under this competition must comply with Federal civil rights laws that apply to recipients and sub-recipients of Federal financial assistance including: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability); Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex); and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of age).

Applicants, therefore, in designing their projects and preparing their required General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) section 427 assurance, will need to address barriers to participation for individuals, including individuals with disabilities and limited English proficiency, and must consider the steps they will take to ensure equitable participation of all children and families in the project, in compliance with civil rights obligations. (Section 427 requires each applicant to include in its application a description of the steps the applicant proposes to take to ensure equitable access to, and participation in, its federally assisted program for students, teachers, and other program beneficiaries with special needs.)

Priorities: This competition includes three absolute priorities, four competitive preference priorities, and one invitational priority that are explained in the following paragraphs. These priorities are from the 2011 Promise Neighborhoods NFP.

Absolute Priorities: For FY 2012 and any subsequent year in which we make awards from the list of unfunded applicants from this competition, these priorities are absolute priorities. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(3) we consider only applications that meet one or more of these absolute priorities.

Note: Applicants must indicate in their application whether they are applying under Implementation Grant Priority 1 (Absolute), Implementation Grant Priority 2 (Absolute), or Implementation Grant Priority 3 (Absolute). An applicant that applies under Implementation Grant Priority 2 (Absolute) but is not eligible for funding under Implementation Grant Priority 2 (Absolute), or applies under Implementation Grant Priority 3 (Absolute) but is not eligible for funding under Implementation Grant Priority 3 (Absolute), may be considered for funding under Implementation Grant Priority 1 (Absolute).

These priorities are:

Implementation Grant Priority 1 (Absolute)

Submission of Promise Neighborhood Plan. To meet this priority, an applicant must submit a plan to create a Promise Neighborhood. The plan must describe the need in the neighborhood, a strategy to build a continuum of solutions, and the applicant's capacity to achieve results. Specifically, an applicant must—

(1) Describe the geographically defined area [3] (neighborhood) to be served and the level of distress in that area based on indicators of need and other relevant indicators. The statement of need in the neighborhood must be based, in part, on results of a comprehensive needs assessment and segmentation analysis (as defined in this notice). Applicants may propose to serve multiple, non-contiguous geographically defined areas. In cases where target areas are not contiguous, the applicant must explain its rationale for including non-contiguous areas;

(2) Describe the applicant's strategy for building a continuum of solutions over time that addresses neighborhood challenges as identified in the needs assessment and segmentation analysis. The applicant must also describe how it has built community support for and involvement in the development of the plan. The continuum of solutions must be based on the best available evidence including, where available, strong or moderate evidence (as defined in this notice), and be designed to significantly improve educational outcomes and to support the healthy development and well-being of children and youth in the neighborhood. The strategy must be designed to ensure that over time, a greater proportion of children and youth in the neighborhood who attend the target school or schools have access to a complete continuum of solutions, and must ensure that over time, a greater proportion of children and youth in the neighborhood who do not attend the target school or schools have access to solutions within the continuum of solutions. The strategy must also ensure that, over time, students not living in the neighborhood who attend the target school or schools have access to solutions within the continuum of solutions.

The success of the applicant's strategy to build a continuum of solutions will be based on the results of the project, as measured against the project indicators as defined in this notice and described in Table 1 and Table 2. In its strategy, the applicant must propose clear and measurable annual goals during the grant period against which improvements will be measured using the indicators. The strategy must—

(a) Identify each solution that the project will implement within the proposed continuum of solutions, and must include—

(i) High-quality early learning programs and services designed to improve outcomes across multiple domains of early learning (as defined in this notice) for children from birth through third grade;

(ii) Ambitious, rigorous, and comprehensive education reforms that are linked to improved educational outcomes for children and youth in preschool through the 12th grade. Public schools served through the grant may include persistently lowest-achieving schools (as defined in this notice) or low-performing schools (as defined in this notice) that are not also persistently lowest-achieving schools. An applicant (or one or more of its partners) may serve an effective school or schools (as defined in this notice) but only if the applicant (or one or more of its partners) also serves at least one low-performing school (as defined in this notice) or persistently lowest-achieving school (as defined in this notice). An applicant must identify in its

[3] For the purposes of this notice, the Department uses the terms ''geographic area'' and ''neighborhood'' interchangeably.

application the public school or schools it would serve and describe the current status of reforms in the school or schools, including, if applicable, the type of intervention model being implemented. In cases where an applicant operates a school or partners with a school that does not serve all students in the neighborhood, the applicant must partner with at least one additional school that also serves students in the neighborhood. An applicant proposing to work with a persistently lowest-achieving school must include in its strategy one of the four school intervention models (turnaround model, restart model, school closure, or transformation model) described in Appendix C of the Race to the Top (RTT) notice inviting applications for new awards for FY 2010 that was published in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 2009 (74 FR 59836, 59866).

An applicant proposing to work with a low-performing school must include in its strategy ambitious, rigorous, and comprehensive interventions to assist, augment, or replace schools, which may include implementing one of the four school intervention models, or may include another model of sufficient ambition, rigor, and comprehensiveness to significantly improve academic and other outcomes for students. An applicant proposing to work with a low-performing school must include in its strategy an intervention that addresses the effectiveness of teachers and leaders and the school's use of time and resources, which may include increased learning time (as defined in this notice);

Note regarding school reform strategies: So as not to penalize an applicant for proposing to work with an LEA that has implemented rigorous reform strategies prior to the publication of this notice, an applicant is not required to propose a new reform strategy in place of an existing reform strategy in order to be eligible for a Promise Neighborhoods implementation grant. For example, an LEA might have begun to implement improvement activities that meet many, but not all, of the elements of a transformation model of school intervention. In this case, the applicant could propose, as part of its Promise Neighborhood strategy, to work with the LEA as the LEA continues with its reforms.

(iii) Programs that prepare students to be college- and career-ready; and

(iv) Family and community supports (as defined in this notice).

To the extent feasible and appropriate, the applicant must describe, in its plan, how the applicant and its partners will leverage and integrate high-quality programs, related public and private investments, and existing neighborhood assets into the continuum of solutions. An applicant must also include in its application an appendix that summarizes the evidence supporting each proposed solution and describes how the solution is based on the best available evidence, including, where available, strong or moderate evidence (as defined in this notice). An applicant must also describe in the appendix how and when—during the implementation process—the solution will be implemented; the partners that will participate in the implementation of each solution (in any case in which the applicant does not implement the solution directly); the estimated per-child cost, including administrative costs, to implement each solution; the estimated number of children, by age, in the neighborhood who will be served by each solution and how a segmentation analysis was used to target the children and youth to be served; and the source of funds that will be used to pay for each solution. In the description of the estimated number of children to be served, the applicant must include the percentage of all children of the same age group within the neighborhood proposed to be served with each solution, and the annual goals required to increase the proportion of children served to reach scale over time.

An applicant must also describe in its plan how it will identify Federal, State, or local policies, regulations, or other requirements that would impede its ability to achieve its goals and how it will report on those impediments to the Department and other relevant agencies.

As appropriate, considering the time and urgency required to dramatically improve outcomes of children and youth in our most distressed neighborhoods and to transform those neighborhoods, applicants must establish both short-term and long-term goals to measure progress.

As part of the description of its strategy to build a continuum of solutions, the applicant must also describe how it will participate in, organize, or facilitate, as appropriate, communities of practice for Promise Neighborhoods;

(b) Establish clear, annual goals for evaluating progress in improving systems, such as changes in policies, environments, or organizations that affect children and youth in the neighborhood. Examples of systems change could include a new school district policy to measure the results of family and community support programs, a new funding resource to support the Promise Neighborhoods strategy, or a cross-sector collaboration at the city level to break down municipal agency ''silos'' and partner with local philanthropic organizations to drive achievement of a set of results; and

(c) Establish clear, annual goals for evaluating progress in leveraging resources, such as the amount of monetary or in-kind investments from public or private organizations to support the Promise Neighborhoods strategy. Examples of leveraging resources are securing new or existing dollars to sustain and scale up what works in the Promise Neighborhood or integrating high-quality programs in the continuum of solutions. Applicants may consider, as part of their plans to scale up their Promise Neighborhood strategy, serving a larger geographic area by partnering with other applicants to the Promise Neighborhoods program from the same city or region;

(3) Explain how it used its needs assessment and segmentation analysis to determine the children with the highest needs and explain how it will ensure that children in the neighborhood receive the appropriate services from the continuum of solutions. In this explanation of how it used the needs assessment and segmentation analysis, the applicant must identify and describe in its application the educational indicators and family and community support indicators that the applicant used to conduct the needs assessment. Whether or not the implementation grant applicant received a Promise Neighborhoods planning grant, the applicant must describe how it—

(a) Collected data for the educational indicators listed in Table 1 and used them as both program and project indicators;

(b) Collected data for the family and community support indicators in Table 2 and used them as program indicators; and

(c) Collected data for unique family and community support indicators, developed by the applicant, that align with the goals and objectives of the project and used them as project indicators or used the indicators in Table 2 as project indicators.

An applicant must also describe how it will collect at least annual data on the indicators in Tables 1 and 2; establish clear, annual goals for growth on indicators; and report those data to the Department.

TABLE 1—EDUCATION INDICATORS AND RESULTS THEY ARE INTENDED TO MEASURE

Indicator	Result
—# and % of children birth to kindergarten entry who have a place where they usually go, other than an emergency room, when they are sick or in need of advice about their health.	Children enter kindergarten ready to succeed in school.
—# and % of three-year-olds and children in kindergarten who demonstrate at the beginning of the program or school year age-appropriate functioning across multiple domains of early learning (as defined in this notice) as determined using developmentally appropriate early learning measures (as defined in this notice).	
—# and % of children, from birth to kindergarten entry, participating in center-based or formal home-based early learning settings or programs, which may include Early Head Start, Head Start, child care, or preschool.	
—# and % of students at or above grade level according to State mathematics and reading or language arts assessments in at least the grades required by the ESEA (3rd through 8th and once in high school).	Students are proficient in core academic subjects.
—Attendance rate of students in 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade	Students successfully transition from middle school grades to high school.
—Graduation rate (as defined in this notice)	Youth graduate from high school.
—# and % of Promise Neighborhood students who graduate with a regular high school diploma, as defined in 34 CFR 200.19(b)(1)(iv), and obtain postsecondary degrees, vocational certificates, or other industry-recognized certifications or credentials without the need for remediation.	High school graduates obtain a postsecondary degree, certification, or credential.

TABLE 2—FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT INDICATORS AND RESULTS THEY ARE INTENDED TO MEASURE

Indicator	Result
—# & % of children who participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity daily; and	Students are healthy.
—# & % of children who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily; or	
—possible third indicator, to be determined (TBD) by applicant.	
—# & % of students who feel safe at school and traveling to and from school, as measured by a school climate needs assessment (as defined in this notice); or	Students feel safe at school and in their community.
—possible second indicator, TBD by applicant.	
—Student mobility rate (as defined in this notice); or	Students live in stable communities.
—possible second indicator, TBD by applicant.	
—For children birth to kindergarten entry, the # and % of parents or family members who report that they read to their child three or more times a week;	Families and community members support learning in Promise Neighborhood schools.
—For children in the kindergarten through eighth grades, the # and % of parents or family members who report encouraging their child to read books outside of school; and	
—For children in the ninth through twelfth grades, the # and % of parents or family members who report talking with their child about the importance of college and career; or	
—possible fourth indicator TBD by applicant.	
—# & % of students who have school and home access (and % of the day they have access) to broadband internet (as defined in this notice) and a connected computing device; or	Students have access to 21st century learning tools.
—possible second indicator TBD by applicant.	

Note: The indicators in Table 1 and Table 2 are not intended to limit an applicant from collecting and using data for additional indicators. Examples of additional indicators are—

(i) The # and % of children who participate in high-quality learning activities during out-of-school hours or in the hours after the traditional school day ends;

(ii) The # and % of students who are suspended or receive discipline referrals during the year;

(iii) The share of housing stock in the geographically defined area that is rent-protected, publicly assisted, or targeted for redevelopment with local, State, or Federal funds; and

(iv) The # and % of children who are homeless or in foster care and who have an assigned adult advocate.

Note: While the Department believes there are many programmatic benefits of collecting data on every child in the proposed neighborhood, the Department will consider requests to collect data on only a sample of the children in the neighborhood for some indicators so long as the applicant describes in its application how it would ensure the sample would be representative of the children in the neighborhood;

(4) Describe the experience and lessons learned, and describe how the applicant will build the capacity of its management team and project director in all of the following areas:

(a) Working with the neighborhood and its residents, including parents and families that have children or other members with disabilities or ELs, as well as with the schools described in paragraph (2) of this priority; the LEA in which the school or schools are located; Federal, State, and local government leaders; and other service providers.

(b) Collecting, analyzing, and using data for decision-making, learning, continuous improvement, and accountability. The applicant must describe—

(i) Progress towards developing, launching, and implementing a longitudinal data system that integrates student-level data from multiple sources in order to measure progress on educational and family and community support indicators for all children in the neighborhood, disaggregated by the subgroups listed in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA;

(ii) How the applicant has linked or made progress to link the longitudinal data system to school-based, LEA, and State data systems; made the data accessible to parents, families, community residents, program partners, researchers, and evaluators while abiding by Federal, State, and other

privacy laws and requirements; and managed and maintained the system;

(iii) How the applicant has used rapid-time (as defined in this notice) data in prior years and, how it will continue to use those data once the Promise Neighborhood strategy is implemented, for continuous program improvement; and

(iv) How the applicant will document the implementation process, including by describing lessons learned and best practices.

(c) Creating and strengthening formal and informal partnerships, for such purposes as providing solutions along the continuum of solutions and committing resources to sustaining and scaling up what works. Each applicant must submit, as part of its application, a memorandum of understanding, signed by each organization or agency with which it would partner in implementing the proposed Promise Neighborhood. The memorandum of understanding must describe—

(i) Each partner's financial and programmatic commitment; and

(ii) How each partner's existing vision, theory of change (as defined in this notice), theory of action (as defined in this notice), and current activities align with those of the proposed Promise Neighborhood; and

(d) The governance structure proposed for the Promise Neighborhood, including a system for holding partners accountable, how the eligible entity's governing board or advisory board is representative of the geographic area proposed to be served (as defined in this notice), and how residents of the geographic area would have an active role in the organization's decision-making.

(e) Integrating funding streams from multiple public and private sources from the Federal, State, and local level. Examples of public funds include Federal resources from the U.S. Department of Education, such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program and title I of the ESEA, and from other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and Treasury.

(5) Describe the applicant's commitment to work with the Department, and with a national evaluator for Promise Neighborhoods or another entity designated by the Department, to ensure that data collection and program design are consistent with plans to conduct a rigorous national evaluation of the Promise Neighborhoods program and of specific solutions and strategies pursued by individual grantees. This commitment must include, but need not be limited to—

(a) Ensuring that, through memoranda of understanding with appropriate entities, the national evaluator and the Department have access to relevant program and project data sources (e.g., administrative data and program and project indicator data), including data on a quarterly basis if requested by the Department;

(b) Developing, in consultation with the national evaluator, an evaluation strategy, including identifying a credible comparison group (as defined in this notice); and

(c) Developing, in consultation with the national evaluator, a plan for identifying and collecting reliable and valid baseline data for both program participants and a designated comparison group of non-participants.

Implementation Grant Priority 2 (Absolute)

Promise Neighborhoods in Rural Communities.

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to implement a Promise Neighborhood strategy that (1) meets all of the requirements in Absolute Priority 1; and (2) serves one or more rural communities only.

Implementation Grant Priority 3 (Absolute)

Promise Neighborhoods in Tribal Communities.

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to implement a Promise Neighborhood strategy that (1) meets all of the requirements in Absolute Priority 1; and (2) serves one or more Indian tribes (as defined in this notice).

Competitive Preference Priorities: For FY 2012, these priorities are competitive preference priorities. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(2)(i) we award additional points to an application depending on how well the application meets Implementation Grant Priorities 4, 5, 6, or 7 (Competitive Preference). Applicants may address more than one of the competitive preference priorities; however, the Department will review and award points only for a maximum of two of the competitive preference priorities. Therefore, an applicant must identify in the project narrative section of its application the priority or the two priorities it wishes the Department to consider for purposes of earning the competitive preference priority points.

Note: The Department will not review or award points under any competitive preference priority for an application that (1) fails to clearly identify the competitive preference priority or the two priorities it wishes the Department to consider for purposes of earning the competitive preference priority points, or (2) identifies more than two competitive preference priorities.

These priorities are:

Implementation Grant Priority 4 (Competitive Preference)

Comprehensive Local Early Learning Network (zero, one, or two points).

To meet this priority, applications must include plans that propose to expand, enhance, or modify an existing network of early learning programs and services to ensure that they are high-quality and comprehensive for children from birth through the third grade. The plan must also ensure that the network establishes a high standard of quality across early learning settings and is designed to improve outcomes across multiple domains of early learning. Distinct from the early learning solutions described in paragraph (2) of Absolute Priority 1, this priority supports implementation plans that integrate various early learning services and programs in the neighborhood, i.e., school-based early learning programs in order to enhance the quality of such services and programs; locally- or State-funded preschool programs; Early Head Start and Head Start programs; the local child care resource and referral agency, if applicable; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) services and programs; services through private providers; home visiting programs; child care providers licensed by the State, including public and private providers and center-based care; and family, friend, or neighbor care in the Promise Neighborhood.

The early learning network must address or incorporate ongoing State-level efforts regarding the major components of high-quality early learning programs and services, such as State early learning and development standards, program quality standards, comprehensive assessment systems, workforce and professional development systems, health promotion, family and community engagement, a coordinated data infrastructure, and a method of measuring, monitoring, evaluating, and improving program quality. For example, an applicant might address how the Promise Neighborhoods project will use the State's early learning standards, as applicable, and the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework (Framework), as applicable, to define the expectations of what children should know and be able to do before entering kindergarten. The Framework is available on the Office of

Head Start's Web site at: *http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/teaching/eecd/Assessment/Child%20Outcomes/HS_Revised_Child_Outcomes_Framework(rev-Sept2011).pdf*. Similarly, an applicant that addresses this priority must discuss, where applicable, how it would align with the State's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), as applicable, professional development and workforce infrastructure, and other appropriate State efforts. In addition, the plan must include, to the extent practicable, early learning opportunities on multiple platforms (e.g., public television, Web-based, etc.) and in multiple locations (e.g., at home, at school, and at other community locations).

Note regarding accessibility of early learning programs and services: These early learning opportunities must be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities, including individuals who are blind or have low vision; otherwise, the plans must describe how accommodations or modifications will be provided to ensure that the benefits of the early learning opportunities are provided to children and youth with disabilities in an equally effective and equally integrated manner.

The implementation plan for a high-quality and comprehensive local early learning network must describe the governance structure and the major components of high-quality early learning programs and services as well as include goals, strategies, and benchmarks to provide early learning programs and services that result in improvements across multiple domains of early learning. The plan must result from a needs assessment and segmentation analysis (as defined in this notice) and must reflect input from a broad range of stakeholders. An application addressing this priority must designate an individual responsible for overseeing and coordinating the early learning initiatives and must include a resume or position description and other supporting documentation to demonstrate that the individual designated, or individual hired to carry out those responsibilities, possesses the appropriate State certification, and has experience and expertise in managing and administering high-quality early learning programs, including in coordinating across various high-quality early learning programs and services.

Implementation Grant Priority 5 (Competitive Preference)

Quality Internet Connectivity (zero or one point).

To meet this priority, an applicant must ensure that almost all students in the geographic area proposed to be served have broadband internet access (as defined in this notice) at home and at school, the knowledge and skills to use broadband internet access effectively, and a connected computing device to support schoolwork.

Implementation Grant Priority 6 (Competitive Preference)

Arts and Humanities (zero or one point).

To meet this priority, an applicant must include in its plan opportunities for children and youth to experience and participate actively in the arts and humanities in their community so as to broaden, enrich, and enliven the educational, cultural, and civic experiences available in the neighborhood. Applicants may include plans for offering these activities in school and in out-of-school settings and at any time during the calendar year.

Implementation Grant Priority 7 (Competitive Preference)

Quality Affordable Housing (zero or one point).

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to serve geographic areas that were the subject of an affordable housing transformation pursuant to a Choice Neighborhoods or HOPE VI grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development during FY 2009 or later years. To be eligible under this priority, the applicant must either: (1) Be able to demonstrate that it has received a Choice Neighborhoods or HOPE VI grant; or (2) provide, in its application, a memorandum of understanding between it and a partner that is a recipient of a Choice Neighborhoods or HOPE VI grant. The memorandum must indicate a commitment on the part of the applicant and partner to coordinate implementation and align resources to the greatest extent practicable.

Invitational Priority: For FY 2012, this priority is an invitational priority. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(1) we do not give an application that meets this invitational priority a competitive or absolute preference over other applications.

This priority is:

Implementation Grant Priority 8 (Invitational)

Family Engagement in Learning Through Adult Education.

To meet this priority, an applicant must include a plan that is coordinated with adult education providers serving neighborhood residents, such as those funded through the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. Coordinated services may include adult basic and secondary education and programs that provide training and opportunities for family members and other members of the community to support student learning and establish high expectations for student educational achievement. Examples of services and programs include preparation for the General Education Development (GED) test; English literacy, family literacy, and work-based literacy training; or other training that prepares adults for postsecondary education and careers, or supports adult engagement in the educational success of children and youth in the neighborhood.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to this program: *Broadband Internet access* means Internet access sufficient to provide community members with the Internet available when and where they need it and for the uses they require.

Children with disabilities or *CWD* means individuals who meet the definition of *child with a disability* in 34 CFR 300.8, *infant or toddler with a disability* in 34 CFR 300.25, *handicapped person* in 34 CFR 104.3(j), or disability as it pertains to an individual in 42 U.S.C. 12102.

Community of practice means a group of grantees that agrees to interact regularly to solve a persistent problem or improve practice in an area that is important to them and the success of their projects. Establishment of communities of practice under Promise Neighborhoods will enable grantees to meet, discuss, and collaborate with each other regarding grantee projects.

Continuum of cradle-through-college-to-career solutions or *continuum of solutions* means solutions that—

(1) Include programs, policies, practices, services, systems, and supports that result in improving educational and developmental outcomes for children from cradle through college to career;

(2) Are based on the best available evidence, including, where available, strong or moderate evidence (as defined in this notice);

(3) Are linked and integrated seamlessly (as defined in this notice); and

(4) Include both education programs and family and community supports.

Credible comparison group includes a comparison group formed by matching project participants with non-participants based on key characteristics that are thought to be related to outcomes. These characteristics include,

but are not limited to: (1) Prior test scores and other measures of academic achievement (preferably the same measures that will be used to assess the outcomes of the project); (2) demographic characteristics, such as age, disability, gender, English proficiency, ethnicity, poverty level, parents' educational attainment, and single- or two-parent family background; (3) the time period in which the two groups are studied (e.g., the two groups are children entering kindergarten in the same year as opposed to sequential years); and (4) methods used to collect outcome data (e.g., the same test of reading skills administered in the same way to both groups).

Developmentally appropriate early learning measures means a range of assessment instruments that are used in ways consistent with the purposes for which they were designed and validated; appropriate for the ages and other characteristics of the children being assessed; designed and validated for use with children whose ages, cultures, languages spoken at home, socioeconomic status, abilities and disabilities, and other characteristics are similar to those of the children with whom the assessments will be used; and used in compliance with the measurement standards set forth by the American Educational Research Association (AERA), the American Psychological Association (APA), and the National Council for Measurement in Education (NCME) in the 1999 Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing.

Education programs means programs that include, but are not limited to—

(1) High-quality early learning programs or services designed to improve outcomes across multiple domains of early learning for young children. Such programs must be specifically intended to align with appropriate State early learning and development standards, practices, strategies, or activities across as broad an age range as birth through third grade so as to ensure that young children enter kindergarten and progress through the early elementary school grades demonstrating age-appropriate functioning across the multiple domains;

(2) For children in preschool through the 12th grade, programs, inclusive of related policies and personnel, that are linked to improved educational outcomes. The programs—

(a) Must include effective teachers and effective principals;

(b) Must include strategies, practices, or programs that encourage and facilitate the evaluation, analysis, and use of student achievement, student growth (as defined in this notice), and other data by educators, families, and other stakeholders to inform decision-making;

(c) Must include college- and career-ready standards, assessments, and practices, including a well-rounded curriculum, instructional practices, strategies, or programs in, at a minimum, core academic subjects as defined in section 9101(11) of the ESEA, that are aligned with high academic content and achievement standards and with high-quality assessments based on those standards; and

(d) May include creating multiple pathways for students to earn regular high school diplomas (e.g., using schools that serve the needs of over-aged, under-credited, or other students with an exceptional need for flexibility regarding when they attend school or the additional supports they require; awarding credit based on demonstrated evidence of student competency; or offering dual-enrollment options); and

(3) Programs that prepare students for college and career success, which may include programs that—

(a) Create and support partnerships with community colleges, four-year colleges, or universities and that help instill a college-going culture in the neighborhood;

(b) Provide dual-enrollment opportunities for secondary students to gain college credit while in high school;

(c) Provide, through relationships with businesses and other organizations, apprenticeship opportunities to students;

(d) Align curricula in the core academic subjects with requirements for industry-recognized certifications or credentials, particularly in high-growth sectors;

(e) Provide access to career and technical education programs so that individuals can attain the skills and industry-recognized certifications or credentials for success in their careers;

(f) Help college students, including CWD and ELs from the neighborhood to transition to college, persist in their academic studies in college, graduate from college, and transition into the workforce; and

(g) Provide opportunities for all youth (both in and out of school) to achieve academic and employment success by improving educational and skill competencies and providing connections to employers. Such activities may include opportunities for on-going mentoring, supportive services, incentives for recognition and achievement, and opportunities related to leadership, development, decision-making, citizenship, and community service.

Effective school means a school that has—

(1) Significantly closed the achievement gaps between subgroups of students (as identified in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA) within the school or district; or

(2)(a) Demonstrated success in significantly increasing student academic achievement in the school for all subgroups of students (as identified in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA) in the school; and (b) made significant improvements in other areas, such as graduation rates (as defined in this notice) or recruitment and placement of effective teachers and effective principals.

Eligible organization means an organization that:

(1) Is representative of the geographic area proposed to be served (as defined in this notice);

(2) Is one of the following:

(a) A nonprofit organization that meets the definition of a nonprofit under 34 CFR 77.1(c), which may include a faith-based nonprofit organization.

(b) An institution of higher education as defined by section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

(c) An Indian tribe (as defined in this notice);

(3) Currently provides at least one of the solutions from the applicant's proposed continuum of solutions in the geographic area proposed to be served; and

(4) Operates or proposes to work with and involve in carrying out its proposed project, in coordination with the school's LEA, at least one public elementary or secondary school that is located within the identified geographic area that the grant will serve.

English learners or *ELs* means individuals who meet the definition of limited English proficient, as defined in section 9101(25) of the ESEA.

Family and community supports means:

(1) Child and youth health programs, such as physical, mental, behavioral, and emotional health programs (e.g., home visiting programs; Early Head Start; programs to improve nutrition and fitness, reduce childhood obesity, and create healthier communities);

(2) Safety programs, such as programs in school and out of school to prevent, control, and reduce crime, violence, drug and alcohol use, and gang activity; programs that address classroom and school-wide behavior and conduct;

programs to prevent child abuse and neglect; programs to prevent truancy and reduce and prevent bullying and harassment; and programs to improve the physical and emotional security of the school setting as perceived, experienced, and created by students, staff, and families;

(3) Community stability programs, such as programs that—

(a) Increase the stability of families in communities by expanding access to quality, affordable housing, providing legal support to help families secure clear legal title to their homes, and providing housing counseling or housing placement services;

(b) Provide adult education and employment opportunities and training to improve educational levels, job skills and readiness in order to decrease unemployment, with a goal of increasing family stability;

(c) Improve families' awareness of, access to, and use of a range of social services, if possible at a single location;

(d) Provide unbiased, outcome-focused, and comprehensive financial education, inside and outside the classroom and at every life stage;

(e) Increase access to traditional financial institutions (e.g., banks and credit unions) rather than alternative financial institutions (e.g., check cashers and payday lenders);

(f) Help families increase their financial literacy, financial assets, and savings; and

(g) Help families access transportation to education and employment opportunities;

(4) Family and community engagement programs that are systemic, integrated, sustainable, and continue through a student's transition from K–12 school to college and career. These programs may include family literacy programs and programs that provide adult education and training and opportunities for family members and other members of the community to support student learning and establish high expectations for student educational achievement; mentorship programs that create positive relationships between children and adults; programs that provide for the use of such community resources as libraries, museums, television and radio stations, and local businesses to support improved student educational outcomes; programs that support the engagement of families in early learning programs and services; programs that provide guidance on how to navigate through a complex school system and how to advocate for more and improved learning opportunities; and programs that promote collaboration with educators and community organizations to improve opportunities for healthy development and learning; and

(5) 21st century learning tools, such as technology (e.g., computers and mobile phones) used by students in the classroom and in the community to support their education. This includes programs that help students use the tools to develop knowledge and skills in such areas as reading and writing, mathematics, research, critical thinking, communication, creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Graduation rate means the four-year or extended-year adjusted cohort graduation rate as defined by 34 CFR 200.19(b)(1).

Note: This definition is not meant to prevent a grantee from also collecting information about the reasons why students do not graduate from the target high school, e.g., dropping out or moving outside of the school district for non-academic or academic reasons.

Increased learning time means using a longer school day, week, or year to significantly increase the total number of school hours. This strategy is used to redesign the school's program in a manner that includes additional time for (a) instruction in core academic subjects as defined in section 9101(11) of the ESEA; (b) instruction in other subjects and enrichment activities that contribute to a well-rounded education, including, for example, physical education, service learning, and experiential and work-based learning opportunities that are provided by partnering, as appropriate, with other organizations; and (c) teachers to collaborate, plan, and engage in professional development within and across grades and subjects.

Indian tribe means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe, 25 U.S.C. 479a and 479a–1 or any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.,* that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. The term ''Indian'' means a member of an Indian tribe.

Indicators of need means currently available data that describe—

(1) Education need, which means—

(a) All or a portion of the neighborhood includes or is within the attendance zone of a low-performing school that is a high school, especially one in which the graduation rate (as defined in this notice) is less than 60 percent or a school that can be characterized as low-performing based on another proxy indicator, such as students' on-time progression from grade to grade; and

(b) Other indicators, such as significant achievement gaps between subgroups of students (as identified in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA) within a school or LEA, high teacher and principal turnover, or high student absenteeism; and

(2) Family and community support need, which means—

(a) Percentages of children with preventable chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, poor nutrition, dental problems, obesity) or avoidable developmental delays;

(b) Immunization rates;

(c) Rates of crime, including violent crime;

(d) Student mobility rates;

(e) Teenage birth rates;

(f) Percentage of children in single-parent or no-parent families;

(g) Rates of vacant or substandard homes, including distressed public and assisted housing; or

(h) Percentage of the residents living at or below the Federal poverty threshold.

Linked and integrated seamlessly, with respect to the continuum of solutions, means solutions that have common outcomes, focus on similar milestones, support transitional time periods (*e.g.,* the beginning of kindergarten, the middle grades, or graduation from high school) along the cradle-through-college-to-career continuum, and address time and resource gaps that create obstacles for students in making academic progress.

Low-performing schools means schools receiving assistance through title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA), that are in corrective action or restructuring in the State, as determined under section 1116 of the ESEA, and the secondary schools (both middle and high schools) in the State that are equally as low-achieving as these Title I schools and are eligible for, but do not receive, Title I funds.

Moderate evidence means evidence from previous studies with designs that can support causal conclusions (*i.e.,* studies with high internal validity) but have limited generalizability (*i.e.,* moderate external validity) or from studies with high external validity but moderate internal validity.

Multiple domains of early learning means physical well-being and motor development; social-emotional development; approaches toward learning, which refers to the

inclinations, dispositions, or styles, rather than skills, that reflect ways that children become involved in learning and develop their inclinations to pursue learning; language and literacy development, including emergent literacy; and cognition and general knowledge, which refers to thinking and problem-solving as well as knowledge about particular objects and the way the world works. Cognition and general knowledge include mathematical and scientific knowledge, abstract thought, and imagination.

Neighborhood assets means—

(1) Developmental assets that allow residents to attain the skills needed to be successful in all aspects of daily life (*e.g.,* educational institutions, early learning centers, and health resources);

(2) Commercial assets that are associated with production, employment, transactions, and sales (*e.g.,* labor force and retail establishments);

(3) Recreational assets that create value in a neighborhood beyond work and education (*e.g.,* parks, open space, community gardens, and arts organizations);

(4) Physical assets that are associated with the built environment and physical infrastructure (*e.g.,* housing, commercial buildings, and roads); and

(5) Social assets that establish well-functioning social interactions (*e.g.,* public safety, community engagement, and partnerships with youth, parents, and families).

Persistently lowest-achieving school[4] means, as determined by the State—

(1) Any school receiving assistance through Title I that is in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring and that—

(a) Is among the lowest-achieving five percent of Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring or the lowest-achieving five Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring in the State, whichever number of schools is greater; or

(b) Is a high school that has had a graduation rate that is less than 60 percent over a number of years; and

(2) Any secondary school that is eligible for, but does not receive, Title I funds that—

(a) Is among the lowest-achieving five percent of secondary schools or the lowest-achieving five secondary schools in the State that are eligible for, but do not receive, Title I funds, whichever number of schools is greater; or

(b) Is a high school that has had a graduation rate that is less than 60 percent over a number of years.

Program indicators are indicators that the Department will use only for research and evaluation purposes and for which an applicant is not required to propose solutions.

Project indicators are indicators for which an applicant proposes solutions intended to result in progress on the indicators.

Public officials means elected officials (*e.g.,* council members, aldermen and women, commissioners, State legislators, Congressional representatives, members of the school board), appointed officials (*e.g.,* members of a planning or zoning commission, or of any other regulatory or advisory board or commission), or individuals who are not necessarily public officials, but who have been appointed by a public official to serve on the Promise Neighborhoods governing board or advisory board.

Rapid-time, in reference to reporting and availability of locally-collected data, means that data are available quickly enough to inform current lessons, instruction, and related education programs and family and community supports.

Representative of the geographic area proposed to be served means that residents of the geographic area proposed to be served have an active role in decision-making and that at least one-third of the eligible entity's governing board or advisory board is made up of—

(1) Residents who live in the geographic area proposed to be served, which may include residents who are representative of the ethnic and racial composition of the neighborhood's residents and the languages they speak;

(2) Residents of the city or county in which the neighborhood is located but who live outside the geographic area proposed to be served, and who are low-income (which means earning less than 80 percent of the area's median income as published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development);

(3) Public officials (as defined in this notice) who serve the geographic area proposed to be served (although not more than one-half of the governing board or advisory board may be made up of public officials); or

(4) Some combination of individuals from the three groups listed in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition.

Rural community means a neighborhood that—

(1) Is served by an LEA that is currently eligible under the Small Rural School Achievement (SRSA) program or the Rural and Low-Income School (RLIS) program authorized under Title VI, Part B of the ESEA. Applicants may determine whether a particular LEA is eligible for these programs by referring to information on the following Department Web sites. For the SRSA program: *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/reapsrsa/eligible10/index.html.* For the RLIS program: *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/reaprlisp/eligible10/index.html*; or

(2) Includes only schools designated with a school locale code of 42 or 43. Applicants may determine school locale codes by referring to the following Department Web site: *http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/.*

School climate needs assessment means an evaluation tool that measures the extent to which the school setting promotes or inhibits academic performance by collecting perception data from individuals, which could include students, staff, or families.

Segmentation analysis means the process of grouping and analyzing data from children and families in the geographic area proposed to be served according to indicators of need (as defined in this notice) or other relevant indicators.

Note: The analysis is intended to allow grantees to differentiate and more effectively target interventions based on what they learn about the needs of different populations in the geographic area.

Strong evidence means evidence from studies with designs that can support causal conclusions (*i.e.,* studies with high internal validity), and studies that, in total, include enough of the range of participants and settings to support scaling up to the State, regional, or national level (*i.e.,* studies with high external validity).

Student achievement means—

(1) For tested grades and subjects:

(a) A student's score on the State's assessments under the ESEA; and, as appropriate,

(b) Other measures of student learning, such as those described in paragraph (2) of this definition, provided they are rigorous and comparable across classrooms and programs.

(2) For non-tested grades and subjects: Alternative measures of student learning and performance, such as student scores on pre-tests and end-of-course tests; student performance on English language proficiency assessments; and

[4] The Department considers schools that are identified as Tier I or Tier II schools under the School Improvement Grants Program (see 75 FR 66363) as part of a State's approved FY 2009 or FY 2010 applications to be persistently lowest-achieving schools. A list of these Tier I and Tier II schools can be found on the Department's web site at *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/sif/index.html.*

other measures of student achievement that are rigorous and comparable across classrooms.

Student growth means the change in achievement data for an individual student between two or more points in time. Growth may also include other measures that are rigorous and comparable across classrooms.

Student mobility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of new student entries and withdrawals at a school, from the day after the first official enrollment number is collected through the end of the academic year, by the first official enrollment number of the academic year.

Note: This definition is not meant to limit a grantee from also collecting information about why students enter or withdraw from the school, e.g., transferring to charter schools, moving outside of the school district for non-academic or academic reasons.

Theory of action means an organization's strategy regarding how, considering its capacity and resources, it will take the necessary steps and measures to accomplish its desired results.

Theory of change means an organization's beliefs about how its inputs, and early and intermediate outcomes, relate to accomplishing its long-term desired results.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 7243–7243b.

Applicable Regulations: (a) The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 97, 98, and 99. (b) The notice of final priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria published in the **Federal Register** on July 6, 2011 (76 FR 39590).

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 79 apply to all applicants except federally recognized Indian tribes.

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 86 apply to institutions of higher education only.

II. Award Information

Type of Award: Discretionary grants.

Estimated Available Funds: $27,790,000.

These estimated available funds are only for Implementation grants under the Promise Neighborhoods program.

Contingent upon the availability of funds and the quality of the applications, we may make additional awards in FY 2013 or later years from the list of unfunded applicants from this competition.

Estimated Range of Awards: $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Estimated Average Size of Awards: $5,000,000.

Maximum Award: $6,000,000.

The maximum award amount is $6,000,000 per 12-month budget period. We may choose not to further consider or review applications with budget requests for any 12-month budget period that exceed this amount, if we conclude, during our initial review of the application, that the proposed goals and objectives cannot be obtained with the specified maximum amount.

Estimated Number of Awards: 5 to 7.

Note: The Department is not bound by any estimates in this notice.

Project Period: 36 to 60 months.

III. Eligibility Information

1. *Eligible Applicants:* To be eligible for a grant under this competition, an applicant must be an eligible organization (as defined in this notice). For purposes of *Absolute Priority 3: Promise Neighborhoods in Tribal Communities,* an eligible applicant is an eligible organization that partners with an Indian tribe or is an Indian tribe that meets the definition of an eligible organization.

2. *Cost-Sharing or Matching:* To be eligible for an implementation grant under this competition, an applicant must demonstrate that it has established a commitment from one or more entities in the public or private sector, which may include Federal, State, and local public agencies, philanthropic organizations, private businesses, or individuals, to provide matching funds for the implementation process. An applicant for an implementation grant must obtain matching funds or in-kind donations equal to at least 100 percent of its grant award, except that an applicant proposing a project that meets *Absolute Priority 2: Promise Neighborhoods in Rural Communities* or *Absolute Priority 3: Promise Neighborhoods in Tribal Communities* must obtain matching funds or in-kind donations equal to at least 50 percent of the grant award.

Eligible sources of matching include sources of funds used to pay for solutions within the continuum of solutions, such as Head Start programs, initiatives supported by the LEA, or public health services for children in the neighborhood. At least 10 percent of an implementation applicant's total match must be cash or in-kind contributions from the private sector, which may include philanthropic organizations, private businesses, or individuals.

Both planning and implementation applicants must demonstrate a commitment of matching funds in the applications. The applicants must specify the source of the funds or contributions and in the case of a third-party in-kind contribution, a description of how the value was determined for the donated or contributed goods or service. Applicants must demonstrate the match commitment by including letters in their applications explaining the type and quantity of the match commitment with original signatures from the executives of organizations or agencies providing the match. The Secretary may consider decreasing the matching requirement in the most exceptional circumstances, on a case-by-case basis.

An applicant that is unable to meet the matching requirement must include in its application a request to the Secretary to reduce the matching requirement, including the amount of the requested reduction, the total remaining match contribution, and a statement of the basis for the request. An applicant should review the Department's cost-sharing and cost-matching regulations, which include specific limitations in 34 CFR 74.23 applicable to non-profit organizations and institutions of higher education and 34 CFR 80.24 applicable to State, local, and Indian tribal governments, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) cost principles regarding donations, capital assets, depreciations and allowable costs. These circulars are available on OMB's Web site at *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html*.

3. *Other: Funding Categories:* An applicant must state in its application whether it is applying for a Planning grant or an Implementation grant. An applicant will be considered for an award only for the type of grant for which it applies.

IV. Application and Submission Information

1. *Address to Request Application Package:*

Adrienne Hawkins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Room 4W256, LBJ, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 453–5638 or by email: *PromiseNeighborhoods@ed.gov*.

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service (FRS), toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

Individuals with disabilities can obtain a copy of the application package in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) by contacting the program contact person listed in this section.

2. *Content and Form of Application Submission:* Requirements concerning the content of an application, together with the forms you must submit, are in the application package for this competition.

Notice of Intent to Apply: June 8, 2012.

We will be able to develop a more efficient process for reviewing grant applications if we know the approximate number of applicants that intend to apply for funding under this competition. Therefore, the Secretary strongly encourages each potential applicant to notify us of the applicant's intent to submit an application for funding by completing a Web-based form. When completing this form, applicants will provide (1) the applicant organization's name and address, and (2) the type of grant for which the applicant intends to apply. Applicants may access this form online at *http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/survey/survey.cfm?ID=c306e04-40e0-4cb3-b6e7-4a8ea1d2012e*. Applicants that do not complete this form may still apply for funding.

Page Limit: The application narrative (Part III of the application) is where you, the applicant, address the selection criteria that reviewers use to evaluate your application. You are *strongly encouraged* to limit the application narrative [Part III] for an implementation application to no more than 50 pages, using the following standards:

- A ''page'' is 8.5″ × 11″, on one side only, with 1″ margins at the top, bottom, and both sides.
- Double space (no more than three lines per vertical inch) all text in the application narrative. Text in charts, tables, figures, and graphs may be single-spaced.
- Use a font that is either 12 point or larger or no smaller than 10 pitch (characters per inch).
- Use one of the following fonts is strongly encouraged: Times New Roman, Courier, Courier New, or Arial.
- Include page numbers at the bottom of each page in your application narrative.

The suggested page limit does not apply to Part I, the cover sheet; Part II, the budget section, including the narrative budget justification; Part IV, the assurances and certifications; or the one-page abstract, the resumes, the bibliography, or the letters of support. However, the page limit does apply to all of the application narrative section [Part III].

3. *Submission Dates and Times:*

Applications Available: April 20, 2012.

Deadline for Notice of Intent to Apply: June 8, 2012.

Date of Pre-Application Webinars: May 17, 2012, and June 14, 2012. Pre-application webinars are designed to provide technical assistance to interested applicants for Promise Neighborhoods grants. Detailed information regarding the pre-application webinar times will be available through the Department of Education Web site at *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/promiseneighborhoods/index.html*.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: June 19, 2012.

Applications for grants under this competition must be submitted electronically using the Grants.gov Apply site (Grants.gov). For information (including dates and times) about how to submit your application electronically, or in paper format by mail or hand delivery if you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, please refer to section IV.7. *Other Submission Requirements* of this notice.

We do not consider an application that does not comply with the deadline requirements.

Individuals with disabilities who need an accommodation or auxiliary aid in connection with the application process should contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice. If the Department provides an accommodation or auxiliary aid to an individual with a disability in connection with the application process, the individual's application remains subject to all other requirements and limitations in this notice.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: September 25, 2012.

4. *Intergovernmental Review:* This competition is subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79. Information about Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs under Executive Order 12372 is in the application package for this competition.

5. *Funding Restrictions:* We reference regulations outlining funding restrictions in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

6. *Data Universal Numbering System Number, Taxpayer Identification Number, and Central Contractor Registry:* To do business with the Department of Education, you must—

a. Have a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number and a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN);

b. Register both your DUNS number and TIN with the Central Contractor Registry (CCR), the Government's primary registrant database;

c. Provide your DUNS number and TIN on your application; and

d. Maintain an active CCR registration with current information while your application is under review by the Department and, if you are awarded a grant, during the project period.

You can obtain a DUNS number from Dun and Bradstreet. A DUNS number can be created within one business day.

If you are a corporate entity, agency, institution, or organization, you can obtain a TIN from the Internal Revenue Service. If you are an individual, you can obtain a TIN from the Internal Revenue Service or the Social Security Administration. If you need a new TIN, please allow 2–5 weeks for your TIN to become active.

The CCR registration process may take five or more business days to complete. If you are currently registered with the CCR, you may not need to make any changes. However, please make certain that the TIN associated with your DUNS number is correct. Also note that you will need to update your CCR registration on an annual basis. This may take three or more business days to complete.

In addition, if you are submitting your application via Grants.gov, you must (1) be designated by your organization as an Authorized Organization Representative (AOR); and (2) register yourself with Grants.gov as an AOR.

Details on these steps are outlined at the following Grants.gov Web page: *www.grants.gov/applicants/get_registered.jsp*.

7. *Other Submission Requirements:*

Applications for grants under this competition must be submitted electronically unless you qualify for an exception to this requirement in accordance with the instructions in this section.

a. *Electronic Submission of Applications*

Applications for grants under the Promise Neighborhoods Program (Implementation grants), CFDA Number 84.215N, must be submitted electronically using the Governmentwide Grants.gov Apply site at *www.grants.gov*. Through this site, you will be able to download a copy of the application package, complete it offline, and then upload and submit your application. You may not email an electronic copy of a grant application to us.

We will reject your application if you submit it in paper format unless, as described elsewhere in this section, you qualify for one of the exceptions to the electronic submission requirement *and*

submit, no later than two weeks before the application deadline date, a written statement to the Department that you qualify for one of these exceptions. Further information regarding calculation of the date that is two weeks before the application deadline date is provided later in this section under *Exception to Electronic Submission Requirement*.

You may access the electronic grant application for Promise Neighborhoods Implementation Grant Competition at *www.grants.gov*. You must search for the downloadable application package for this competition by the CFDA number. Do not include the CFDA number's alpha suffix in your search (e.g., search for 84.215, not 84.215N).

Please note the following:

- When you enter the Grants.gov site, you will find information about submitting an application electronically through the site, as well as the hours of operation.
- Applications received by Grants.gov are date and time stamped. Your application must be fully uploaded and submitted and must be date and time stamped by the Grants.gov system no later than 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. Except as otherwise noted in this section, we will not accept your application if it is received—that is, date and time stamped by the Grants.gov system—after 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. We do not consider an application that does not comply with the deadline requirements. When we retrieve your application from Grants.gov, we will notify you if we are rejecting your application because it was date and time stamped by the Grants.gov system after 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date.
- The amount of time it can take to upload an application will vary depending on a variety of factors, including the size of the application and the speed of your Internet connection. Therefore, we strongly recommend that you do not wait until the application deadline date to begin the submission process through Grants.gov.
- You should review and follow the Education Submission Procedures for submitting an application through Grants.gov that are included in the application package for this competition to ensure that you submit your application in a timely manner to the Grants.gov system. You can also find the Education Submission Procedures pertaining to Grants.gov under News and Events on the Department's G5 system home page at *http://www.G5.gov*.
- You will not receive additional point value because you submit your application in electronic format, nor will we penalize you if you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, as described elsewhere in this section, and submit your application in paper format.
- You must submit all documents electronically, including all information you typically provide on the following forms: The Application for Federal Assistance (SF 424), the Department of Education Supplemental Information for SF 424, Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs (ED 524), and all necessary assurances and certifications.
- If you submit your application electronically, you must upload any narrative sections and all other attachments to your application as files in a PDF (Portable Document) read-only, non-modifiable format. Do not upload an interactive or fillable PDF file. If you upload a file type other than a read-only, non-modifiable PDF or submit a password-protected file, we will not review that material.
- Your electronic application must comply with any page-limit requirements described in this notice.
- After you electronically submit your application, you will receive from Grants.gov an automatic notification of receipt that contains a Grants.gov tracking number. (This notification indicates receipt by Grants.gov only, not receipt by the Department.) The Department then will retrieve your application from Grants.gov and send a second notification to you by email. This second notification indicates that the Department has received your application and has assigned your application a PR/Award number (an ED-specified identifying number unique to your application).
- We may request that you provide us original signatures on forms at a later date.

Application Deadline Date Extension in Case of Technical Issues with the Grants.gov System: If you are experiencing problems submitting your application through Grants.gov, please contact the Grants.gov Support Desk, toll free, at 1–800–518–4726. You must obtain a Grants.gov Support Desk Case Number and must keep a record of it.

If you are prevented from electronically submitting your application on the application deadline date because of technical problems with the Grants.gov system, we will grant you an extension until 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, the following business day to enable you to transmit your application electronically or by hand delivery. You also may mail your application by following the mailing instructions described elsewhere in this notice.

If you submit an application after 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice and provide an explanation of the technical problem you experienced with Grants.gov, along with the Grants.gov Support Desk Case Number. We will accept your application if we can confirm that a technical problem occurred with the Grants.gov system and that that problem affected your ability to submit your application by 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. The Department will contact you after a determination is made on whether your application will be accepted.

Note: The extensions to which we refer in this section apply only to the unavailability of, or technical problems with, the Grants.gov system. We will not grant you an extension if you failed to fully register to submit your application to Grants.gov before the application deadline date and time or if the technical problem you experienced is unrelated to the Grants.gov system.

Exception to Electronic Submission Requirement: You qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, and may submit your application in paper format, if you are unable to submit an application through the Grants.gov system because—

- You do not have access to the Internet; or
- You do not have the capacity to upload large documents to the Grants.gov system;

and

- No later than two weeks before the application deadline date (14 calendar days or, if the fourteenth calendar day before the application deadline date falls on a Federal holiday, the next business day following the Federal holiday), you mail or fax a written statement to the Department, explaining which of the two grounds for an exception prevents you from using the Internet to submit your application.

If you mail your written statement to the Department, it must be postmarked no later than two weeks before the application deadline date. If you fax your written statement to the Department, we must receive the faxed statement no later than two weeks before the application deadline date.

Address and mail or fax your statement to: Adrienne Hawkins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Room 4W256,

Washington, DC 20202. Fax: (202) 453–5638.

Your paper application must be submitted in accordance with the mail or hand delivery instructions described in this notice.

b. *Submission of Paper Applications by Mail*

If you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, you may mail (through the U.S. Postal Service or a commercial carrier) your application to the Department. You must mail the original and two copies of your application, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the following address: U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center, Attention: (CFDA Number 84.215N), LBJ Basement Level 1, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202–4260.

You must show proof of mailing consisting of one of the following:

(1) A legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark.

(2) A legible mail receipt with the date of mailing stamped by the U.S. Postal Service.

(3) A dated shipping label, invoice, or receipt from a commercial carrier.

(4) Any other proof of mailing acceptable to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

If you mail your application through the U.S. Postal Service, we do not accept either of the following as proof of mailing:

(1) A private metered postmark.

(2) A mail receipt that is not dated by the U.S. Postal Service.

If your application is postmarked after the application deadline date, we will not consider your application.

Note: The U.S. Postal Service does not uniformly provide a dated postmark. Before relying on this method, you should check with your local post office.

c. *Submission of Paper Applications by Hand Delivery*

If you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, you (or a courier service) may deliver your paper application to the Department by hand. You must deliver the original and two copies of your application, by hand, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the following address: U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center, Attention: (CFDA 84.215N), 550 12th Street SW., Room 7041, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202–4260.

The Application Control Center accepts hand deliveries daily between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, except Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays.

Note for Mail or Hand Delivery of Paper Applications: If you mail or hand deliver your application to the Department—

(1) You must indicate on the envelope and—if not provided by the Department—in Item 11 of the SF 424 the CFDA number, including suffix letter, if any, of the competition under which you are submitting your application; and

(2) The Application Control Center will mail to you a notification of receipt of your grant application. If you do not receive this notification within 15 business days from the application deadline date, you should call the U.S. Department of Education Application Control Center at (202) 245–6288.

V. Application Review Information

1. *Selection Criteria:* The selection criteria for this competition are from the 2011 Promise Neighborhoods NFP and from 34 CFR 75.210. The points assigned to each criterion are indicated in the parenthesis next to the criterion. Applicants may earn up to a total of 100 points. The selection criteria for implementation grants are as follows:

A. Need for Project (15 Points)

The Secretary considers the need for the proposed project.

In determining the need for the proposed project, the Secretary considers—

(1) The magnitude or severity of the problems to be addressed by the proposed project as described by indicators of need and other relevant indicators identified in part by the needs assessment and segmentation analysis (10 points); and

(2) The extent to which the geographically defined area has been described (5 points).

B. Quality of the Project Design (25 Points)

The Secretary considers the quality of the design of the proposed project.

In determining the quality of the design of the proposed project, the Secretary considers:

(1) The extent to which the continuum of solutions is aligned with an ambitious, rigorous, and comprehensive strategy for improvement of schools in the neighborhood (10 points);

(2) The extent to which the applicant describes an implementation plan to create a complete continuum of solutions, including early learning through grade 12, college- and career-readiness, and family and community supports, without time and resource gaps, that will prepare all children in the neighborhood to attain an excellent education and successfully transition to college and a career, and that will significantly increase the proportion of students in the neighborhood that are served by the complete continuum to reach scale over time (5 points);

(3) The extent to which the applicant identifies existing neighborhood assets and programs supported by Federal, State, local, and private funds that will be used to implement a continuum of solutions (5 points); and

(4) The extent to which the applicant describes its implementation plan, including clear, annual goals for improving systems and leveraging resources as described in paragraph (2) of Absolute Priority 1 (5 points).

C. Quality of Project Services (15 Points)

The Secretary considers the quality of the services to be provided by the proposed project.

In determining the quality of the project services, the Secretary considers:

(1) The extent to which the applicant describes how the needs assessment and segmentation analysis, including identifying and describing indicators, were used to determine each solution within the continuum (5 points);

(2) The extent to which the applicant documents that proposed solutions are based on the best available evidence including, where available, strong or moderate evidence (5 points); and

(3) The extent to which the applicant describes clear, annual goals for improvement on indicators (5 points).

D. Quality of the Management Plan (45 Points)

The Secretary considers the quality of the management plan for the proposed project.

In determining the quality of the management plan for the proposed project, the Secretary considers the experience, lessons learned, and proposal to build capacity of the applicant's management team and project director in all of the following areas:

(1) Working with the neighborhood and its residents; the schools described in paragraph (2)(b) of Absolute Priority 1; the LEA in which those schools are located; Federal, State, and local government leaders; and other service providers (10 points).

(2) Collecting, analyzing, and using data for decision-making, learning, continuous improvement, and accountability, including whether the applicant has a plan to build, adapt, or expand a longitudinal data system that integrates student-level data from multiple sources in order to measure progress while abiding by privacy laws and requirements (15 points).

(3) Creating formal and informal partnerships, including the alignment of the visions, theories of action, and theories of change described in its memorandum of understanding, and creating a system for holding partners accountable for performance in accordance with the memorandum of understanding (10 points).

(4) Integrating funding streams from multiple public and private sources, including its proposal to leverage and integrate high-quality programs in the neighborhood into the continuum of solutions (10 points).

2. *Review and Selection Process:* The Department will screen applications submitted in accordance with the requirements in this notice, and will determine which applications have met eligibility and other statutory requirements.

The Department will use independent reviewers from various backgrounds and professions including: pre-kindergarten-12 teachers and principals, college and university educators, researchers and evaluators, social entrepreneurs, strategy consultants, grant makers and managers, and others with education expertise. The Department will thoroughly screen all reviewers for conflicts of interest to ensure a fair and competitive review process.

Reviewers will read, prepare a written evaluation, and score the applications assigned to their panel, using the selection criteria provided in this notice.

For applications addressing Absolute Priority 1, Absolute priority 2, and Absolute Priority 3, the Secretary prepares a rank order of applications for each absolute priority based solely on the evaluation of their quality according to the selection criteria. The Department may use more than one tier of reviews in determining grantees, including possible site visits for Implementation grant applicants. Additional information about the review process will be posted on the Department's Web site.

We remind potential applicants that in reviewing applications in any discretionary grant competition, the Secretary may consider, under 34 CFR 75.217(d)(3), the past performance of the applicant in carrying out a previous award, such as the applicant's use of funds, achievement of project objectives, and compliance with grant conditions. The Secretary may also consider whether the applicant failed to submit a timely performance report or submitted a report of unacceptable quality.

In addition, in making a competitive grant award, the Secretary also requires various assurances including those applicable to Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Education (34 CFR 100.4, 104.5, 106.4, 108.8, and 110.23).

3. *Special Conditions:* Under 34 CFR 74.14 and 80.12, the Secretary may impose special conditions on a grant if the applicant or grantee is not financially stable; has a history of unsatisfactory performance; has a financial or other management system that does not meet the standards in 34 CFR parts 74 or 80, as applicable; has not fulfilled the conditions of a prior grant; or is otherwise not responsible.

4. *Transparency and Open Government Policy:* After awards are made under this competition, all of the submitted successful applications, together with reviewer scores and comments, will be posted on the Department's Web site.

VI. Award Administration Information

1. *Award Notices:* If your application is successful, we notify your U.S. Representative and U.S. Senators and send you a Grant Award Notification (GAN). We may notify you informally, also.

If your application is not evaluated or not selected for funding, we notify you.

2. *Administrative and National Policy Requirements:* We identify administrative and national policy requirements in the application package and reference these and other requirements in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

We reference the regulations outlining the terms and conditions of an award in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice and include these and other specific conditions in the GAN. The GAN also incorporates your approved application as part of your binding commitments under the grant.

3. *Reporting:* (a) If you apply for a grant under this competition, you must ensure that you have in place the necessary processes and systems to comply with the reporting requirements in 2 CFR part 170 should you receive funding under the competition. This does not apply if you have an exception under 2 CFR 170.110(b).

(b) At the end of your project period, you must submit a final performance report, including financial information, as directed by the Secretary. If you receive a multi-year award, you must submit an annual performance report that provides the most current performance and financial expenditure information as directed by the Secretary under 34 CFR 75.118. The Secretary may also require more frequent performance reports under 34 CFR 75.720(c). For specific requirements on reporting, please go to *www.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html*.

4. *Performance Measures:* The Secretary has established the following performance indicators for this program: The percentage of implementation grantees that attain or exceed the annual goals that they establish and that are approved by the Secretary for—

(a) Project indicators;

(b) Improving systems; and

(c) Leveraging resources.

All grantees will be required to submit annual performance reports documenting their contribution in assisting the Department in measuring the performance of the program against these indicators, as well as other information requested by the Department.

5. *Continuation Awards:* In making a continuation award, the Secretary may consider, under 34 CFR 75.253, the extent to which a grantee has made ''substantial progress toward meeting the objectives in its approved application.'' This consideration includes the review of a grantee's progress in meeting the targets and projected outcomes in its approved application, and whether the grantee has expended funds in a manner that is consistent with its approved application and budget. In making a continuation grant, the Secretary also considers whether the grantee is operating in compliance with the assurances in its approved application, including those applicable to Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department (34 CFR 100.4, 104.5, 106.4, 108.8, and 110.23).

VII. Agency Contact

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adrienne Hawkins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., room 4W256, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 453–5638 or by email: *PromiseNeighborhoods@ed.gov*.

If you use a TDD, call the FRS, toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

VIII. Other Information

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document and a copy of the application package in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal**

Register. Free Internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available via the Federal Digital System at: *www.gpo.gov/fdsys*. At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at: *www.federalregister.gov/*. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

James H. Shelton, III,

Assistant Deputy Secretary for Innovation and Improvement.

[FR Doc. 2012–9597 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications for New Awards; Promise Neighborhoods Program—Planning Grant Competition

AGENCY: Office of Innovation and Improvement, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

Overview Information

Promise Neighborhoods Program—Planning Grant Competition Notice inviting applications for new awards for fiscal year (FY) 2012.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.215P (Planning grants).

Dates:

Applications Available: April 20, 2012.

Deadline for Notice of Intent To Apply: June 8, 2012.

Date of Pre-Application Webinars: May 15, 2012, and June 12, 2012.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: July 27, 2012.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: September 25, 2012.

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Program: The Promise Neighborhoods program is carried out under the legislative authority of the Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE), title V, part D, subpart 1, sections 5411 through 5413 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended (20 U.S.C. 7243–7243b). FIE supports nationally significant programs to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education at the State and local levels and to help all children meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards.

The purpose of the Promise Neighborhoods program is to significantly improve the educational and developmental outcomes of children and youth in our most distressed communities, and to transform those communities by—

(1) Identifying and increasing the capacity of eligible organizations (as defined in this notice) that are focused on achieving results for children and youth throughout an entire neighborhood;

(2) Building a complete continuum of cradle-through-college-to-career solutions (continuum of solutions) (as defined in this notice) of both education programs and family and community supports (both as defined in this notice), with great schools at the center. All solutions in the continuum of solutions must be accessible to children with disabilities (CWD) (as defined in this notice) and English learners (EL) (as defined in this notice);

(3) Integrating programs and breaking down agency ''silos'' so that solutions are implemented effectively and efficiently across agencies;

(4) Developing the local infrastructure of systems and resources needed to sustain and scale up proven, effective solutions across the broader region beyond the initial neighborhood; and

(5) Learning about the overall impact of the Promise Neighborhoods program and about the relationship between particular strategies in Promise Neighborhoods and student outcomes, including through a rigorous evaluation of the program.

Background: The vision for this program is that all children and youth growing up in Promise Neighborhoods have access to great schools and strong systems of family and community support that will prepare them to attain an excellent education and successfully transition to college and a career.

A Promise Neighborhood is both a place and a strategy. A place eligible to become a Promise Neighborhood is a geographic area that is distressed, often facing inadequate access to high-quality early learning programs and services, with struggling schools, low high school and college graduation rates, high rates of unemployment, high rates of crime, and indicators of poor health. These conditions contribute to and intensify the negative outcomes associated with children and youth living in poverty. Children and youth who are from low-income families and grow up in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty face educational and life challenges above and beyond the challenges faced by children who are from low-income families who grow up in neighborhoods without a high concentration of poverty. A Federal evaluation of the reading and mathematics outcomes of elementary students in 71 schools in 18 districts and 7 States found that even when controlling for individual student poverty, there is a significant negative association between school-level poverty and student achievement.[1] The evaluation found that students have lower academic outcomes when a higher percentage of their same-school peers qualify for free and reduced-priced lunch (FRPL) compared to when a lower percentage of their same-school peers qualify for FRPL. The compounding effects of neighborhood poverty continue later in life: Another study found that, for children with similar levels of family income, growing up in a neighborhood where the number of families in poverty was between 20 and 30 percent increased the chance of downward economic mobility—moving down the income ladder relative to their parents—by more than 50 percent compared with children who grew up in neighborhoods with under 10 percent of families in poverty.[2]

A Promise Neighborhood is also a strategy for addressing the issues in distressed communities. Promise Neighborhoods are led by organizations that work to ensure that all children and youth in the target geographic area have access to the continuum of solutions needed to graduate from high school ready for college and a career. Within these geographic areas, Promise Neighborhoods create a high level of participation in cradle-through-college-to-career supports for children and youth, where over time a greater proportion of the neighborhood is served by programs and neighborhood indicators show significant progress. For this reason, each Promise Neighborhood grantee must have several core features: (1) Significant need in the neighborhood the grant serves; (2) a strategy to build

[1] Westat and Policy Studies Associates. *The longitudinal evaluation of school change and performance (LESCP) in title I schools.* Prepared for the U.S. Department of Education. Available January 2010 online at *http://www2.ed.gov/offices/OUS/PES/esed/lescp_vol1.pdf.*

[2] Sharkey, Patrick. ''Neighborhoods and the Black-White Mobility Gap.'' Economic Mobility Project: An Initiative of The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2009.

a continuum of solutions with strong schools at the center; and (3) the capacity to achieve results. As the proportion of neighborhood children, students, and families accessing services and attending great schools increases, the entire neighborhood will be positively affected.

While there are a number of organizations and communities that are working on developing Promise Neighborhoods strategies, these entities are at different stages of readiness to create a Promise Neighborhood. We have established priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria for both planning and implementation grants in a notice of final priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria published in the **Federal Register** on July 6, 2011 (76 FR 39590) (2011 Promise Neighborhoods NFP). The priorities, requirements, and selection criteria are different for planning grant and implementation grant applicants, while the definitions apply to both groups of applicants. This current notice invites applications for FY 2012 planning grants. Elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**, we have published a notice inviting applications for FY 2012 implementation grants.

Planning grants will support eligible organizations that seek to develop feasible plans to create a continuum of solutions with the potential to significantly improve the educational and developmental outcomes of children and youth in a neighborhood. These grants will support eligible organizations that demonstrate the need for creating a Promise Neighborhood in the geographic areas they are targeting, a sound strategy for developing a feasible plan to create a continuum of solutions, and the capacity to develop the plan.

Under Absolute Priority 1 for planning grants, Promise Neighborhoods planning grantees generally must undertake the following activities during the planning year (the complete and exact requirements of the priority are specified elsewhere in the notice):

(1) Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment and segmentation analysis (as defined in this notice) of children and youth in the neighborhood.

(2) Develop a plan to deliver a continuum of solutions with the potential to drive results. This includes building community support for and involvement in the development of the plan.

(3) Establish effective partnerships both to provide solutions along the continuum and to commit resources to sustain and scale up what works.

(4) Plan, build, adapt, or expand a longitudinal data system that will provide information that the grantee will use for learning, continuous improvement, and accountability.

(5) Participate in a community of practice (as defined in this notice).

Implementation grants will support eligible organizations in carrying out their plans to create a continuum of solutions that will significantly improve the educational and developmental outcomes of children and youth in the target neighborhood. These grants will aid eligible organizations that have developed a plan that demonstrates the need for the creation of a Promise Neighborhood in the geographic area they are targeting, a sound strategy for implementing a plan to create a continuum of solutions, and the capacity to implement the plan. More specifically, grantees will use implementation grant funds to develop the administrative capacity necessary to successfully implement a continuum of solutions, such as managing partnerships, integrating multiple funding sources, and supporting the grantee's longitudinal data system. While implementation grantees will be best positioned to determine the allocation of grant funds given the results of their needs assessments and plans to build their organizational capacity, the Department expects that the majority of resources that provide solutions within the continuum of solutions will come from public and private funding sources that are integrated and aligned with the Promise Neighborhoods strategy.

Under Absolute Priority 1 for implementation grants, Promise Neighborhoods implementation grantees generally will undertake the following activities during the implementation years (the complete and exact requirements of the priority are specified elsewhere in the notice):

(1) Implement a continuum of solutions that addresses neighborhood challenges, as identified through a needs assessment and segmentation analysis, and that will improve results for children and youth in the neighborhood.

(2) Continue to build and strengthen partnerships that will provide solutions along the continuum of solutions and that lead to additional commitments of resources to sustain and scale up what works.

(3) Collect data on indicators at least annually, and use and improve a longitudinal data system for learning, continuous improvement, and accountability.

(4) Demonstrate progress on goals for improving systems, such as by making changes in policies and organizations, and by leveraging resources to sustain and scale up what works.

(5) Participate in a community of practice (as defined in this notice).

Considering the time and urgency required to dramatically improve outcomes for children and youth in our most distressed neighborhoods and to transform those neighborhoods, implementation grantees will establish both short- and long-term goals to define success.

Consistent with the overall vision for the Promise Neighborhoods program, we believe that it is important for communities to develop a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy that addresses neighborhood assets (as defined in this notice) that are essential to transforming distressed neighborhoods into healthy and vibrant communities of opportunity. Although not a proposed requirement for planning or implementation applicants, we believe that a Promise Neighborhood will be most successful when it is part of, and contributing to, an area's broader neighborhood revitalization strategy. We believe that only through the development of such comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans that embrace the coordinated use of programs and resources in order to effectively address the interrelated needs within a community will the broader vision of neighborhood transformation occur.

Because a diverse group of communities could benefit from Promise Neighborhoods, the Secretary has established an absolute priority for applicants that propose to serve one or more rural communities (as defined in this notice) only and an absolute priority for applicants that propose to serve one or more Indian tribes (as defined in this notice).

Note: In developing their strategies for planning or implementing a continuum of solutions, applicants should be mindful of the importance of ensuring that all children, including infants and toddlers in the neighborhood, have an opportunity to benefit. For example, individuals with disabilities and English Learners, particularly recent immigrants, may encounter unique challenges that prevent them from accessing the benefits of a Promise Neighborhoods project.

Successful applicants under this competition must comply with Federal civil rights laws that apply to recipients and sub-recipients of Federal financial

assistance including: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability); Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex); and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of age).

Applicants, therefore, in designing their projects and preparing their required General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) section 427 assurance, will need to address barriers to participation for individuals, including individuals with disabilities and limited English proficiency, and must consider the steps they will take to ensure equitable participation of all children and families in the project, in compliance with civil rights obligations. (Section 427 requires each applicant to include in its application a description of the steps the applicant proposes to take to ensure equitable access to, and participation in, its federally assisted program for students, teachers, and other program beneficiaries with special needs.)

Priorities: This competition includes three absolute priorities, four competitive preference priorities, and one invitational priority that are explained in the following paragraphs. These priorities are from the 2011 Promise Neighborhoods NFP.

Absolute Priorities: For FY 2012 and any subsequent year in which we make awards from the list of unfunded applicants from this competition, these priorities are absolute priorities. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(3) we consider only applications that meet one or more of these absolute priorities.

Note: Applicants must indicate in their application whether they are applying under Planning Grant Priority 1 (Absolute), Planning Grant Priority 2 (Absolute), or Planning Grant Priority 3 (Absolute). An applicant that applies under Planning Grant Priority 2 (Absolute) but is not eligible for funding under Planning Grant Priority 2 (Absolute), or applies under Planning Grant Priority 3 (Absolute) but is not eligible for funding under Planning Grant Priority 3 (Absolute), may be considered for funding under Planning Grant Priority 1 (Absolute).

These priorities are:

Planning Grant Priority 1 (Absolute)

Proposal To Develop a Promise Neighborhood Plan

To meet this priority, an applicant must submit a proposal for how it will plan to create a Promise Neighborhood. This proposal must describe the need in the neighborhood, a strategy to build a continuum of solutions, and the applicant's capacity to achieve results. Specifically, an applicant must—

(1) Describe the geographically defined area [3] (neighborhood) to be served and the level of distress in that area based on indicators of need and other relevant indicators. Applicants may propose to serve multiple, non-contiguous geographically defined areas. In cases where target areas are not contiguous, the applicant must explain its rationale for including non-contiguous areas;

(2) Describe how it will plan to build a continuum of solutions based on the best available evidence, including, where available, strong or moderate evidence (as defined in this notice) designed to significantly improve educational outcomes and to support the healthy development and well-being of children and youth in the neighborhood. The applicant must also describe how it will build community support for and involvement in the development of the plan. The plan must be designed to ensure that over time, children and youth in the neighborhood who attend the target school or schools have access to a complete continuum of solutions, and ensure, as appropriate, that children and youth in the neighborhood who do not attend the target school or schools have access to solutions within the continuum of solutions. The plan must also ensure that students not living in the neighborhood who attend the target school or schools have access to solutions within the continuum of solutions.

The success of the applicant's strategy to build a continuum of solutions will be based on the results of the project, as measured against the project indicators defined in this notice and described in Table 1 and Table 2. In its strategy, the applicant must describe how it will determine which solutions within the continuum of solutions to implement, and must include—

(a) High-quality early learning programs and services designed to improve outcomes across multiple domains of early learning (as defined in this notice) for children from birth through third grade;

(b) Ambitious, rigorous, and comprehensive education reforms that are linked to improved educational outcomes for children and youth in preschool through the 12th grade. Public schools served through the grant may include persistently lowest-achieving schools (as defined in this notice) or low-performing schools (as defined in this notice) that are not also persistently lowest-achieving schools. An applicant (or one or more of its partners) may serve an effective school or schools (as defined in this notice) but only if the applicant (or one or more of its partners) also serves at least one low-performing school (as defined in this notice) or persistently lowest-achieving school (as defined in this notice). An applicant must identify in its application the public school or schools that would be served and the current status of reforms in the school or schools, including, if applicable, the type of intervention model being implemented. In cases where an applicant operates a school or partners with a school that does not serve all students in the neighborhood, the applicant must partner with at least one additional school or schools that also serves students in the neighborhood. An applicant proposing to work with a persistently lowest-achieving school must include as part of its strategy one of the four school intervention models (turnaround model, restart model, school closure, or transformation model) described in Appendix C of the Race to the Top (RTT) notice inviting applications for new awards for FY 2010 that was published in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 2009 (74 FR 59836, 59866).

An applicant proposing to work with a low-performing school must include, as part of its strategy, ambitious, rigorous, and comprehensive interventions to assist, augment, or replace schools, which may include implementing one of the four school intervention models, or may include another model of sufficient ambition, rigor, and comprehensiveness to significantly improve academic and other outcomes for students. An applicant proposing to work with a low-performing school must include an intervention that addresses the effectiveness of teachers and leaders and the school's use of time and resources, which may include increased learning time (as defined in this notice);

Note regarding school reform strategies: So as not to penalize an applicant for proposing to work with an LEA that has implemented rigorous reform strategies prior to the publication of this notice, an applicant is not required to propose a new reform strategy in place of an existing reform strategy in order to be eligible for a Promise Neighborhoods planning grant. For example, an LEA might have begun to implement

[3] For the purposes of this notice, the Department uses the terms ''geographic area'' and ''neighborhood'' interchangeably.

improvement activities that meet many, but not all, of the elements of a transformation model of school intervention. In this case, the applicant could propose, as part of its Promise Neighborhood strategy, to work with the LEA as the LEA continues with its reforms.

(c) Programs that prepare students to be college- and career-ready; and

(d) Family and community supports (as defined in this notice).

To the extent feasible and appropriate, the applicant must describe, in its plan, how the applicant and its partners will leverage and integrate high-quality programs, related public and private investments, and existing neighborhood assets into the continuum of solutions.

An applicant must also describe in its plan how it will identify Federal, State, or local policies, regulations, or other requirements that would impede its ability to achieve its goals and how it will report on those impediments to the Department and other relevant agencies.

As part of the description of how it will plan to build a continuum of solutions, the applicant must describe how it will participate in, organize, or facilitate, as appropriate, communities of practice (as defined in this notice) for Promise Neighborhoods.

(3) Specify how it will conduct a comprehensive needs assessment and segmentation analysis of children and youth in the neighborhood during the planning grant project period and explain how it will use this needs assessment and segmentation analysis to determine the children with the highest needs and ensure that those children receive the appropriate services from the continuum of solutions. In this explanation of how it will use the needs assessment and segmentation analysis, the applicant must identify and describe in the application both the educational indicators and the family and community support indicators that the applicant will use in conducting the needs assessment during the planning year. During the planning year, the applicant must—

(a) Collect data for the educational indicators listed in Table 1 and use them as both program and project indicators;

(b) Collect data for the family and community support indicators in Table 2 and use them as program indicators; and

(c) Collect data for unique family and community support indicators, developed by the applicant, that align with the goals and objectives of projects and use them as project indicators or use the indicators in Table 2 as project indicators.

Note: Planning grant applicants are not required to propose solutions in their applications; however, they are required to describe how they will identify solutions, including the use of available evidence, during the planning year that will result in improvements on the project indicators.

TABLE 1—EDUCATION INDICATORS AND RESULTS THEY ARE INTENDED TO MEASURE

Indicator	Result
—# and % of children birth to kindergarten entry who have a place where they usually go, other than an emergency room, when they are sick or in need of advice about their health.	Children enter kindergarten ready to succeed in school.
—# and % of three-year-olds and children in kindergarten who demonstrate at the beginning of the program or school year age-appropriate functioning across multiple domains of early learning (as defined in this notice) as determined using developmentally appropriate early learning measures (as defined in this notice).	
—# and % of children, from birth to kindergarten entry, participating in center-based or formal home-based early learning settings or programs, which may include Early Head Start, Head Start, child care, or preschool.	
—# and % of students at or above grade level according to State mathematics and reading or language arts assessments in at least the grades required by the ESEA (3rd through 8th and once in high school).	Students are proficient in core academic subjects.
—Attendance rate of students in 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade	Students successfully transition from middle school grades to high school.
—Graduation rate (as defined in this notice)	Youth graduate from high school.
—# and % of Promise Neighborhood students who graduate with a regular high school diploma, as defined in 34 CFR 200.19(b)(1)(iv), and obtain postsecondary degrees, vocational certificates, or other industry-recognized certifications or credentials without the need for remediation.	High school graduates obtain a postsecondary degree, certification, or credential.

TABLE 2—FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT INDICATORS AND RESULTS THEY ARE INTENDED TO MEASURE

Indicator	Result
—# and % of children who participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity daily; and—# & % of children who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily; or	Students are healthy.
—possible third indicator, to be determined (TBD) by applicant.	
—# and % of students who feel safe at school and traveling to and from school, as measured by a school climate needs assessment (as defined in this notice); or	Students feel safe at school and in their community.
—possible second indicator, TBD by applicant.	
—Student mobility rate (as defined in this notice); or	Students live in stable communities.
—possible second indicator, TBD by applicant.	
—For children birth to kindergarten entry, the # and % of parents or family members who report that they read to their child three or more times a week;	Families and community members support learning in Promise Neighborhood schools.
—For children in kindergarten through the eighth grade, the # and % of parents or family members who report encouraging their child to read books outside of school; and	
—For children in the ninth through twelfth grades, the # and % of parents or family members who report talking with their child about the importance of college and career; or	
—possible fourth indicator TBD by applicant.	

TABLE 2—FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT INDICATORS AND RESULTS THEY ARE INTENDED TO MEASURE—Continued

Indicator	Result
—# and % of students who have school and home access (and % of the day they have access) to broadband Internet (as defined in this notice) and a connected computing device; or —possible second indicator TBD by applicant.	Students have access to 21st century learning tools.

Note: The indicators in Table 1 and Table 2 are not intended to limit an applicant from collecting and using data for additional indicators. Examples of additional indicators are—

(i) The # and % of children who participate in high-quality learning activities during out-of-school hours or in the hours after the traditional school day ends;

(ii) The # and % of children who are suspended or receive discipline referrals during the school year;

(iii) The share of housing stock in the geographically defined area that is rent-protected, publicly assisted, or targeted for redevelopment with local, State, or Federal funds; and

(iv) The # and % of children who are homeless or in foster care and who have an assigned adult advocate.

Note: While the Department believes there are many programmatic benefits of collecting data on every child in the proposed neighborhood, the Department will consider requests to collect data on only a sample of the children in the neighborhood for some indicators so long as the applicant describes in its application how it would ensure the sample would be representative of the children in the neighborhood.

(4) Describe the experience and lessons learned, and describe how the applicant will build the capacity of its management team and project director in all of the following areas:

(a) Working with the neighborhood and its residents, including parents and families that have children or other family members with disabilities or ELs, as well as with the school(s) described in paragraph (2) of this priority; the LEA in which the school or schools are located; Federal, State, and local government leaders; and other service providers.

(b) Collecting, analyzing, and using data for decision-making, learning, continuous improvement, and accountability. The applicant must describe—

(i) Its proposal to plan to build, adapt, or expand a longitudinal data system that integrates student-level data from multiple sources in order to measure progress on educational and family and community support indicators for all children in the neighborhood, disaggregated by the subgroups listed in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA;

(ii) How the applicant will link the longitudinal data system to school-based, LEA, and State data systems; make the data accessible to parents, families, community residents, program partners, researchers, and evaluators while abiding by Federal, State, and other privacy laws and requirements; and manage and maintain the system;

(iii) How the applicant will use rapid-time (as defined in this notice) data both in the planning year and, once the Promise Neighborhood strategy is implemented, for continuous program improvement; and

(iv) How the applicant will document the planning process, including by describing lessons learned and best practices;

(c) Creating formal and informal partnerships, for such purposes as providing solutions along the continuum of solutions and attaining resources to sustain and scale up what works. An applicant, as part of its application, must submit a preliminary memorandum of understanding, signed by each organization or agency with which it would partner in planning the proposed Promise Neighborhood. The preliminary memorandum of understanding must describe—

(i) Each partner's financial and programmatic commitment; and

(ii) How each partner's existing vision, theory of change (as defined in this notice), theory of action (as defined in this notice), and existing activities align with those of the proposed Promise Neighborhood strategy;

(d) The governance structure proposed for the Promise Neighborhood, including a system for holding partners accountable, how the eligible entity's governing board or advisory board is representative of the geographic area proposed to be served (as defined in this notice), and how residents of the geographic area would have an active role in the organization's decision-making; and

(e) Securing and integrating funding streams from multiple public and private sources from the Federal, State, and local level. Examples of public funds include Federal resources from the U.S. Department of Education, such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program and title I of the ESEA, and from other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and Treasury.

(5) Describe the applicant's commitment to work with the Department, and with a national evaluator for Promise Neighborhoods or another entity designated by the Department, to ensure that data collection and program design are consistent with plans to conduct a rigorous national evaluation of the Promise Neighborhoods program and of specific solutions and strategies pursued by individual grantees. This commitment must include, but need not be limited to—

(a) Ensuring that, through memoranda of understanding with appropriate entities, the national evaluator and the Department have access to relevant program and project data (e.g., administrative data and program and project indicator data), including data on a quarterly basis if requested by the Department;

(b) Developing, in consultation with the national evaluator, an evaluation strategy, including identifying a credible comparison group; and

(c) Developing, in consultation with the national evaluator, a plan for identifying and collecting reliable and valid baseline data for both program participants and a designated comparison group of non-participants.

Planning Grant Priority 2 (Absolute)

Promise Neighborhoods in Rural Communities

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to develop a plan for implementing a Promise Neighborhood strategy that (1) meets all of the requirements in *Absolute Priority 1;* and (2) proposes to serve one or more rural communities only.

Planning Grant Priority 3 (Absolute)

Promise Neighborhoods in Tribal Communities

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to develop a plan for implementing a Promise Neighborhood strategy that (1) meets all of the requirements in *Absolute Priority 1;* and (2) proposes to serve one or more Indian tribes (as defined in this notice).

Competitive Preference Priorities: For FY 2012, these priorities are competitive

preference priorities. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(2)(i) we award additional points to an application depending on how well the application meets Planning Grant Priorities 4, 5, 6, or 7 (Competitive Preference). Applicants may address more than one of the competitive preference priorities; however, the Department will review and award points only for a maximum of two of the competitive preference priorities. Therefore, an applicant must identify in the project narrative section of its application the priority or the two priorities it wishes the Department to consider for purposes of earning the competitive preference priority points.

Note: The Department will not review or award points under any competitive preference priority for an application that (1) fails to clearly identify the competitive preference priority or two priorities it wishes the Department to consider for purposes of earning the competitive preference priority points, or (2) identifies more than two competitive preference priorities.

These priorities are:

Planning Grant Priority 4 (Competitive Preference)

Comprehensive Local Early Learning Network (Zero, One, or Two Points)

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to develop a plan to expand, enhance, or modify an existing network of early learning programs and services to ensure that they are high-quality and comprehensive for children from birth through the third grade. The plan must also ensure that the network establishes a high standard of quality across early learning settings and is designed to improve outcomes across multiple domains of early learning. Distinct from the early learning solutions described in paragraph (2) of *Absolute Priority 1,* this priority supports proposals to develop plans that integrate various early learning services and programs in the neighborhood in order to enhance the quality of such services and programs, i.e., school-based early learning programs; locally or State-funded preschool programs; Early Head Start and Head Start; the local child care resource and referral agency, if applicable; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) services and programs; services through private providers; home visiting programs; public and private child care providers that are licensed by the State, including public and private providers and center-based care; and family, friend, or neighbor care in the Promise Neighborhood.

The local early learning network must address or incorporate ongoing State-level efforts regarding the major components of high-quality early learning programs and services, such as State early learning and development standards, program quality standards, comprehensive assessment systems, workforce and professional development systems, health promotion, family and community engagement, a coordinated data infrastructure, and a method of measuring, monitoring, evaluating, and improving program quality. For example, an applicant might address how the Promise Neighborhoods project will use the State's early learning standards, as applicable, and the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework (Framework), as applicable, to define the expectations of what children should know and be able to do before entering kindergarten. The Framework is available on the Office of Head Start's Web site at: *http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/teaching/eecd/Assessment/Child%20Outcomes/HS_Revised_Child_Outcomes_Framework(rev-Sept2011).pdf.* Similarly, an applicant that addresses this priority must discuss, where applicable, how it would align with the State's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), as applicable, professional development and workforce infrastructure, and other appropriate State efforts. In addition, the proposal must describe how the project will provide, to the extent practicable, early learning opportunities on multiple platforms (e.g., public television, Web-based) and in multiple locations (e.g., at home, at school, and at other community locations.)

Note regarding accessibility of early learning programs and services: These early learning opportunities must be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities, including individuals who are blind or have low vision; otherwise, the plans must describe how accommodations or modifications will be provided to ensure that the benefits of the early learning opportunities are provided to children and youth with disabilities in an equally effective and equally integrated manner.

The proposal to develop a plan for a high-quality and comprehensive local early learning network must describe the governance structure and how the applicant will use the planning year to plan solutions that address the major components of high-quality early learning programs and services as well as establish goals, strategies, and benchmarks to provide early learning programs and services that result in improved outcomes across multiple domains of early learning (as defined in this notice). An applicant addressing this priority must designate an individual responsible for overseeing and integrating the early learning initiatives and must include a resume or position description and other supporting documentation to demonstrate that the individual designated, or individual hired to carry out those responsibilities, possesses the appropriate State certification, and has experience and expertise in managing and administering high-quality early learning programs, including in coordinating across various high-quality early learning programs and services.

Planning Grant Priority 5 (Competitive Preference)

Quality Internet Connectivity (Zero or One Point)

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to develop a plan to ensure that almost all students in the geographic area proposed to be served have broadband internet access (as defined in this notice) at home and at school, the knowledge and skills to use broadband internet access effectively, and a connected computing device to support schoolwork.

Planning Grant Priority 6 (Competitive Preference)

Arts and Humanities (Zero or One Point)

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to develop a plan to include opportunities for children and youth to experience and participate actively in the arts and humanities in their community so as to broaden, enrich, and enliven the educational, cultural, and civic experiences available in the neighborhood. Applicants may propose to develop plans for offering these activities in school and in out-of-school settings and at any time during the calendar year.

Planning Grant Priority 7 (Competitive Preference)

Quality Affordable Housing (Zero or One Point)

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to serve geographic areas that were the subject of an affordable housing transformation pursuant to a Choice Neighborhoods or HOPE VI grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development during FY 2009 or later years. To be eligible under this priority, the applicant must either (1) be able to demonstrate that it has received a Choice Neighborhoods or HOPE VI grant or (2) provide, in its application, a memorandum of

understanding between it and a partner that is a recipient of Choice Neighborhoods or HOPE VI grant. The memorandum must indicate a commitment on the part of the applicant and partner to coordinate planning and align resources to the greatest extent practicable.

Invitational Priority: For FY 2012, this priority is an invitational priority. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(1) we do not give an application that meets this invitational priority a competitive or absolute preference over other applications.

This priority is:

Planning Grant Priority 8 (Invitational)

Family Engagement in Learning Through Adult Education

To meet this priority, an applicant must propose to develop a plan that is coordinated with adult education providers serving neighborhood residents, such as those funded through the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. Coordinated services may include adult basic and secondary education and programs that provide training and opportunities for family members and other members of the community to support student learning and establish high expectations for student educational achievement. Examples of services and programs include preparation for the General Education Development (GED) test; English literacy, family literacy, and work-based literacy training; or other training that prepares adults for postsecondary education and careers or supports adult engagement in the educational success of children and youth in the neighborhood.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to this program: *Broadband internet access* means internet access sufficient to provide community members with the internet available when and where they need it and for the uses they require. *Children with disabilities* or *CWD* means individuals who meet the definition of *child with a disability* in 34 CFR 300.8, *infant or toddler with a disability* in 34 CFR 300.25, *handicapped person* in 34 CFR 104.3(j), or disability as it pertains to an individual in 42 U.S.C. 12102.

Community of practice means a group of grantees that agrees to interact regularly to solve a persistent problem or improve practice in an area that is important to them and the success of their projects. Establishment of communities of practice under Promise Neighborhoods will enable grantees to meet, discuss, and collaborate with each other regarding grantee projects.

Continuum of cradle-through-college-to-career solutions or *continuum of solutions* means solutions that—

(1) Include programs, policies, practices, services, systems, and supports that result in improving educational and developmental outcomes for children from cradle through college to career;

(2) Are based on the best available evidence, including, where available, strong or moderate evidence (as defined in this notice);

(3) Are linked and integrated seamlessly (as defined in this notice); and

(4) Include both education programs and family and community supports.

Credible comparison group includes a comparison group formed by matching project participants with non-participants based on key characteristics that are thought to be related to outcomes. These characteristics include, but are not limited to: (1) Prior test scores and other measures of academic achievement (preferably the same measures that will be used to assess the outcomes of the project); (2) demographic characteristics, such as age, disability, gender, English proficiency, ethnicity, poverty level, parents' educational attainment, and single- or two-parent family background; (3) the time period in which the two groups are studied (e.g., the two groups are children entering kindergarten in the same year as opposed to sequential years); and (4) methods used to collect outcome data (e.g., the same test of reading skills administered in the same way to both groups).

Developmentally appropriate early learning measures means a range of assessment instruments that are used in ways consistent with the purposes for which they were designed and validated; appropriate for the ages and other characteristics of the children being assessed; designed and validated for use with children whose ages, cultures, languages spoken at home, socioeconomic status, abilities and disabilities, and other characteristics are similar to those of the children with whom the assessments will be used; and used in compliance with the measurement standards set forth by the American Educational Research Association (AERA), the American Psychological Association (APA), and the National Council for Measurement in Education (NCME) in the 1999 Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing.

Education programs means programs that include, but are not limited to—

(1) High-quality early learning programs or services designed to improve outcomes across multiple domains of early learning for young children. Such programs must be specifically intended to align with appropriate State early learning and development standards, practices, strategies, or activities across as broad an age range as birth through third grade so as to ensure that young children enter kindergarten and progress through the early elementary school grades demonstrating age-appropriate functioning across the multiple domains;

(2) For children in preschool through the 12th grade, programs, inclusive of related policies and personnel, that are linked to improved educational outcomes. The programs—

(a) Must include effective teachers and effective principals;

(b) Must include strategies, practices, or programs that encourage and facilitate the evaluation, analysis, and use of student achievement, student growth (as defined in this notice), and other data by educators, families, and other stakeholders to inform decision-making;

(c) Must include college- and career-ready standards, assessments, and practices, including a well-rounded curriculum, instructional practices, strategies, or programs in, at a minimum, core academic subjects as defined in section 9101(11) of the ESEA, that are aligned with high academic content and achievement standards and with high-quality assessments based on those standards; and

(d) May include creating multiple pathways for students to earn regular high school diplomas (e.g., using schools that serve the needs of over-aged, under-credited, or other students with an exceptional need for flexibility regarding when they attend school or the additional supports they require; awarding credit based on demonstrated evidence of student competency; or offering dual-enrollment options); and

(3) Programs that prepare students for college and career success, which may include programs that—

(a) Create and support partnerships with community colleges, four-year colleges, or universities and that help instill a college-going culture in the neighborhood;

(b) Provide dual-enrollment opportunities for secondary students to gain college credit while in high school;

(c) Provide, through relationships with businesses and other organizations,

apprenticeship opportunities to students;

(d) Align curricula in the core academic subjects with requirements for industry-recognized certifications or credentials, particularly in high-growth sectors;

(e) Provide access to career and technical education programs so that individuals can attain the skills and industry-recognized certifications or credentials for success in their careers;

(f) Help college students, including CWD and ELs from the neighborhood to transition to college, persist in their academic studies in college, graduate from college, and transition into the workforce; and

(g) Provide opportunities for all youth (both in and out of school) to achieve academic and employment success by improving educational and skill competencies and providing connections to employers. Such activities may include opportunities for on-going mentoring, supportive services, incentives for recognition and achievement, and opportunities related to leadership, development, decision-making, citizenship, and community service.

Effective school means a school that has—

(1) Significantly closed the achievement gaps between subgroups of students (as identified in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA) within the school or district; or

(2)(a) Demonstrated success in significantly increasing student academic achievement in the school for all subgroups of students (as identified in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA) in the school; and (b) made significant improvements in other areas, such as graduation rates (as defined in this notice) or recruitment and placement of effective teachers and effective principals.

Eligible organization means an organization that—

(1) Is representative of the geographic area proposed to be served (as defined in this notice);

(2) Is one of the following:

(a) A nonprofit organization that meets the definition of a nonprofit under 34 CFR 77.1(c), which may include a faith-based nonprofit organization.

(b) An institution of higher education as defined by section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

(c) An Indian tribe (as defined in this notice);

(3) Currently provides at least one of the solutions from the applicant's proposed continuum of solutions in the geographic area proposed to be served; and

(4) Operates or proposes to work with and involve in carrying out its proposed project, in coordination with the school's LEA, at least one public elementary or secondary school that is located within the identified geographic area that the grant will serve.

English learners or *ELs* means individuals who meet the definition of limited English proficient, as defined in section 9101(25) of the ESEA.

Family and community supports means—

(1) Child and youth health programs, such as physical, mental, behavioral, and emotional health programs (e.g., home visiting programs; Early Head Start; programs to improve nutrition and fitness, reduce childhood obesity, and create healthier communities);

(2) Safety programs, such as programs in school and out of school to prevent, control, and reduce crime, violence, drug and alcohol use, and gang activity; programs that address classroom and school-wide behavior and conduct; programs to prevent child abuse and neglect; programs to prevent truancy and reduce and prevent bullying and harassment; and programs to improve the physical and emotional security of the school setting as perceived, experienced, and created by students, staff, and families;

(3) Community stability programs, such as programs that—

(a) Increase the stability of families in communities by expanding access to quality, affordable housing, providing legal support to help families secure clear legal title to their homes, and providing housing counseling or housing placement services;

(b) Provide adult education and employment opportunities and training to improve educational levels, job skills and readiness in order to decrease unemployment, with a goal of increasing family stability;

(c) Improve families' awareness of, access to, and use of a range of social services, if possible at a single location;

(d) Provide unbiased, outcome-focused, and comprehensive financial education, inside and outside the classroom and at every life stage;

(e) Increase access to traditional financial institutions (e.g., banks and credit unions) rather than alternative financial institutions (e.g., check cashers and payday lenders);

(f) Help families increase their financial literacy, financial assets, and savings; and

(g) Help families access transportation to education and employment opportunities;

(4) Family and community engagement programs that are systemic, integrated, sustainable, and continue through a student's transition from K–12 school to college and career. These programs may include family literacy programs and programs that provide adult education and training and opportunities for family members and other members of the community to support student learning and establish high expectations for student educational achievement; mentorship programs that create positive relationships between children and adults; programs that provide for the use of such community resources as libraries, museums, television and radio stations, and local businesses to support improved student educational outcomes; programs that support the engagement of families in early learning programs and services; programs that provide guidance on how to navigate through a complex school system and how to advocate for more and improved learning opportunities; and programs that promote collaboration with educators and community organizations to improve opportunities for healthy development and learning; and

(5) 21st century learning tools, such as technology (e.g., computers and mobile phones) used by students in the classroom and in the community to support their education. This includes programs that help students use the tools to develop knowledge and skills in such areas as reading and writing, mathematics, research, critical thinking, communication, creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Graduation rate means the four-year or extended-year adjusted cohort graduation rate as defined by 34 CFR 200.19(b)(1).

Note: This definition is not meant to prevent a grantee from also collecting information about the reasons why students do not graduate from the target high school, e.g., dropping out or moving outside of the school district for non-academic or academic reasons.

Increased learning time means using a longer school day, week, or year to significantly increase the total number of school hours. This strategy is used to redesign the school's program in a manner that includes additional time for (a) Instruction in core academic subjects as defined in section 9101(11) of the ESEA; (b) instruction in other subjects and enrichment activities that contribute to a well-rounded education, including, for example, physical education, service learning, and experiential and work-based learning opportunities that are provided by partnering, as appropriate, with other

organizations; and (c) teachers to collaborate, plan, and engage in professional development within and across grades and subjects.

Indian tribe means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe, 25 U.S.C. 479a and 479a-1 or any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.,* that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. The term ''Indian'' means a member of an Indian tribe.

Indicators of need means currently available data that describe—

(1) Education need, which means—

(a) All or a portion of the neighborhood includes or is within the attendance zone of a low-performing school that is a high school, especially one in which the graduation rate (as defined in this notice) is less than 60 percent or a school that can be characterized as low-performing based on another proxy indicator, such as students' on-time progression from grade to grade; and

(b) Other indicators, such as significant

achievement gaps between subgroups of students (as identified in section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the ESEA) within a school or LEA, high teacher and principal turnover, or high student absenteeism; and

(2) Family and community support need, which means—

(a) Percentages of children with preventable chronic health conditions (e.g., asthma, poor nutrition, dental problems, obesity) or avoidable developmental delays;

(b) Immunization rates;

(c) Rates of crime, including violent crime;

(d) Student mobility rates;

(e) Teenage birth rates;

(f) Percentage of children in single-parent or no-parent families;

(g) Rates of vacant or substandard homes, including distressed public and assisted housing; or

(h) Percentage of the residents living at or below the Federal poverty threshold.

Linked and integrated seamlessly, with respect to the continuum of solutions, means solutions that have common outcomes, focus on similar milestones, support transitional time periods (e.g., the beginning of kindergarten, the middle grades, or graduation from high school) along the cradle-through-college-to-career continuum, and address time and resource gaps that create obstacles for students in making academic progress.

Low-performing schools means schools receiving assistance through title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA), that are in corrective action or restructuring in the State, as determined under section 1116 of the ESEA, and the secondary schools (both middle and high schools) in the State that are equally as low-achieving as these Title I schools and are eligible for, but do not receive, Title I funds.

Moderate evidence means evidence from previous studies with designs that can support causal conclusions (i.e., studies with high internal validity) but have limited generalizability (i.e., moderate external validity) or from studies with high external validity but moderate internal validity.

Multiple domains of early learning means physical well-being and motor development; social-emotional development; approaches toward learning, which refers to the inclinations, dispositions, or styles, rather than skills, that reflect ways that children become involved in learning and develop their inclinations to pursue learning; language and literacy development, including emergent literacy; and cognition and general knowledge, which refers to thinking and problem-solving as well as knowledge about particular objects and the way the world works. Cognition and general knowledge include mathematical and scientific knowledge, abstract thought, and imagination.

Neighborhood assets means—

(1) Developmental assets that allow residents to attain the skills needed to be successful in all aspects of daily life (e.g., educational institutions, early learning centers, and health resources);

(2) Commercial assets that are associated with production, employment, transactions, and sales (e.g., labor force and retail establishments);

(3) Recreational assets that create value in a neighborhood beyond work and education (e.g., parks, open space, community gardens, and arts organizations);

(4) Physical assets that are associated with the built environment and physical infrastructure (e.g., housing, commercial buildings, and roads); and

(5) Social assets that establish well-functioning social interactions (e.g., public safety, community engagement, and partnerships with youth, parents, and families).

Persistently lowest-achieving school[4] means, as determined by the State—

(1) Any school receiving assistance through Title I that is in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring and that—

(a) Is among the lowest-achieving five percent of Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring or the lowest-achieving five Title I schools in improvement, corrective action, or restructuring in the State, whichever number of schools is greater; or

(b) Is a high school that has had a graduation rate that is less than 60 percent over a number of years; and

(2) Any secondary school that is eligible for, but does not receive, Title I funds that—

(a) Is among the lowest-achieving five percent of secondary schools or the lowest-achieving five secondary schools in the State that are eligible for, but do not receive, Title I funds, whichever number of schools is greater; or

(b) Is a high school that has had a graduation rate that is less than 60 percent over a number of years.

Program indicators are indicators that the Department will use only for research and evaluation purposes and for which an applicant is not required to propose solutions.

Project indicators are indicators for which an applicant proposes solutions intended to result in progress on the indicators.

Public officials means elected officials (e.g., council members, aldermen and women, commissioners, State legislators, Congressional representatives, members of the school board), appointed officials (e.g., members of a planning or zoning commission, or of any other regulatory or advisory board or commission), or individuals who are not necessarily public officials, but who have been appointed by a public official to serve on the Promise Neighborhoods governing board or advisory board.

Rapid-time, in reference to reporting and availability of locally-collected data, means that data are available quickly enough to inform current lessons, instruction, and related education programs and family and community supports.

Representative of the geographic area proposed to be served means that

[4] The Department considers schools that are identified as Tier I or Tier II schools under the School Improvement Grants Program (see 75 FR 66363) as part of a State's approved FY 2009 or FY 2010 applications to be persistently lowest-achieving schools. A list of these Tier I and Tier II schools can be found on the Department's Web site at *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/sif/index.html.*

residents of the geographic area proposed to be served have an active role in decision-making and that at least one-third of the eligible entity's governing board or advisory board is made up of—

(1) Residents who live in the geographic area proposed to be served, which may include residents who are representative of the ethnic and racial composition of the neighborhood's residents and the languages they speak;

(2) Residents of the city or county in which the neighborhood is located but who live outside the geographic area proposed to be served, and who are low-income (which means earning less than 80 percent of the area's median income as published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development);

(3) Public officials (as defined in this notice) who serve the geographic area proposed to be served (although not more than one-half of the governing board or advisory board may be made up of public officials); or

(4) Some combination of individuals from the three groups listed in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition.

Rural community means a neighborhood that—

(1) Is served by an LEA that is currently eligible under the Small Rural School Achievement (SRSA) program or the Rural and Low-Income School (RLIS) program authorized under Title VI, Part B of the ESEA. Applicants may determine whether a particular LEA is eligible for these programs by referring to information on the following Department Web sites. For the SRSA program: *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/reapsrsa/eligible10/index.html.* For the RLIS program: *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/reaprlisp/eligible10/index.html;* or

(2) Includes only schools designated with a school locale code of 42 or 43. Applicants may determine school locale codes by referring to the following Department Web site: *http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/.*

School climate needs assessment means an evaluation tool that measures the extent to which the school setting promotes or inhibits academic performance by collecting perception data from individuals, which could include students, staff, or families.

Segmentation analysis means the process of grouping and analyzing data from children and families in the geographic area proposed to be served according to indicators of need (as defined in this notice) or other relevant indicators.

Note: The analysis is intended to allow grantees to differentiate and more effectively target interventions based on what they learn about the needs of different populations in the geographic area.

Strong evidence means evidence from studies with designs that can support causal conclusions (i.e., studies with high internal validity), and studies that, in total, include enough of the range of participants and settings to support scaling up to the State, regional, or national level (i.e., studies with high external validity).

Student achievement means—

(1) For tested grades and subjects:

(a) A student's score on the State's assessments under the ESEA; and, as appropriate,

(b) Other measures of student learning, such as those described in paragraph (2) of this definition, provided they are rigorous and comparable across classrooms and programs.

(2) For non-tested grades and subjects: alternative measures of student learning and performance, such as student scores on pre-tests and end-of-course tests; student performance on English language proficiency assessments; and other measures of student achievement that are rigorous and comparable across classrooms.

Student growth means the change in achievement data for an individual student between two or more points in time. Growth may also include other measures that are rigorous and comparable across classrooms.

Student mobility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of new student entries and withdrawals at a school, from the day after the first official enrollment number is collected through the end of the academic year, by the first official enrollment number of the academic year.

Note: This definition is not meant to limit a grantee from also collecting information about why students enter or withdraw from the school, e.g., transferring to charter schools, moving outside of the school district for non-academic or academic reasons.

Theory of action means an organization's strategy regarding how, considering its capacity and resources, it will take the necessary steps and measures to accomplish its desired results.

Theory of change means an organization's beliefs about how its inputs, and early and intermediate outcomes, relate to accomplishing its long-term desired results.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C.7243–7243b.

Applicable Regulations: (a) The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 97, 98, and 99. (b) The notice of final priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria published in the **Federal Register** on July 6, 2011 (76 FR 39590).

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 79 apply to all applicants except federally recognized Indian tribes.

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 86 apply to institutions of higher education only.

II. Award Information

Type of Award: Discretionary grants.

Estimated Available Funds: $7,000,000.

These estimated available funds are only for Planning grants under the Promise Neighborhoods program.

Contingent upon the availability of funds and the quality of the applications, we may make additional awards in FY 2013 or in subsequent years from the list of unfunded applicants from this competition.

Estimated Range of Awards: Up to $500,000.

Estimated Average Size of Awards: $467,000.

Maximum Award: $500,000.

The maximum award amount is $500,000 per 12-month budget period. We may choose not to further consider or review applications with budget requests for any 12-month budget period that exceed this amount, if we conclude, during our initial review of the application, that the proposed goals and objectives cannot be obtained with the specified maximum amount.

Estimated Number of Awards: Up to 15.

Note: The Department is not bound by any estimates in this notice.

Project Period: Up to 12 months.

III. Eligibility Information

1. *Eligible Applicants:* To be eligible for a grant under this competition, an applicant must be an eligible organization (as defined in this notice). For purposes of *Absolute Priority 3: Promise Neighborhoods in Tribal Communities,* an eligible applicant is an eligible organization that partners with an Indian tribe or is an Indian tribe that meets the definition of an eligible organization.

2. *Cost-Sharing or Matching:*

To be eligible for a planning grant under this competition, an applicant must demonstrate that it has established a commitment from one or more entities in the public or private sector, which may include Federal, State, and local public agencies, philanthropic

organizations, private businesses, or individuals, to provide matching funds for the planning process. An applicant for a planning grant must obtain matching funds or in-kind donations for the planning process equal to at least 50 percent of its grant award, except that an applicant proposing a project that meets *Absolute Priority 2: Promise Neighborhoods in Rural Communities* or *Absolute Priority 3: Promise Neighborhoods in Tribal Communities* must obtain matching funds or in-kind donations equal to at least 25 percent of the grant award.

Both planning and implementation applicants must demonstrate a commitment of matching funds in the applications. The applicants must specify the source of the funds or contributions and, in the case of a third-party in-kind contribution, a description of how the value was determined for the donated or contributed goods or service. Applicants must demonstrate the match commitment by including letters in their applications explaining the type and quantity of the match commitment with original signatures from the executives of organizations or agencies providing the match. The Secretary may consider decreasing the matching requirement in the most exceptional circumstances, on a case-by-case basis.

An applicant that is unable to meet the matching requirement must include in its application a request to the Secretary to reduce the matching requirement, including the amount of the requested reduction, the total remaining match contribution, and a statement of the basis for the request. An applicant should review the Department's cost-sharing and cost-matching regulations. These include specific limitations in 34 CFR 74.23, which is applicable to non-profit organizations and institutions of higher education, and 34 CFR 80.24, which is applicable to State, local, and Indian tribal governments. Applicants should also review the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) cost principles regarding donations, capital assets, depreciations and allowable costs. These circulars are available on OMB's Web site at *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html.*

3. *Other: Funding Categories:* An applicant must state in its application whether it is applying for a Planning grant or an Implementation grant. An applicant will be considered for an award only for the type of grant for which it applies.

IV. Application and Submission Information

1. Address To Request Application Package

Adrienne Hawkins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., room 4W256, LBJ, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 453–5638 or by email: *PromiseNeighborhoods@ed.gov.* If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), call the Federal Relay Service (FRS), toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

Individuals with disabilities can obtain a copy of the application package in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) by contacting the program contact person listed in this section.

2. Content and Form of Application Submission

Requirements concerning the content of an application, together with the forms you must submit, are in the application package for this competition.

Notice of Intent to Apply: June 8, 2012.

We will be able to develop a more efficient process for reviewing grant applications if we know the approximate number of applicants that intend to apply for funding under this competition. Therefore, the Secretary strongly encourages each potential applicant to notify us of the applicant's intent to submit an application for funding by completing a Web-based form. When completing this form, applicants will provide (1) the applicant organization's name and address, and (2) the type of grant for which the applicant intends to apply. Applicants may access this form online at *http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/survey/survey.cfm?ID=5c306e04-40e0-4cb3-b6e7-4a8ea1d2012e.* Applicants that do not complete this form may still apply for funding.

Page Limit: The application narrative (Part III of the application) is where you, the applicant, address the selection criteria that reviewers use to evaluate your application. You are strongly encouraged to limit the application narrative [Part III] for a planning application to no more than 40 pages, using the following standards:

- A ''page'' is 8.5″ × 11″, on one side only, with 1″ margins at the top, bottom, and both sides.
- Double space (no more than three lines per vertical inch) all text in the application narrative. Text in charts, tables, figures, and graphs may be single-spaced.
- Use a font that is either 12 point or larger or no smaller than 10 pitch (characters per inch).
- Use one of the following fonts is strongly encouraged: Times New Roman, Courier, Courier New, or Arial.
- Include page numbers at the bottom of each page in your application narrative.

The suggested page limit does not apply to Part I, the cover sheet; Part II, the budget section, including the narrative budget justification; Part IV, the assurances and certifications; or the one-page abstract, the resumes, the bibliography, or the letters of support. However, the page limit does apply to all of the application narrative section [Part III].

3. Submission Dates and Times

Applications Available: April 20, 2012.

Deadline for Notice of Intent To Apply: June 8, 2012.

Date of Pre-Application Webinars: May 15, 2012, and June 12, 2012. Pre-application webinars are designed to provide technical assistance to interested applicants for Promise Neighborhoods grants. Detailed information regarding the pre-application webinar times will be available through the Department of Education Web site at *http://www2.ed.gov/programs/promiseneighborhoods/index.html.*

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: June 19, 2012.

Applications for grants under this competition must be submitted electronically using the *Grants.gov* Apply site (*Grants.gov*). For information (including dates and times) about how to submit your application electronically, or in paper format by mail or hand delivery if you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, please refer to section IV. 7. *Other Submission Requirements* of this notice.

We do not consider an application that does not comply with the deadline requirements.

Individuals with disabilities who need an accommodation or auxiliary aid in connection with the application process should contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice. If the Department provides an accommodation or auxiliary aid to an individual with a disability in connection with the application process, the individual's application remains subject to all other requirements and limitations in this notice.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: September 25, 2012.

4. Intergovernmental Review

This competition is subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79. Information about Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs under Executive Order 12372 is in the application package for this competition.

5. Funding Restrictions

We reference regulations outlining funding restrictions in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

6. Data Universal Numbering System Number, Taxpayer Identification Number, and Central Contractor Registry

To do business with the Department of Education, you must—

a. Have a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number and a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN);

b. Register both your DUNS number and TIN with the Central Contractor Registry (CCR), the Government's primary registrant database;

c. Provide your DUNS number and TIN on your application; and

d. Maintain an active CCR registration with current information while your application is under review by the Department and, if you are awarded a grant, during the project period.

You can obtain a DUNS number from Dun and Bradstreet. A DUNS number can be created within one business day.

If you are a corporate entity, agency, institution, or organization, you can obtain a TIN from the Internal Revenue Service. If you are an individual, you can obtain a TIN from the Internal Revenue Service or the Social Security Administration. If you need a new TIN, please allow 2–5 weeks for your TIN to become active.

The CCR registration process may take five or more business days to complete. If you are currently registered with the CCR, you may not need to make any changes. However, please make certain that the TIN associated with your DUNS number is correct. Also note that you will need to update your CCR registration on an annual basis. This may take three or more business days to complete.

In addition, if you are submitting your application via Grants.gov, you must (1) be designated by your organization as an Authorized Organization Representative (AOR); and (2) register yourself with Grants.gov as an AOR. Details on these steps are outlined at the following Grants.gov Web page: *www.grants.gov/applicants/get_registered.jsp*.

7. Other Submission Requirements

Applications for grants under this competition must be submitted electronically unless you qualify for an exception to this requirement in accordance with the instructions in this section.

a. Electronic Submission of Applications

Applications for grants under the Promise Neighborhoods Program (Implementation grants), CFDA Number 84.215N, must be submitted electronically using the Governmentwide Grants.gov Apply site at *www.grants.gov*. Through this site, you will be able to download a copy of the application package, complete it offline, and then upload and submit your application. You may not email an electronic copy of a grant application to us.

We will reject your application if you submit it in paper format unless, as described elsewhere in this section, you qualify for one of the exceptions to the electronic submission requirement *and* submit, no later than two weeks before the application deadline date, a written statement to the Department that you qualify for one of these exceptions. Further information regarding calculation of the date that is two weeks before the application deadline date is provided later in this section under *Exception to Electronic Submission Requirement*.

You may access the electronic grant application for Promise Neighborhoods Planning Grant Competition at *www.Grants.gov*. You must search for the downloadable application package for this competition by the CFDA number. Do not include the CFDA number's alpha suffix in your search (e.g., search for 84.215, not 84.215P).

Please note the following:

- When you enter the Grants.gov site, you will find information about submitting an application electronically through the site, as well as the hours of operation.
- Applications received by Grants.gov are date and time stamped. Your application must be fully uploaded and submitted and must be date and time stamped by the Grants.gov system no later than 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. Except as otherwise noted in this section, we will not accept your application if it is received—that is, date and time stamped by the Grants.gov system—after 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. We do not consider an application that does not comply with the deadline requirements. When we retrieve your application from Grants.gov, we will notify you if we are rejecting your application because it was date and time stamped by the Grants.gov system after 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date.
- The amount of time it can take to upload an application will vary depending on a variety of factors, including the size of the application and the speed of your Internet connection. Therefore, we strongly recommend that you do not wait until the application deadline date to begin the submission process through Grants.gov.
- You should review and follow the Education Submission Procedures for submitting an application through Grants.gov that are included in the application package for this competition to ensure that you submit your application in a timely manner to the Grants.gov system. You can also find the Education Submission Procedures pertaining to Grants.gov under News and Events on the Department's G5 system home page at *www.G5.gov*.
- You will not receive additional point value because you submit your application in electronic format, nor will we penalize you if you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, as described elsewhere in this section, and submit your application in paper format.
- You must submit all documents electronically, including all information you typically provide on the following forms: The Application for Federal Assistance (SF 424), the Department of Education Supplemental Information for SF 424, Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs (ED 524), and all necessary assurances and certifications.
- You must upload any narrative sections and all other attachments to your application as files in a PDF (Portable Document) read-only, non-modifiable format. Do not upload an interactive or fillable PDF file. If you upload a file type other than a read-only, non-modifiable PDF or submit a password-protected file, we will not review that material.
- Your electronic application must comply with any page-limit requirements described in this notice.
- After you electronically submit your application, you will receive from Grants.gov an automatic notification of receipt that contains a Grants.gov tracking number. (This notification indicates receipt by Grants.gov only, not receipt by the Department.) The Department then will retrieve your application from Grants.gov and send a

second notification to you by email. This second notification indicates that the Department has received your application and has assigned your application a PR/Award number (an ED-specified identifying number unique to your application).

• We may request that you provide us original signatures on forms at a later date.

Application Deadline Date Extension in Case of Technical Issues with the Grants.gov System: If you are experiencing problems submitting your application through Grants.gov, please contact the Grants.gov Support Desk, toll free, at 1–800–518–4726. You must obtain a Grants.gov Support Desk Case Number and must keep a record of it.

If you are prevented from electronically submitting your application on the application deadline date because of technical problems with the Grants.gov system, we will grant you an extension until 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, the following business day to enable you to transmit your application electronically or by hand delivery. You also may mail your application by following the mailing instructions described elsewhere in this notice.

If you submit an application after 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice and provide an explanation of the technical problem you experienced with Grants.gov, along with the Grants.gov Support Desk Case Number. We will accept your application if we can confirm that a technical problem occurred with the Grants.gov system and that that problem affected your ability to submit your application by 4:30:00 p.m., Washington, DC time, on the application deadline date. The Department will contact you after a determination is made on whether your application will be accepted.

Note: The extensions to which we refer in this section apply only to the unavailability of, or technical problems with, the Grants.gov system. We will not grant you an extension if you failed to fully register to submit your application to Grants.gov before the application deadline date and time or if the technical problem you experienced is unrelated to the Grants.gov system.

Exception to Electronic Submission Requirement: You qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, and may submit your application in paper format, if you are unable to submit an application through the Grants.gov system because—

• You do not have access to the Internet; or

• You do not have the capacity to upload large documents to the Grants.gov system;

and

• No later than two weeks before the application deadline date (14 calendar days or, if the fourteenth calendar day before the application deadline date falls on a Federal holiday, the next business day following the Federal holiday), you mail or fax a written statement to the Department, explaining which of the two grounds for an exception prevents you from using the Internet to submit your application. If you mail your written statement to the Department, it must be postmarked no later than two weeks before the application deadline date. If you fax your written statement to the Department, we must receive the faxed statement no later than two weeks before the application deadline date.

Address and mail or fax your statement to: Adrienne Hawkins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Room 4W256, Washington, DC 20202. Fax: (202) 401–5638.

Your paper application must be submitted in accordance with the mail or hand delivery instructions described in this notice.

b. Submission of Paper Applications by Mail

If you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, you may mail (through the U.S. Postal Service or a commercial carrier) your application to the Department. You must mail the original and two copies of your application, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the following address: U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center, Attention: (CFDA Number 84.215P), LBJ Basement Level 1, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202–4260.

You must show proof of mailing consisting of one of the following:

(1) A legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark.

(2) A legible mail receipt with the date of mailing stamped by the U.S. Postal Service.

(3) A dated shipping label, invoice, or receipt from a commercial carrier.

(4) Any other proof of mailing acceptable to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

If you mail your application through the U.S. Postal Service, we do not accept either of the following as proof of mailing:

(1) A private metered postmark.

(2) A mail receipt that is not dated by the U.S. Postal Service.

If your application is postmarked after the application deadline date, we will not consider your application.

Note: The U.S. Postal Service does not uniformly provide a dated postmark. Before relying on this method, you should check with your local post office.

c. Submission of Paper Applications by Hand Delivery

If you qualify for an exception to the electronic submission requirement, you (or a courier service) may deliver your paper application to the Department by hand. You must deliver the original and two copies of your application, by hand, on or before the application deadline date, to the Department at the following address: U.S. Department of Education, Application Control Center, Attention: (CFDA 84.215P), 550 12th Street SW., Room 7041, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202–4260.

The Application Control Center accepts hand deliveries daily between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Washington, DC time, except Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays.

Note for Mail or Hand Delivery of Paper Applications: If you mail or hand deliver your application to the Department—

(1) You must indicate on the envelope and—if not provided by the Department—in Item 11 of the SF 424 the CFDA number, including suffix letter, if any, of the competition under which you are submitting your application; and

(2) The Application Control Center will mail to you a notification of receipt of your grant application. If you do not receive this notification within 15 business days from the application deadline date, you should call the U.S. Department of Education Application Control Center at (202) 245–6288.

V. Application Review Information

1. Selection Criteria

The selection criteria for this competition are from the 2011 Promise Neighborhoods NFP and from 34 CFR 75.210. The points assigned to each criterion are indicated in the parenthesis next to the criterion. Applicants may earn up to a total of 100 points. The selection criteria for planning grants are as follows:

A. Need for Project (15 Points)

The Secretary considers the need for the proposed project.

In determining the need for the proposed project, the Secretary considers—

(1) The magnitude or severity of the problems to be addressed by the proposed project as described by

indicators of need and other relevant indicators (10 points); and

(2) The extent to which the geographically defined area has been described (5 points).

B. Quality of the Project Design (20 Points)

The Secretary considers the quality of the design of the proposed project.

In determining the quality of the design of the proposed project, the Secretary considers—

(1) The extent to which the continuum of solutions will be aligned with an ambitious, rigorous, and comprehensive strategy for improvement of schools in the neighborhood (10 points);

(2) The extent to which the applicant describes a proposal to plan to create a complete continuum of solutions, including early learning through grade 12, college- and career-readiness, and family and community supports, without time and resource gaps that will prepare all children in the neighborhood to attain an excellent education and successfully transition to college and a career (5 points); and

(3) The extent to which solutions leverage existing neighborhood assets and coordinate with other efforts, including programs supported by Federal, State, local, and private funds (5 points).

C. Quality of Project Services (20 Points)

The Secretary considers the quality of the services to be provided by the proposed project.

In determining the quality of the project services, the Secretary considers—

(1) The extent to which the applicant describes how the needs assessment and segmentation analysis, including identifying and describing indicators, will be used during the planning phase to determine each solution within the continuum (10 points); and

(2) The extent to which the applicant describes how it will determine that solutions are based on the best available evidence including, where available, strong or moderate evidence, and ensure that solutions drive results and lead to changes on indicators (10 points).

D. Quality of the Management Plan (45 Points)

The Secretary considers the quality of the management plan for the proposed project.

In determining the quality of the management plan for the proposed project, the Secretary considers the experience, lessons learned, and proposal to build capacity of the applicant's management team and project director in all of the following areas—

(1) Working with the neighborhood and its residents; the schools described in paragraph (2)(b) of Absolute Priority 1; the LEA in which those schools are located; Federal, State, and local government leaders; and other service providers (10 points);

(2) Collecting, analyzing, and using data for decision-making, learning, continuous improvement, and accountability (15 points);

(3) Creating formal and informal partnerships, including the alignment of the visions, theories of action, and theories of change described in its memorandum of understanding, and creating a system for holding partners accountable for performance in accordance with the memorandum of understanding (10 points); and

(4) Integrating funding streams from multiple public and private sources, including its proposal to leverage and integrate high-quality programs in the neighborhood into the continuum of solutions (10 points).

2. Review and Selection Process

The Department will screen applications submitted in accordance with the requirements in this notice, and will determine which applications have met eligibility and other statutory requirements.

The Department will use independent reviewers from various backgrounds and professions including: Pre-kindergarten—12 teachers and principals, college and university educators, researchers and evaluators, social entrepreneurs, strategy consultants, grant makers and managers, and others with education expertise. The Department will thoroughly screen all reviewers for conflicts of interest to ensure a fair and competitive review process.

Reviewers will read, prepare a written evaluation, and score the applications assigned to their panel, using the selection criteria provided in this notice.

For applications addressing Absolute Priority 1, Absolute priority 2, and Absolute Priority 3, the Secretary prepares a rank order of applications for each absolute priority based solely on the evaluation of their quality according to the selection criteria. The Department may use more than one tier of reviews in determining grantees. Additional information about the review process will be posted on the Department's Web site.

We remind potential applicants that in reviewing applications in any discretionary grant competition, the Secretary may consider, under 34 CFR 75.217(d)(3), the past performance of the applicant in carrying out a previous award, such as the applicant's use of funds, achievement of project objectives, and compliance with grant conditions. The Secretary may also consider whether the applicant failed to submit a timely performance report or submitted a report of unacceptable quality.

In addition, in making a competitive grant award, the Secretary also requires various assurances including those applicable to Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department of Education (34 CFR 100.4, 104.5, 106.4, 108.8, and 110.23).

3. Special Conditions

Under 34 CFR 74.14 and 80.12, the Secretary may impose special conditions on a grant if the applicant or grantee is not financially stable; has a history of unsatisfactory performance; has a financial or other management system that does not meet the standards in 34 CFR parts 74 or 80, as applicable; has not fulfilled the conditions of a prior grant; or is otherwise not responsible.

4. Transparency and Open Government Policy

After awards are made under this competition, all of the submitted successful applications, together with reviewer scores and comments, will be posted on the Department's Web site.

VI. Award Administration Information

1. *Award Notices:* If your application is successful, we notify your U.S. Representative and U.S. Senators and send you a Grant Award Notification (GAN). We may notify you informally, also.

If your application is not evaluated or not selected for funding, we notify you.

2. *Administrative and National Policy Requirements:* We identify administrative and national policy requirements in the application package and reference these and other requirements in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice.

We reference the regulations outlining the terms and conditions of an award in the *Applicable Regulations* section of this notice and include these and other specific conditions in the GAN. The GAN also incorporates your approved application as part of your binding commitments under the grant.

3. *Reporting:* (a) If you apply for a grant under this competition, you must

ensure that you have in place the necessary processes and systems to comply with the reporting requirements in 2 CFR part 170 should you receive funding under the competition. This does not apply if you have an exception under 2 CFR 170.110(b).

(b) At the end of your project period, you must submit a final performance report, including financial information, as directed by the Secretary. If you receive a multi-year award, you must submit an annual performance report that provides the most current performance and financial expenditure information as directed by the Secretary under 34 CFR 75.118. The Secretary may also require more frequent performance reports under 34 CFR 75.720(c). For specific requirements on reporting, please go to *www.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appformshtml.*

4. *Performance Measures:* The Secretary has established one performance indicator for this program: The percentage of planning grantees that produce a high-quality plan as measured by their receiving at least 90 percent of the total possible points in the competition for FY 2013 implementation grants. All grantees will be required to submit a final performance report documenting their contribution in assisting the Department in measuring the performance of the program against this indicator, as well as other information requested by the Department.

5. *Continuation Awards:* In making a continuation award, the Secretary may consider, under 34 CFR 75.253, the extent to which a grantee has made ''substantial progress toward meeting the objectives in its approved application.'' This consideration includes the review of a grantee's progress in meeting the targets and projected outcomes in its approved application, and whether the grantee has expended funds in a manner that is consistent with its approved application and budget. In making a continuation grant, the Secretary also considers whether the grantee is operating in compliance with the assurances in its approved application, including those applicable to Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance from the Department (34 CFR 100.4, 104.5, 106.4, 108.8, and 110.23).

VII. Agency Contact

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adrienne Hawkins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., room 4W256, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 453–5638 or by email: *PromiseNeighborhoods@ed.gov.*

If you use a TDD or a TTY, call the FRS, toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

VIII. Other Information

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document and a copy of the application package in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in section VII of this notice.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. Free Internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available via the Federal Digital System at: *www.gpo.gov/fdsys.* At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at: *www.federalregister.gov.* Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

James H. Shelton, III,

Assistant Deputy Secretary for Innovation and Improvement.

[FR Doc. 2012–9595 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

U.S. Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Extension

AGENCY: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Agency Information Collection Activities: Information Collection Extension; Notice and Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: The EIA, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, intends to extend for three years, Form NWPA–830G ''Appendix G—Standard Remittance Advice for Payment of Fees (including Annex A to Appendix G),'' with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) of 1982 required that the DOE enter into Standard Contracts with all generators or owners of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste of domestic origin. Form NWPA–830G is part of the Standard Contract for Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and/or High-Level Radioactive Waste. Generators and owners of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste of domestic origin pay fees into the nuclear waste fund based on net electricity generated and sold as defined in the Standard Contract. Together, forms ''Appendix G'' and ''Annex A to Appendix G'' are commonly referred to as Remittance Advice (RA) forms. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before June 19, 2012. If you anticipate difficulty in submitting comments within that period, contact the person listed in **ADDRESSES** as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Marta Gospodarczyk. To ensure receipt of the comments by the due date, submission by FAX (202–586–3045) or email (*marta.gospodarczyk@eia.gov*) is recommended. The mailing address is Office of Electricity, Coal, Nuclear, and Renewables Analysis, EI–34, Forrestal Building, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585. Alternatively, Ms. Gospodarczyk may be contacted by telephone at 202–586–0527.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of any forms and instructions should be directed to Ms. Gospodarczyk at the address listed above. Additionally, forms and instructions may be viewed at *http://www.eia.gov/survey/#nwpa-830G.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This information collection request contains:

(1) *OMB No.* 1901–0260;

(2) *Information Collection Request Title:* Standard Contract for Disposal of

Spent Nuclear Fuel and/or High-Level Radioactive Waste;

(3) *Type of Request:* Three-year extension;

(4) *Purpose:*

The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 761 *et seq.*) and the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*) require the EIA to carry out a centralized, comprehensive, and unified energy information program. This program collects, evaluates, assembles, analyzes, and disseminates information on energy resource reserves, production, demand, technology, and related economic and statistical information. This information is used to assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet near and longer term domestic demands.

The EIA, as part of its effort to comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), provides the general public and other Federal agencies with opportunities to comment on collections of energy information conducted by or in conjunction with the EIA. Also, the EIA will later seek approval for this collection by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Section 3507(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101 *et seq.*) required that the DOE enter into Standard Contracts with all generators or owners of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste of domestic origin. Form NWPA–830G ''Appendix G—Standard Remittance Advice for Payment of Fees'' is an addendum to this Standard Contract. The form titled ''Annex A to Appendix G: Standard Remittance Advice for Payment of Fees'' is an addendum to Appendix G. Together, forms ''Appendix G'' and ''Annex A to Appendix G'' are commonly referred to as Remittance Advice (RA) forms. The RA must be submitted quarterly by generators and owners of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste of domestic origin who signed the Standard Contract. Form ''Appendix G'' is used by DOE to collect information from Purchasers regarding their payment to the Nuclear Waste Fund for spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste disposal. Form ''Annex A to Appendix G'' collects data on the amount of net electricity generated and sold, upon which these fees are based.

Please refer to the proposed forms and instructions for more information about the purpose, who must report, when to report, where to submit, the elements to be reported, detailed instructions, provisions for confidentiality, and uses (including possible non-statistical uses) of the information. For instructions on obtaining materials, see the ''For Further Information Contact'' section.

(4a) *Proposed Changes to Information Collection:* No changes are proposed;

(5) *Annual Estimated Number of Respondents:* 104;

(6) *Annual Estimated Number of Total Responses:* 416;

(7) *Annual Estimated Number of Burden Hours:* 2080;

(8) *Annual Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost Burden:* $0;

Statutory Authority: Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93–275, codified at 15 U.S.C. 772(b); Section 302 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, codified at 42 U.S.C. 10222.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 12, 2012.

Stephanie Brown,

Director, Office of Survey Development and Statistical Integration, U.S. Energy Information Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012–9574 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER11–4062–001.
Applicants: Entergy Arkansas, Inc.
Description: Entergy Arkansas, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35: Reliant IOA Compliance Filing to be effective 9/13/2011.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5254.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–273–001.
Applicants: Allegheny Energy Supply Company, LLC.
Description: Revised MBR Power Sales Tariff to be effective 10/31/2011.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5234.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1471–000.
Applicants: Canastota Windpower, LLC.
Description: Canastota Windpower, LLC Notice of Change in Status re MBR Tariff to be effective 10/20/2001.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5001.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1472–000.
Applicants: Conch Energy Trading, LLC.
Description: Conch Energy Trading LLC, FERC Electric Tariff to be effective 5/23/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5002.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1473–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: Original Service Agreement No. 3272; Queue No. W2–026 to be effective 3/13/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5066.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1474–000.
Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.
Description: SGIA and Service Agreement SCE—RE Victor Phelan Solar One LLC to be effective 4/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5082.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1475–000.
Applicants: Baltimore Gas and Electric Company.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5120.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1476–000.
Applicants: Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5121.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1477–000.
Applicants: CER Generation II, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5122.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1478–000.
Applicants: CER Generation, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5123.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1479–000.
Applicants: Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5124.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1480–000.
Applicants: Constellation Energy Commodities Group Maine, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012 under ER12–1480 Filing Type: 30.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5125.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1481–000.
Applicants: Constellation Mystic Power, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5126.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1482–000.
Applicants: Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5132.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1483–000.
Applicants: Constellation Power Source Generation, Inc.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012 under ER12–1483 Filing Type: 10.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5136.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1484–000.
Applicants: Criterion Power Partners, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5137.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1485–000.
Applicants: Handsome Lake Energy, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5138.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1486–000.
Applicants: MXenergy Electric Inc.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5139.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1487–000.
Applicants: Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5140.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1488–000.
Applicants: R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5142.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1489–000.
Applicants: Cassia Gulch Wind Park, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5143.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1490–000.
Applicants: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.
Description: Amended Rate Schedule No. 69 to be effective 1/1/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5147.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1491–000.
Applicants: Commonwealth Edison Company.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5154.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1492–000.
Applicants: Cow Branch Wind Power, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5157.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1493–000.
Applicants: CR Clearing, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5158.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1494–000.
Applicants: Exelon Energy Company.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5159.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1495–000.
Applicants: Exelon Framingham, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5164.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1496–000.
Applicants: Exelon Generation Company, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5165.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1497–000.
Applicants: Exelon Generation Company, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5167.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1498–000.
Applicants: Exelon New Boston, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5173.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1499–000.
Applicants: Exelon New England Power Marketing, Limited Partnership.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5176.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1500–000.
Applicants: Exelon West Medway, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5178.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1501–000.
Applicants: Exelon Wind 4, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5184.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1502–000.
Applicants: Cimarron Windpower II, LLC, Ironwood Windpower, LLC.
Description: MBR Tariff Filing to be effective 6/15/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5191.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1503–000.
Applicants: Exelon Wyman, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5197.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1504–000.
Applicants: Cimarron Windpower II, LLC, Ironwood Windpower, LLC.
Description: MBR Tariff Filing to be effective 4/17/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5198.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1505–000.
Applicants: Harvest Windfarm, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5199.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1506–000.
Applicants: Michigan Wind 1, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5200.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.
Docket Numbers: ER12–1507–000.

Applicants: PECO Energy Company.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5207.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1508–000.
Applicants: Tuana Springs Energy, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5210.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1509–000.
Applicants: Wind Capital Holdings, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5213.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1510–000.
Applicants: Michigan Wind 2, LLC.
Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff Revisions to be effective 3/12/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5216.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1511–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: RTEP clean-up filing to incorporate accepted revisions in ER12–773 & ER12–1130 to be effective 4/5/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5227.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1512–000.
Applicants: Caney River Wind Project, LLC.
Description: Caney River Wind Project, LLC Notice of Change in Status re MBR Tariff to be effective 10/1/2011.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5228.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1513–000.
Applicants: EGP Stillwater Solar, LLC.
Description: EGP Stillwater Solar, LLC Notice of Change in Status re MBR Tariff to be effective 11/15/2011.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5229.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1514–000.
Applicants: Enel Stillwater, LLC.
Description: Enel Stillwater, LLC Notice of Change in Status re MBR Tariff to be effective 12/5/2008.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5230.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1515–000.
Applicants: Smoky Hills Wind Farm, LLC.
Description: Smoky Hills Wind Farm, LLC Notice of Change in Status re MBR Tariff to be effective 10/31/2007.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5231.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1516–000.
Applicants: Smoky Hills Wind Project II, LLC.
Description: Smoky Hills Wind Project II, LLC Notice of Change in Status re MBR Tariff to be effective 10/20/2008.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5232.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1517–000.
Applicants: Energia Sierra Juarez U.S., LLC, San Diego Gas & Electric Company.
Description: Joint Application of Affiliate Transaction Pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act.
Filed Date: 4/10/12.
Accession Number: 20120410–5170.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/1/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1518–000.
Applicants: Entergy Arkansas, Inc.
Description: Entergy Arkansas, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: SRW Cogen IOA Compliance Filing to be effective 9/27/2011.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5256.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric securities filings:

Docket Numbers: ES12–32–000.
Applicants: Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc.
Description: Application of Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. for an order pursuant to Section 204 of the Federal Power Act.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5177.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Take notice that the Commission received the following open access transmission tariff filings:

Docket Numbers: OA09–22–004.
Applicants: Florida Power & Light Company.
Description: Annual Compliance Report Regarding Penalties for Unreserved Use of Florida Power & Light Company.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5163.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9559 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG12–56–000.
Applicants: NRG Solar Alpine LLC.
Description: NRG Solar Alpine, LLC Notice of Self Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 4/12/12.
Accession Number: 20120412–5132.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER12–1526–000.
Applicants: Florida Power & Light Company.
Description: FPL and City of Blountstown, FL Service Agreement No. 310 for NITS to be effective 5/1/2012.
Filed Date: 4/12/12.
Accession Number: 20120412–5158.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1527–000.
Applicants: ETC Endure Energy L.L.C.
Description: Normal Filing to be effective 2/29/2012.
Filed Date: 4/12/12.
Accession Number: 20120412–5197.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric securities filings:

Docket Numbers: ES12–33–000.
Applicants: Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company, FirstEnergy Service Company, Metropolitan Edison Company, Monongahela Power Company, Potomac Edison Company,

West Penn Power Company, Pennsylvania Electric Company, Pennsylvania Power Company, Jersey Central Power & Light.

Description: FirstEnergy Applicants' Joint Application Under Section 204 of the Federal Power Act for Authorization to Issue Short-Term Debt Securities.

Filed Date: 4/11/12.

Accession Number: 20120411–5295.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Take notice that the Commission received the following public utility holding company filings:

Docket Numbers: PH12–10–000.

Applicants: Exelon Corporation.

Description: Notice of Material Change in Facts of Exelon Corporation.

Filed Date: 4/11/12.

Accession Number: 20120411–5161.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9562 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #2

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER12–247–001.

Applicants: Entergy Gulf States Louisiana, L.L.C.

Description: Entergy Gulf States Louisiana, L.L.C. submits tariff filing per 35: ER12–247 Compliance Filing to be effective 4/20/2011.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5144.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–248–001.

Applicants: Entergy Louisiana, LLC.

Description: Entergy Louisiana, LLC submits tariff filing per 35: ER12–248 Compliance Filing to be effective 4/20/2011.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5145.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–249–001.

Applicants: Entergy Mississippi, Inc.

Description: Entergy Mississippi, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35: ER12–249 Compliance Filing to be effective 4/20/2011.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5149.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–250–001.

Applicants: Entergy New Orleans, Inc.

Description: Entergy New Orleans, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35: ER12–250 Compliance Filing to be effective 4/20/2011.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5150.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–251–001.

Applicants: Entergy Texas, Inc.

Description: Entergy Texas, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35: ER12–251 Compliance Filing to be effective 4/20/2011.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5152.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1528–000.

Applicants: Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.

Description: GRE–NSP–Fenton T–T to be effective 4/14/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5107.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1529–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., American Electric Power Service Corporation.

Description: AEPSC submits 31st Revised SA No. 1336 among AEPSC & Buckeye to be effective 3/24/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5143.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1530–000.

Applicants: Appalachian Power Company.

Description: Appalachian Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 1_20120413 CSP Merger Revisions to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5153.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1531–000.

Applicants: AEP Texas Central Company.

Description: AEP Texas Central Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 20120413 TCC OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5154.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1532–000.

Applicants: AEP Texas North Company.

Description: AEP Texas North Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 3_20120413 TNC OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5155.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1533–000.

Applicants: Indiana Michigan Power Company.

Description: Indiana Michigan Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 4_I&M Oatt Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5160.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1534–000.

Applicants: Kentucky Power Company.

Description: Kentucky Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 5_20120413 KPCo OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5164.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1535–000.

Applicants: Kingsport Power Company.

Description: Kingsport Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 6_20120413 KgPCo OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5167.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1536–000.

Applicants: Ohio Power Company.

Description: Ohio Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 7_20120413 OPCo OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5171.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1537–000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of Oklahoma.

Description: Public Service Company of Oklahoma submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 8_20120413 PSO OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5173.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1538–000.

Applicants: Southwestern Electric Power Company.

Description: Southwestern Electric Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 9_20120413 SWEPCO OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5174.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1539–000.

Applicants: Wheeling Power Company.

Description: Wheeling Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 10_20120413 WPCo OATT Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5175.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1540–000.

Applicants: Indiana Michigan Power Company.

Description: Indiana Michigan Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 11_20120413 I&M Oper Co MBR Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5176.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1541–000.

Applicants: Kentucky Power Company.

Description: Kentucky Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 12_20120413 KPCo Oper Co MBR Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5177.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1542–000.

Applicants: Kingsport Power Company.

Description: Kingsport Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 13_20120413 KgPCo Oper Co Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5178.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1543–000.

Applicants: Ohio Power Company.

Description: Ohio Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 14_20120413 OPCo Oper Co MBR Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5179.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1544–000.

Applicants: Wheeling Power Company.

Description: Wheeling Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 15_20120413 WPCo Oper Co MBR Conc to be effective 1/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5180.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1545–000.

Applicants: Columbus Southern Power Company.

Description: Columbus Southern Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.15: 16_20120413 CSP OATT Conc Cancellation to be effective 4/13/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5181.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1546–000.

Applicants: Columbus Southern Power Company.

Description: Columbus Southern Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.15: 17_20120413 CSP MBR Conc Cancellation to be effective 4/13/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5182.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1547–000.

Applicants: Columbus Southern Power Company.

Description: Columbus Southern Power Company submits tariff filing per 35.15: 18_20120413 CSP RS and SA Cancellation to be effective 4/13/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5183.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1548–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: Southern California Edison Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: GIA and Service Agreement with SunEdison Origination1, LLC Westminster Project to be effective 4/14/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5186.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1549–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: Southern California Edison Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: GIA and Service Agreement with SunEdison Origination1, LLC Chino Hills Proj to be effective 4/14/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5212.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1550–000.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., New England Power Pool Participants Committee.

Description: ISO New England Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: MR1 Clari. to Transition Per. Rules for Price Resp. Demand to be effective 6/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/13/12.

Accession Number: 20120413–5215.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/4/12.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9563 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #3

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER11–4157–001.

Applicants: Entergy Arkansas, Inc.

Description: SRW IOA Compliance Filing to be effective 9/27/2011.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5054.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1347–001.

Applicants: Carolina Power & Light Company.

Description: Amendment to Rate Schedule No. 190 of Carolina Power and Light Company to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5129.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/19/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1524–000.

Applicants: Kleantricity, Inc.

Description: Kleantricity MBRA Application to be effective 7/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5081.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1525–000.

Applicants: NRG Solar Alpine LLC.

Description: Application for Market-Based Rate Authority to be effective 6/11/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5124.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9561 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #2

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG12–54–000.

Applicants: Cimarron Windpower II, LLC.

Description: Notice of Self-Certification as an Exempt Wholesale Generator of Cimarron Windpower II, LLC.

Filed Date: 4/11/12.

Accession Number: 20120411–5261.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: EG12–55–000.

Applicants: Ironwood Windpower, LLC.

Description: Notice of Self-Certification as an Exempt Wholesale Generator of Ironwood Windpower, LLC.

Filed Date: 4/11/12.

Accession Number: 20120411–5262.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–2172–007; ER10–2179–009; ER11–2016–002; ER10–2184–007; ER10–2183–004; ER10–1048–004; ER10–2176–008; ER10–2192–007; ER11–2056–001; ER10–2178–007; ER10–2174–007; ER11–2014–004; ER11–2013–004; ER10–3308–006; ER10–1017–003; ER10–1020–003; ER10–1145–003; ER10–1144–002; ER10–1078–003; ER10–1079–003; ER10–1080–003; ER11–2010–004; ER10–1081–003; ER10–2180–007; ER11–2011–003; ER11–2009–003; ER11–3989–002; ER10–1734–004; ER10–2181–009; ER10–1143–003; ER10–2182–009; ER11–2007–002; ER12–1223–002; ER11–2005–004.

Applicants: Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc., R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant, LLC, PECO Energy Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Wind Capital Holdings, LLC, CR Clearing, LLC, Exelon New England Power Marketing, LP, Exelon Framingham, LLC, Exelon New Boston, LLC, Exelon West Medway, LLC, Exelon Wyman, LLC, Exelon Generation Company, LLC, Exelon Energy Company, Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant LLC, CER Generation, LLC, Commonwealth Edison Company, Constellation NewEnergy, Inc., CER Generation II, LLC, Constellation Energy Commodities Group Maine, LLC, Handsome Lake Energy, LLC, Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC, Constellation Mystic Power, LLC, Cassia Gulch Wind Park, Michigan Wind 1, LLC, Harvest Windfarm, LLC, Exelon Wind 4, LLC, Criterion Power Partners, LLC, Cow Branch Wind Power, L.L.C., Michigan Wind 2, LLC, MXenergy Electric Inc., Wildcat Wind, LLC, Tuana Springs Energy, LLC, Constellation Power Source Generation, LLC, Wind Capital Holdings, LLC.

Description: Notification of Change in Status of Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, *et al.*

Filed Date: 4/11/12.

Accession Number: 20120411–5293.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER11–4064–001.

Applicants: Entergy Arkansas, Inc.

Description: Washington Parish IOA Compliance Filing to be effective 9/13/2011.

Filed Date: 4/11/12.

Accession Number: 20120411–5255.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/2/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1519–000.

Applicants: Florida Power Corporation.

Description: Revised Transmission Loss Factor in Florida Power Corporation OATT to be effective 5/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5014.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1520–000.

Applicants: Carolina Power & Light Company.

Description: Revised Transmission Loss Factor in Carolina Power and Light Company OATT to be effective 5/1/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5015.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1521–000.

Applicants: Alta Wind VII, LLC.

Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff to be effective 6/11/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5021.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1522–000.

Applicants: Alta Wind IX, LLC.

Description: Market-Based Rate Tariff to be effective 6/11/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5022.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

Docket Numbers: ER12–1523–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: Amended SGIA SCE–TDBU SCE–PPD 9415 Kaiser Way Fontana Roof Top Solar Project to be effective 4/13/2012.

Filed Date: 4/12/12.

Accession Number: 20120412–5038.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/3/12.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9560 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP12–600–000.
Applicants: El Paso Natural Gas Company.
Description: Letter Agreement Update Filing to be effective 5/11/2012.
Filed Date: 4/10/12.
Accession Number: 20120410–5092.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/23/12.

Docket Numbers: RP12–601–000.
Applicants: Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.
Description: 04/10/12 Negotiated Rates—Freepoint Commodities LLC (RTS) to be effective 4/10/2012.
Filed Date: 4/10/12.
Accession Number: 20120410–5128.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/23/12.

Docket Numbers: RP12–602–000.
Applicants: Horizon Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
Description: Removal of Expired Agreement—Ameren to be effective 5/11/2012.
Filed Date: 4/10/12.
Accession Number: 20120410–5142.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/23/12.

Docket Numbers: RP12–603–000.
Applicants: Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership.
Description: Update Pricing Penalties and FSA to be effective 5/14/2012.
Filed Date: 4/11/12.
Accession Number: 20120411–5233.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/23/12.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP12–586–001.
Applicants: Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP.
Description: Amendment to filing in Docket No. RP12–586 to be effective 4/1/2012.
Filed Date: 4/10/12.
Accession Number: 20120410–5073.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 4/23/12.

Any person desiring to protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211) on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, and service can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9564 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER12–1522–000]

Alta Wind IX, LLC; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of Alta Wind IX, LLC's application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 3, 2012.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with Internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link in the above list. They are also available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9566 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER12–1525–000]

NRG Solar Alpine LLC; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of NRG Solar Alpine LLC's application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 3, 2012.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with Internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link in the above list. They are also available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9558 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER12–1524–000]

Kleantricity, Inc.; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of Kleantricity, Inc.'s application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 3, 2012.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with Internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link in the above list. They are also available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9567 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER12–1521–000]

Alta Wind VII, LLC; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of Alta Wind VII, LLC's application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest should file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant's request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is May 3, 2012.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at *http://www.ferc.gov.* To facilitate electronic service, persons with Internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link in the above list. They are also available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9565 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9002–6]

Environmental Impacts Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564–7146 or *http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/*.

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements

Filed 04/09/2012 through 04/13/2012

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice

Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/eisdata.html*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA is seeking agencies to participate in its e-NEPA Electronic EIS Submission Pilot. Participating agencies can fulfill all requirements for EIS filing, eliminating the need to submit paper copies to EPA headquarters, by filing documents online and providing feedback on the process. To get more information on participating in the pilot, please contact Justin Wright (*wright.justin@epa.gov*) or Dawn Roberts (*roberts.dawn@epa.gov*).

EIS No. 20120103, Final EIS, USACE, 00, Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, Navigation Improvements to the Federal Navigation Channel, Chatham County, GA and Jasper County, SC, *Review Period Ends:* 05/21/2012, *Contact:* William Bailey 912–652–5781.

EIS No. 20120104, Draft EIS, NOAA, ME, Amendment 5 to the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan, Implementation of Management Measures to Adjust the Fishery Management Program for Federally Managed Atlantic Herring Fishery, Gulf of Maine, *Comment Period Ends:* 06/04/2012, *Contact:* Paul Howard 978–465–3316.

EIS No. 20120105, Final EIS, USFS, CA, Kirkwood Meadows Power Line Reliability Project, Proposal to Construct and Operate 34.5 kilovolt Power Line, Eldorado National Forest, Amador, Eldorado, and Alpine Counties, CA, *Review Period Ends:* 05/21/2012, *Contact:* Susan A. Rodman 530–621–5298.

EIS No. 20120106, Draft EIS, NOAA, 00, Amendment 14 to the Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fishery Management Plan, Implementation, *Comment Period Ends:* 06/04/2012, *Contact:* Daniel S. Morris 978–281–9250.

EIS No. 20120107, Final EIS, BLM, OR, John Day Basin Resource Management Plan, To Provide Direction for Managing Public Lands in Central and Eastern Oregon, Prineville District, Grant, Wheeler, Gilliam, Wasco, Sherman, Umatilla, Jefferson and Morrow Counties, OR, *Review Period Ends:* 05/21/2012, *Contact:* Monte Kuk 541–416–6700.

EIS No. 20120108, Draft EIS, BLM, CA, Ocotillo Sol Project, Proposed 100-acre Solar Photovoltaic Generation Facility, Possible Issuance of a Right-of-Way Grant, Imperial County, CA, *Comment Period Ends:* 07/18/2012, *Contact:* Noel Ludwig 760–833–7104.

EIS No. 20120109, Draft EIS, FHWA, OR, Salem River Crossing Project, Proposes to Build a Modified or New Crossing of the Willamette River in Salem, Funding, USACE Section 10 and 404 Permits, Marion and Polk Counties, OR, *Comment Period Ends:* 06/18/2012, *Contact:* Cindy Callahan 503–399–5749.

EIS No. 20120110, Final EIS, USFWS, CA, Sears Point Wetland and Watershed Restoration Project, To Restore Tidal Wetlands and Rehabilitate Diked Wetlands, Sonoma County, CA, *Review Period Ends:* 05/21/2012, *Contact:* Don Brubaker 707–769–4200.

EIS No. 20120111, Draft EIS, USFS, AZ, Kaibab National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Implementation, Coconino, Yavapai, and Mojave Counties, AZ, *Comment Period Ends:* 07/18/2012, *Contact:* Ariel Leonard 928–635–8200.

EIS No. 20120112, Draft EIS, USFS, AK, Greens Creek Mine Tailings Disposal Facility Expansion, USACE Section 404 Permit, Admiralty National Monument, Tongass National Forest, Juneau, AK, *Comment Period Ends:* 06/04/2012, *Contact:* Sarah Samuelson 907–789–6202.

Amended Notices

EIS No. 20120091, Second Draft Supplement, BLM, AK, National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska (NPR–A) Integrated Activity Plan, To Determine Appropriate Management BLM-Administrated Lands in the NPR–A, North Slope Borough, AK, *Comment Period Ends:* 05/29/2012, *Contact:* Jim Ducker 907–271–3130.

Revision to FR Notice Published 3/30/2012; Correction to Document Status from Second Draft Supplemental to Draft and Change *Comment Period* from 05/29/2012 to 06/01/2012.

EIS No. 20120098, Draft EIS, USAF, 00, F–35A Operational Basing, Beddown and Operation of F–35A Aircraft for the Combat Air Forces at One or More Locations throughout the Contiguous U.S. from 2015 through 2020, *Comment Period Ends:* 06/01/2012, *Contact:* Nicholas Germanos 757–764–5994.

Revision to FR Notice Published 4/13/2012; Change *Comment Period Ends* from 06/04/2012 to 06/01/2012.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Cliff Rader,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2012–9584 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0176; FRL–9343–9]

Pesticides; Final Guidance on Material Safety Data Sheets as Pesticide Labeling; Request for Comment on Paperwork Burden

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Agency is announcing the availability of a Pesticide Registration Notice (PR Notice) entitled ''Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice 2012–1: Material Safety Data Sheets as Pesticide Labeling.'' This PR Notice was issued by the Agency on April 9, 2012. PR Notices are issued by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) to inform pesticide registrants and other interested persons about important policies, procedures, and registration related decisions, and serve to provide guidance to pesticide registrants and OPP personnel. This particular PR Notice provides guidance to the registrant concerning the relationship between EPA-approved labels for pesticides registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS, also referred to as Safety Data Sheet or SDS), required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). It explains how registrants can ensure their FIFRA labeling and SDS's comply with both agencies' requirements. In addition, EPA is hereby soliciting public comment on the information collection activities and related burden estimates associated with the guidance provided in PR Notice 2012–1.

DATES: Comments on the Agency's information collection activities and related burden estimates must be received on or before June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0176, by one of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

• *Mail:* OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.

• *Hand Delivery:* OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Building), 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA. This docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket telephone number is (703) 305–5805. Such deliveries are only accepted during normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0176. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the docket without change and may be made available on-line at *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through regulations.gov or email. The regulations.gov Web site is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through regulations.gov, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either in the electronic docket at *http://www.regulations.gov,* or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. The hours of operation of this Docket Facility are from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Frances Lowe, Field and External Affairs Division (7506P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 305–5689; fax number: (703) 308–2962; email address: *lowe.maryfrances@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general. Although this action may be of particular interest to those persons who manufacture pesticides, State pesticide enforcement personnel and other people may also be interested. The Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the information in this document, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How can I get copies of this document and other related information?

EPA has established a Web site for Pesticide PR Notices issued by the Office of Pesticide Programs to inform pesticide registrants and other interested persons about important policies, procedures and regulatory decisions. Go to: *http://www.epa.gov/PR_Notices/index.htm.*

II. What guidance does this PR Notice provide?

This final PR Notice provides guidance to the registrant concerning the Agency's previous determination in PR Notice 92–4 that a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) (also referred to as a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)) that accompanies a pesticide product is considered part of the pesticide's labeling but may accompany a pesticide product without notification to or approval by the Agency, provided such labeling is consistent with the labeling requirements in 40 CFR part 156. The PR Notice is intended to update and clarify PR Notice 92–4.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires SDS's under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200) and is moving to align its HCS requirements with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). OSHA published its final rule on March 26, 2012 (77 FR 17574–17896) and will begin to accept SDS's that are prepared according to the final rule's requirements on May 25, 2012. EPA has not yet moved to amend its labeling regulations to be consistent with the GHS, which leads to differences between EPA's current requirements and OSHA's new requirements related to classification criteria, hazard statements, pictograms, and signal words. Commenters on OSHA's proposed rule raised concerns about potential inconsistencies in the two agencies' requirements. EPA and OSHA worked together to develop this guidance to address these commenters' concerns. The PR Notice is intended to aid registrants in assuring that the SDS's for their products not be considered inconsistent with the EPA-approved product labeling for pesticides registered under FIFRA by providing guidance on how a registrant may reconcile an SDS with its associated FIFRA labeling, as stated below.

The Agency believes that generally explaining why the FIFRA label and the SDS contain different hazard communication will prevent users from being misled. To provide an adequate explanation so the labeling is not misleading, EPA recommends registrants include in their SDS's the hazard information required on the FIFRA label and a brief explanation for differences between that information and the SDS hazard information, as outlined in the PR Notice.

This guidance is effective immediately.

III. Do PR Notices contain binding requirements?

The PR Notice discussed in this document is intended to provide guidance to EPA personnel and decision makers and to pesticide registrants. While the requirements in the statutes and Agency regulations are binding on EPA and the applicants, this PR Notice is not binding on either EPA or pesticide registrants, and EPA may depart from the guidance where circumstances warrant and without prior notice. Likewise, pesticide registrants may assert that the guidance

is not appropriate generally or not applicable to a specific pesticide or situation.

IV. Does this PR Notice contain an information collection subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act?

This PR Notice provides guidance on what could be included in section 15 of the SDS in terms of draft explanatory text and the use of FIFRA hazard information as available on the EPA-approved label of a registered product. Although using the approach identified in the PR Notice is entirely optional, EPA recognizes that the approach involves an information collection activity covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* and OMB's regulations at 5 CFR part 1320. As such, EPA and OSHA will collaborate on a subsequent revision to OSHA's ICR, identified under OMB Control No. 1218–0072, which addresses the information collection activities contained in the recent OSHA final rule revising HCS (77 FR 17574–17896). Before submitting such a revision to OMB for review and approval, EPA is hereby soliciting public comment on a supporting statement entitled ''Supporting Statement for a Request to Revise a Currently Approved Information Collection Request (ICR) under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Proposed Revision to OMB Control No. 1218–0072'' and available in EPA Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0176.

A. Request for Comment on PRA Activities

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of PRA, EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agencies, including whether the information will have practical utility.
- Evaluate the accuracy of the estimates of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. In particular, EPA is requesting comments from very small businesses (those that employ less than 25) on examples of specific additional efforts that EPA could make to reduce the paperwork burden for very small businesses affected by this collection.

B. PRA Burden Statement

Burden is defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(b). The annualized public burden for this collection of information, which involves the activities associated with the SDS preparer's inclusion in section 15 of the SDS of additional pesticide information from the EPA-approved labeling as described in EPA's PR Notice 2012–1, is estimated to average about 1.4 hours per respondent, or 0.25 hours per SDS. The ICR provides a detailed explanation of this estimate, which is only briefly summarized here:

- *Estimated total number of potential respondents:* 574.
- *Frequency of response:* Once, and optional.
- *Estimated total average number of responses for each respondent:* 5.4.
- *Estimated total annual burden hours:* 258 hours averaged over the 3-year phase-in established by the OSHA final rule.
- *Estimated total annual burden costs:* $17,028 averaged over the 3-year phase-in established by the OSHA final rule.

C. Next Step Under the PRA

EPA will consider the comments received and amend the Supporting Statement as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12 as a revision to the OSHA ICR that covers the information collection activities in the OSHA HCS, identified under OMB Control No. 1218–0072. OSHA will issue another **Federal Register** notice pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(iv) to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments. If you have any questions about this ICR or the approval process, please contact the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Pesticide drift, Spray drift.

Dated: April 9, 2012.

Steven Bradbury,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2012–9636 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Public Information Collections Approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of public information collections approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission has received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the following public information collection(s) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number, and no person is required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, please contact Cathy Williams on (202) 418–2918 or via email to: *cathy.williams@fcc.gov* <*mailto:cathy.williams@fcc.gov*>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0357.

OMB Approval Date: February 9, 2011.

Expiration Date: February 28, 2014.

Title: Recognized Private Operating Agency (RPOA), Section 63.701.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 10 respondents; 10 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 2–5 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 35 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $17,650.

Obligation to Respond: Voluntary. The statutory authority for this information collection is contained in Sections 4(i), 4(j), 201–205, 214 and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(j), 201–25, 214 and 403.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The Commission requests this collection of information to gather the information needed to recommend to the United States Department of State whether or not to designate persons requesting its Recognized Private Operating Agency (RPOA) status.

The United States does not require anyone to obtain RPOA status but has

created a voluntary process by which companies that believe that it would be helpful in persuading foreign telecommunications operators to deal with them can obtain such a designation. RPOA status also permits companies to join the Telecommunications Sector of the International Telecommunications Union Formal (ITU), the standards-setting body of the ITU. Formal recognition of RPOA status is required by the ITU for companies desiring the ITU to grant them international free phone numbers. Without this information the government cannot represent to other nations that the United States enhanced-service providers will obey international regulations.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0454.

OMB Approval Date: June 22, 2011.

Expiration Date: June 30, 2014.

Title: Sections 43.51, 64.1001, 64.1002, Regulations of International Accounting Rates.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 20 respondents; 20 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1–5 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 205 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $3,000.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The Commission has authority for this information collection pursuant to Sections 1, 4(i)–4(j), 43, 63, 201–205, 214, 303(r), and 309 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i)–154(j), 201–205, 214, 303(r), and 309.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The information is used by the Commission staff in carrying out its duties under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The information collections are necessary for the Commission to maintain effective oversight of U.S. carriers that are affiliated with or involved in certain co-marketing or similar arrangements with foreign carriers that have market power. Additionally, the information collection is necessary to analyze market trends to determine whether amendment of the Commission's existing rules or proposals of new rules are necessary to promote effective competition and prevent anti-competitive behavior between American and foreign carriers. If the collections are not conducted or are conducted less frequently, applicants will not obtain the authorizations necessary to provide telecommunications services, and the Commission will be unable to carry out its mandate under the Communications Act of 1934. Furthermore, the Commission would lack sufficient information to determine whether new or modified rules are necessary to combat anti-competitive behavior between American and foreign carriers.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0751.

OMB Approval Date: August 17, 2011.

Expiration Date: August 31, 2014.

Title: Contracts and Concessions, 47 CFR 43.51.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 10 respondents; 40 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 6–8 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 300 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this information collection is contained in Sections 47 U.S.C. 154; Telecommunications Act of 1996, Public Law 1–4–104, Sections 402(b)(2)(B)(c), 110 Stat. 56 (1996) as amended unless otherwise noted. 47 U.S.C. 211, 219, 220 as amended.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The Commission has determined that the authorized resale of international private lines interconnected to the U.S. public switched network (PSN) would tend to divert international message telephone service (IMTS) traffic from the settlements process and increase the U.S. net settlements deficit. The information will be used by the Commission in reviewing the impact, if any, that end-user private line interconnections have on our international settlements policy. The data will also enhance the ability of both the Commission and interested parties to monitor for unauthorized resale of international private lines that are interconnected to the U.S. PSN. The Commission's effort to preserve the integrity of its international resale policy would be thwarted if the collection were conducted less frequently.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0768.

OMB Approval Date: August 17, 2011.

Expiration Date: August 31, 2014.

Title: 28 GHz Band Segmentation Plan Amending the Commission's Rules to Redesignate the 27.5–29.5 GHz Frequency Band, to Reallocate the 29.5–30.0 GHz Frequency Band.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 65 respondents; 65 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 2 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 130 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $18,150.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of information and third party disclosure requirements is contained in Sections 25.101 to 25.601 issued under Section 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154; Sections 101–104, 76 Stat. 416–427; 47 U.S.C. 701–744; and 47 U.S.C. 554. Statutory authority for Part 101 is contained in 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, unless otherwise noted.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The information is used by the Commission and other applicants and/or licensees in the 28 GHz band to facilitate technical coordination of systems among applicants and/or licensees in the 28 GHz band. Without such information, the Commission could not implement the band plan as set forth in the First Report and Order and Fourth Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

Affected applicants and licensees are required to provide the requested information to the Commission and other third parties whenever they seek authority to provide service in the 28 GHz band. The frequency of filing is, in general, determined by the applicant or licensees. If this information is compiled less frequently or not filed in conjunction with our rules, applicants and licensees will not obtain the authorization necessary to provide telecommunications services. Furthermore, the Commission would not be able to carry out its mandate as required by statute and applicants and licensees would not be able to provide service effectively.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0962.

OMB Approval Date: August 16, 2011.

Expiration Date: August 31, 2014.

Title: Redesignation of the 18 GHz Frequency Band, Blanket Licensing of Satellite Earth Stations in the Ka-band, and the Allocation of Additional Spectrum for Broadcast Satellite Service Use.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 26 respondents; 29 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1–4 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 35 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $147,350.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The Commission has authority for this collection of information pursuant to Sections 1, 4(i), 301, 303, 308, 309, and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 51, 154(i), 301, 303, 308, 309, and 310.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: This information collection facilitates the Commission's efforts to use spectrum more efficiently and to better accommodate the operational needs of licensees.

In addition, the collection of this information is necessary for the Commission to determine whether licensees are complying with the rules applicable to satellite earth stations and to deploy new satellite systems. If the collection were not conducted, the Commission would not be able to verify whether Geostationary Satellite Orbit/Fixed Satellite Service (GSO/FSS) satellite earth stations in the Ka-band were operating in accordance with Commission rules. Additionally, spectrum would not be used most efficiently and would, therefore, result in hindering the provision of new or enhanced telecommunications services to the public.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1013.

OMB Approval Date: February 4, 2011.

Expiration Date: February 28, 2014.

Title: Mitigation of Orbital Debris.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 53 respondents; 53 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 3 hours per response.

Total Annual Burden: 159 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $102,025.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Information collected during the Commission's authorization process will be used by Commission staff in carrying out the agency's duties concerning satellite communications, pursuant to Sections 1, 4(i), 301, 303, 308, 309 and 310 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 301, 303, 308, 309, and 310.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirements accounted for in this collection are necessary to mitigate the potential harmful effects of orbital debris accumulation. Disclosure of debris mitigation plans as part of requests for FCC authorization will help preserve the United States' continued affordable access to space, the continued provision of reliable U.S. space-based services, including communications and remote sensing satellite services, for U.S. commercial, government, and homeland security purposes as well as the continued safety of persons and property in space and on the surface of the Earth. Disclosure of debris mitigation plans will allow the Commission and potentially affected third parties to evaluate satellite operators' debris mitigation plans prior to the issuance of an FCC approval for communications activities in space. Disclosure may also aid in the wider dissemination of information concerning debris mitigation techniques and may provide a base-line of information that will aid in analyzing and refining those techniques.

Without disclosure of orbital debris mitigation plans as part of applications for FCC authority, the Commission would be denied any opportunity to ascertain whether satellite operators are in fact considering and adopting reasonable debris mitigation practices, which could result in an increase in orbital debris and a decrease in the utility of space for communications and other uses. Furthermore, the growth in the orbital debris population may limit the usefulness of space for communications and other uses in the future by raising the costs and lowering the reliability of space-based systems. Additionally, the effects of collisions involving orbital debris can be catastrophic and may cause significant damage to functional spacecraft or to persons or property on the surface of the Earth, if the debris re-enters the Earth's atmosphere in an uncontrolled manner.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1028.

OMB Approval Date: February 8, 2011.

Expiration Date: February 28, 2014.

Title: International Signaling Point Code (ISPC).

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 20 respondents; 20 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 20 minutes per response.

Total Annual Burden: 7 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in Sections 1, 4(i)–(j), 201–205, 211, 214, 219–220, 303(r), 309 and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i)–(j), 201–205, 211, 214, 219–220, 303(r), and 403.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirements contained in this collection facilitate the Commission's assignment of unique ISPCs to international carriers for identification purposes. In addition, they enhance the ability of the international carriers to communicate with each other internationally through the shared signaling network. The Commission would not have a unique identification code (ISPC) to identify each international carrier if these collections of information were not conducted. Furthermore, the lack of ISPCs would hinder the international carriers' ability to identify other carriers and would likely result in delays in communication or miscommunication among international carriers on the shared signaling network.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1029.

OMB Approval Date: February 9, 2011.

Expiration Date: February 28, 2014.

Title: Data Network Identification Code (DNIC).

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 5 respondents; 5 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 15 minutes per response.

Total Annual Burden: 1 hour.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in Sections 1, 4(i)–(j), 201–205, 211, 214, 219–220, 303(r), 309, and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i)–(j), 201–205, 211, 214, 219–220, 303(r), 309 and 403.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The Commission obtains relevant information from operators of public data networks through the filing of applications for

Data Network Identification Codes (DNICs) on the Internet-based International Bureau Filing System (IBFS). This information is collected by the Commission to assign DNICs to operators of public data networks in order to identify and permit automated switching of data traffic to particular networks. The Commission's lack of an assignment of DNICs to operators of public data networks would result in technical problems that prevent the identification and automated switching of data traffic to particular networks.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1059.

OMB Approval Date: November 24, 2010.

Expiration Date: November 30, 2013.

Title: Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS)/E911 Call Centers.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 25 respondents; 25 responses.

Estimated Hours per Response: 1 hour per response.

Total Annual Burden: 25 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $7,500.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The Commission has authority for this information collection pursuant to Sections 1, 4(i), 7, 10, 201, 202, 208, 214, 222(d)(4)(A)–(C), 222(f), 222(g), 222(h)(1)(A), 222(h)(4)–(5), 251(e)(3), 301, 303, 308 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 157, 160, 201, 202, 208, 214, 222(d)(4)(A)–(C), 222(f), 222(g), 222(h)(1)(A), 222(h)(4)–(5), 251(e)(3), 301, 303, 308 and 310.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The information collections that result from the E911 Scope Second R&O, IB Docket No. 99–67 (FCC 04–201), are used by the Commission under its authority to license commercial satellite services in the United States. Without the collection of information that would result from these rules, the Commission would not be able to monitor the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) carriers' establishment of call centers which are essential to provide emergency services, such as handling emergency 911 telephone calls from American citizens. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements include data on MSS call center use such as the aggregate number of calls that the call centers receive and the number of calls that required forwarding to a local Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP). The Commission will use this data to monitor compliance with the call center requirement and track usage trends. Such information would be useful to the Commission in considering whether FCC rules require modification to accommodate the changing market. The rules require that MSS carriers file a post-implementation report with the Commission annually.

Without the collection of information, the Commission would not be able to confirm the MSS carriers' compliance with the call center rules. Additionally, the agency would not have data on MSS call center use in order to determine whether the Commission should modify its rules to accommodate the current market.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1116.

OMB Approval Date: December 1, 2011.

Expiration Date: December 31, 2014.

Title: Submarine Cable Reporting.

Form Nos.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents/Responses: 53 respondents; 53 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 20–100 hours.

Obligation To Respond: Voluntary.

Total Annual Burden: 10,070 hours.

Total Annual Cost: N/A.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: Information provided pursuant to this request will be viewed as presumptively confidential upon submission because the information would reflect reports on weaknesses in or damage to national communications infrastructure, and the release of this sensitive information to the public could potentially facilitate terrorist targeting of critical infrastructure and key resources. The submissions also may contain internal confidential information that constitutes trade secrets and commercial/financial information that the respondent does not routinely make public and public release of the submitted information could cause competitive harm by revealing information about the types and deployment of cable equipment and the traffic that flows across the system.

Needs and Uses: The Commission is requesting that current submarine cable landing licensees voluntarily provide information regarding the system status and service restoration activities for the submarine cable systems and cable landing stations and information about the physical location, assets, and restoration plans for the submarine cable systems. This information is needed in order to support Federal government national security and emergency preparedness communications programs, for the purpose of providing situational awareness of submarine cable system performance as well as a greater understanding of potential physical threats to the submarine cable systems. The Commission has been working with the Assistant Director for National Security and Emergency Preparedness, at the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) on this collection on behalf of other Executive Branch agencies, at the direction of the President.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0106.

OMB Approval Date: October 28, 2011.

Expiration Date: October 31, 2014.

Title: Part 43 Reporting Requirements for U.S. Providers of International Telecommunications Services and Affiliates; 47 CFR 43.61.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Responses/Respondents: 1,255 respondents and 1,255 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours–220 hours.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in Sections 1, 4(i), 4(j)11, 201–205, 211, 214, 219, 220, 303(r), 309, and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 161, 201, 205, 211, 214, 219, 220, 303(r), 309 and 403.

Total Annual Burden: 19,530 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $339,000.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: In general there is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: On May 12, 2011, the Federal Communications Commission adopted a First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 11–76) in Reporting Requirements for U.S. Providers of International Telecommunications Services, Amendment of Part 43 of the Commission's Rules, IB Docket No. 04–112 (rel. May 13, 2011). In the First Report and Order portion of that document (First Report and Order), the Commission amended the international reporting requirements in Section 43.61 of the Commission's rules. The Commission retained the annual traffic and revenue report contained in Section 43.61(a) but eliminated the quarterly large carrier report in Section 43.61(b) and the quarterly report of switched

resellers affiliated with foreign telecommunications entities in Section 43.61(c). The Commission also retained the requirement from the current Section 43.61(a) traffic and revenue report that filing entities report their international message telephone service (IMTS) and international private line services on a for each overseas route they serve. The Commission also retained the current requirement in Section 43.61(a) that filing entities report their IMTS resale (i.e., where an entity purchases IMTS calls from another provider and resells them to its customers) on a world-total basis.

The First Report and Order simplified the annual Section 43.61(a) report by amending subpart (a) of the rule to eliminate the current requirement that filing entities separately report IMTS and private line traffic between the conterminous 48 states and offshore U.S. points such as Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands and traffic between such offshore U.S. points and foreign points. The Commission did not amend subparts (1), (2), or (3) of Section 43.61(a).

OMB Control No.: 3060–0169.

OMB Approval Date: October 28, 2011.

Expiration Date: October 31, 2014.

Title: Section 43.51, Reports and Records of Communications Common Carriers and Affiliates.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Responses/Respondents: 55 respondents and 1,210 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 6 hours.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in sections: 1–4, 10, 11, 201–205, 211, 218, 220, 226, 303(g), 303(r) and 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 160, 161, 201, 205, 211, 218, 220, 226, 303(g), 303(r) and 332.

Total Annual Burden: 5,047 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: In general there is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: On May 13, 2011, the Federal Communications Commission released a First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 11–76) in Reporting Requirements for U.S. Providers of International Telecommunications Services, Amendment of Part 43 of the Commission's Rules, IB Docket No. 04–112 (rel. May 13, 2011) (Part 43 Review Order). In the First Report and Order portion of the Part 43 Review Order (First Report and Order), the Commission removed section 43.53 as no longer being required in the public interest. It did not alter section 43.51.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0572.

OMB Approval Date: October 28, 2011.

Expiration Date: October 31, 2014.

Title: International Circuit Status Reports, 47 CFR 43.82.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Responses and Respondents: 75 respondents and 75 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour–50 hours.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The Commission has authority for this information collection pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934 Sections 4, 48, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154 unless otherwise noted. Interpret or apply Sections 211, 219, 48 Stat. 1073, 1077, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 211, 219 and 220.

Total Annual Burden: 736 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: In general there is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: On May 12, 2011, the Federal Communications Commission adopted a First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 11–76) in Reporting Requirements for U.S. Providers of International Telecommunications Services, Amendment of Part 43 of the Commission's Rules, IB Docket No. 04–112 (rel. May 13, 2011). In the First Report and Order portion of that document (First Report and Order), the Commission amended the international reporting requirements in Section 43.82 that requires carriers annually to report the status of the international transmission circuits they owned or leased on December 31st of the preceding year. In the First Report and Order, the Commission also eliminated the circuit-addition report in Section 63.23(e) of the Commission's rules.

In the First Report and Order, the Commission retained the annual circuit-status report contained in Section 43.82, but eliminated the requirement that filing entities separately report circuits between the conterminous 48 states and offshore U.S. points such as Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands and circuits between such offshore U.S. points and foreign points.

In the First Report and Order, the Commission also removed the requirement that filing entities file the circuit-addition report in section 63.23(e) of the rules. The Commission found that the section 43.82 annual circuit-status report provides enough information so that the circuit-addition report is no longer necessary. Section 63.23(e) required carriers that have been certified to resell international private lines for the provision of telecommunications services to file each year the number of private line circuits they added and the service for which they were used. The Commission required this report because such service provider did not file the annual circuit-status report. The underlying carriers that provide the private lines that the resellers are using are required to report those circuits in their annual circuit-status report. As a result, we have a record that the circuits are used and do not need for the resellers also to report the same circuits.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Office of Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 2012–9591 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Transportation Intermediary License; Applicants

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the Federal Maritime Commission an application for a license as a Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier (NVO) and/or Ocean Freight Forwarder (OFF)—Ocean Transportation Intermediary (OTI) pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 as amended (46 U.S.C. Chapter 409 and 46 CFR part 515). Notice is also hereby given of the filing of applications to amend an existing OTI license or the Qualifying Individual (QI) for a license.

Interested persons may contact the Office of Transportation Intermediaries, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, by telephone at (202) 523–5843 or by email at *OTI@fmc.gov.*

Barthco International, Inc. (NVO & OFF), 5101 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19112. *Officers:* Lars Huebecker, Vice President (Qualifying Individual), Patrick Moebel, President. *Application Type:* QI Change.

Hua Yang Transportation Co. (NVO), 1450 Glenn Curtiss Street, Carson, CA 90746.

Officers: Merlinda V. Tan, COO (Qualifying Individual), Yanzhong Ding, President/Chairperson. *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Bertschi North America Inc. (NVO), 15811 Heatherdale Drive, Houston, TX 77059. *Officers:* Eloy Ramos, Director/President/Secretary/Treasurer (Qualifying Individual), Hans J. Bertschi, Director. *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Cibao Cargo, Inc. (NVO), 1345 Cromwell Avenue, Bronx, NY 10452. *Officers:* Jose A. Perdomo, President (Qualifying Individual), Jose O. Perdomo, Vice President. *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Clutch Global Logistics, Inc. (NVO & OFF), 180 Champion Way, Northlake, IL 60164. *Officers:* David F. Gross, CEO (Qualifying Individual), Lance A. Lucibello, Vice President. *Application Type:* QI Change.

CMA CGM Logistics USA LLC (NVO & OFF), 1 Meadowlands Plaza, Suite 201, East Rutherford, NJ 07073. *Officers:* Nicalaos Fafoutis, General Manager (Qualifying Individual), Frank J. Baragona, Director. *Application Type:* New NVO & OFF License.

Convergent Logistics LLC (NVO & OFF), 13634 Peyton Drive, Dallas, TX 75240. *Officer*: Patrick Higgins, President (Qualifying Individual). *Application Type:* New NVO & OFF License.

EMI Freight International, L.L.C. (NVO), 8298 NW 68st Street, Miami, FL 33166. *Officers:* Omar E. Ortiz, Chief Executive Manager (Qualifying Individual), Adriana M. Olarte, Member/Manager. *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Euro Cargo Express, Inc. dba Pacific Anchor Line Group (NVO), 154–09 146th Avenue, Jamaica, NY 11434. *Officers:* Carlo Paravani, President (Qualifying Individual), Barbara Hiebendahl, Secretary. *Application Type:* Name Change/QI Change.

Gandhi International Shipping, Inc. (NVO & OFF), 2358 W. Devon Avenue, Chicago, IL 60659. *Officers:* Mohammed A. Gandhi, President (Qualifying Individual), Azim Gandhi, Secretary. *Application Type:* Add NVO Serice.

King Solutions, Inc. (NVO & OFF), 11011 Holly Lane N., Dayton, MN 55369. *Officers:* William S. Panzarella, VP of International Development (Qualifying Individual), Michael Patterson, CEO/CFO/Secretary. *Application Type:* New NVO & OFF License.

NIT Logistics, Inc. (NVO), 241 Hudson Street, Hackensack, NJ 07601, *Officers:* Goksin Sensoz, Corporate Secretary (Qualifying Individual), Zeki Sensoz, President/Treasurer. *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Ocean Cargo Transportation Inc. (NVO), 3144 E. Garvey Avenue South, West Covina, CA 91791. *Officer:* Catalina Ricard, C.E.O./Secretary/C.F.O. (Qualifying Individual). *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Prioity Import-Export Services, Inc. (NVO), 11222 La Cienega Blvd., Suite 400, Inglewood, CA 90304. *Officer:* Dennis Swing, President/Secretary/Treasurer (Qualifying Individual). *Application Type:* New NVO License.

Ship International Inc (NVO & OFF), 1231 E. 230th Street, Carson, CA 90745. *Officers:* Rigoberto S. Zavaleta, VP of Operations/Secretary (Qualifying Individual), Patrica A. Whaley, President/CEO. *Application Type:* New NVO & OFF License.

Victory Maritime Services USA (NVO & OFF), 425 West Main Street, Alhambra, CA 91801. *Officers:* Mishell O. Sanchez, Vice President (Qualifying Individual), Xu Chen, President/Secretary. *Application Type:* QI Change.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Rachel E. Dickon,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9508 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Transportation Intermediary License; Revocation

The Federal Maritime Commission hereby gives notice that the following Ocean Transportation Intermediary licenses have been revoked pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. Chapter 409) and the regulations of the Commission pertaining to the licensing of Ocean Transportation Intermediaries, 46 CFR Part 515, effective on the corresponding date shown below:

License Number: 013552N.
Name: Boston Shipping Enterprise, Inc.
Address: 506 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, NY 11233.
Date Revoked: February 23, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 14169N.
Name: Expedited Transportation Services, Inc.
Address: 505 Plantation Park Drive, Suite B, Loganville, GA 30052.
Date Revoked: March 14, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 14803N.
Name: Rocky International, LLC.
Address: 9550 Flair Drive, Suite 509, El Monte, CA 91731.
Date Revoked: March 19, 2012.
Reason: Voluntarily surrendered license.

License Number: 15121N.
Name: Lee, Michelle Eun Jung dba Pac Marine Express.
Address: 19401 South Main Street, Suite 102, Gardena, CA 90248.
Date Revoked: March 14, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 015548N.
Name: Demars International, Inc. dba Service America Independent Line.
Address: 41–11 30th Avenue, Astoria, NY 11103.
Date Revoked: February 23, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 17826F.
Name: The Relocation Freight Corporation of America.
Address: 16260 North 71st Street, Scottsdale, AZ 85254.
Date Revoked: February 16, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 017827F.
Name: Prudential Relocation, Inc. dba Prudential Relocation.
Address: 16260 North 71st Street, Scottsdale, AZ 85254.
Date Revoked: February 16, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 019572N.
Name: ENL Global, Inc.
Address: 3420 Garfield Avenue, City of Commerce, CA 90040.
Date Revoked: March 1, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 019720NF.
Name: Atlantic Coast Trading Inc.
Address: 2305 NW 107th Avenue, Suite 2–M–27, Doral, FL 33172.
Date Revoked: February 19, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain valid bonds.

License Number: 019947N.
Name: Airgate International Corporation (Chicago).
Address: 2249 Windsor Court, Addison, IL 60101.
Date Revoked: March 14, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 020193N.
Name: Summit Logistics, Inc.
Address: 177–25 Rockaway Blvd., Suite 107, Jamaica, NY 11434.
Date Revoked: February 24, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 020545F.
Name: Denizabel Shipping, Inc.
Address: 19558 NW 50th Court, Miami Gardens, FL 33055.
Date Revoked: March 2, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 020597N.
Name: Ferrara International Worldwide Inc.
Address: 1319 North Broad Street, Hillside, NJ 07205.
Date Revoked: February 16, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 020849N.
Name: Master Freight America, Corp.

Address: 8925 NW 26th Street, Miami, FL 33172.
Date Revoked: March 14, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 021062F.
Name: International Trade Compliance Group, LLC.
Address: 101 North Riverside Drive, Suite 203, Pompano Beach, FL 33062.
Date Revoked: February 21, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 021103N.
Name: The Visca Corp.
Address: 5540 West Century Blvd., Unit 5, Los Angeles, CA 90045.
Date Revoked: February 17, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 021378NF.
Name: Interex Mega Line USA, Inc.
Address: 15550 Vickery Drive, Suite 100, Houston, TX 77032.
Date Revoked: February 25, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain valid bonds.

License Number: 021621N.
Name: Supreme International Shippers and Movers Inc.
Address: 6921 NW 87th Avenue, Miami, FL 33178.
Date Revoked: February 27, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 021932N.
Name: Cargolinx Inc.
Address: 6405 NW 36th Street, Suite 107, Miami, FL 33166.
Date Revoked: February 25, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 022238NF.
Name: Grimes Supply Chain Services, Inc.
Address: 600 North Ellis Road, Jacksonville, FL 32254.
Date Revoked: March 31, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 022431N.
Name: SPG Logistics, Inc.
Address: 8081 NW 67th Street, Miami, FL 33166.
Date Revoked: March 11, 2012.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

Vern W. Hill,

Director, Bureau of Certification and Licensing.

[FR Doc. 2012–9509 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Document Identifier OS–0990–New; 60-Day Notice]

Agency Information Collection Request—60-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services, is publishing the following summary of a proposed information collection request for public comment. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including any of the following subjects: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

To obtain copies of the supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed paperwork collections referenced above, email your request, including your address, phone number, OMB number, and OS document identifier, to *Naomi.Cook@hhs.gov,* or call the Reports Clearance Office on (202) 690–6162. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collections must be directed to the OS Paperwork Clearance Officer at the above email address within 60-days.

Proposed Project: New Comprehensive Communication Campaign on Right To Non-Discrimination in Certain Health and Human Service Programs—OMB No. 0990–NEW–Office for Civil Rights (OCR).

Abstract: OCR is proposing to conduct a nationwide communication campaign to educate the Latino community, particularly Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Latinos about their right to non-discrimination in certain health and human service programs which receive HHS Federal Financial Assistance. OCR requires formative and process information about various U.S. Latino communities in order to conduct the campaign effectively. The data collected will inform campaign strategies, messages, materials and outreach. OCR will oversee this one year communication campaign.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Forms	Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden (in hours) per response	Total burden hours
Focus Group Screening	Individual	40	1	6/60	4
Focus Group Session	Individual	20	1	2	40
Web-Based interviews	Individuals	600	1	17/60	170
Total					214

Keith A. Tucker,

Office of the Secretary, Paperwork Reduction Act Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9524 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4153–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Meeting of the National Biodefense Science Board

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As stipulated by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is hereby giving notice that the National Biodefense Science Board (NBSB) will be rescheduling its April 30, 2012, closed session by teleconference under exemption 9(B) of

the Government in Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. section 552b(c), to May 23, 2012.

DATES: The April 30, 2012, NBSB closed session by teleconference is being rescheduled to May 23, 2012, from 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. The agenda and time are subject to change as priorities dictate.

ADDRESSES: The closed session will occur by teleconference and will not be open to the public as stipulated under exemption 9(B) of the Government in Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. section 552b(c).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: NBSB Mailbox, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Email: *NBSB@HHS.GOV.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 319M of the Public Health Service Act (*42 U.S.C. 247d–7f*) and section 222 of the Public Health Service Act (*42 U.S.C. 217a*), the Department of Health and Human Services established the National Biodefense Science Board. The Board shall provide expert advice and guidance to the Secretary on scientific, technical, and other matters of special interest to the Department of Health and Human Services regarding current and future chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological agents, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberate. The Board may also provide advice and guidance to the Secretary and/or the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response on other matters related to public health emergency preparedness and response.

Background: The Board is being asked to review and evaluate the 2012 Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (PHEMCE) Strategy and Implementation Plan (SIP). Until a final document is approved by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the development of PHEMCE SIP requires consideration and discussion of procurement-sensitive information that should not be released to the public prior to the Secretary's final decision. Premature public disclosure of the draft PHEMCE SIP would limit the Secretary's decision-making ability to effectively prioritize HHS expenditures on critical medical countermeasures. Therefore, the Board's deliberations on the new task are being conducted in closed sessions in accordance with provisions set forth under exemption 9(B) of the Government in Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. section 552b(c), and with approval by the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

Availability of Materials: All public materials will be posted on the NBSB Web site at *www.phe.gov/nbsb.*

Procedures for Providing Public Input: All written comments should be sent by email to *NBSB@HHS.GOV* with ''NBSB Public Comment'' as the subject line.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Nicole Lurie,

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

[FR Doc. 2012–9497 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–37–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[CMS–1442–N]

Medicare Program; Extension of Certain Wage Index Reclassifications and Special Exceptions for the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems (PPS) for Acute Care Hospitals and the Hospital Outpatient PPS

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces changes to wage indices and hospital reclassifications in accordance with section 302 of the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 (TPTCCA) as amended by section 3001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (MCTRJCA). The TPTCCA and MCTRJCA extend the expiration date for certain geographic reclassifications and special exception wage indices through March 31, 2012 for the hospital inpatient prospective payment systems for acute care hospitals (IPPS). These geographic reclassifications and special exception wage indices are also extended under the hospital outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS).

DATES: *Applicability Dates:* For IPPS payments, the revised wage indices for section 508, certain nonsection 508, and special exception providers described in this notice are applicable for discharges on or after October 1, 2011 and on or before March 31, 2012. For OPPS payments, the revised wage indices for section 508 providers described in this notice are applicable for services furnished on or after October 1, 2011 and on or before March 31, 2012; and the revised wage indices for nonsection 508 and special exception providers described in this notice are applicable for services furnished on or after January 1, 2012 and on or before June 30, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Brian Slater, (410) 786–5229, for the IPPS.
Erick Chuang (410) 786–1816, for the OPPS.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 23, 2011, the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act (TPTCCA) of 2011 (Pub. L. 112–78) was enacted. Section 302 of the TPTCCA extends section 508 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) (Pub. L. 108–173) reclassifications and certain additional special exceptions for 2 months, through November 30, 2011. On February 22, 2012, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act (MCTRJCA) of 2012 (Pub. L. 112–96) was enacted. Section 3001 of the MCTRJCA amended section 302 of the TPTCCA by extending section 508 reclassifications and certain additional special exceptions for an additional 4 months, through March 31, 2012. We apply such extensions to both the hospital inpatient prospective payment systems (IPPS) (for the relevant part of fiscal year (FY) 2012) and the hospital outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS) (for the relevant parts of calendar years (CYs) 2011 and 2012) final wage index data.

II. Provisions of This Notice

A. Overview of the Section 508 Extension

Section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA, extend through March 31, 2012 wage index reclassifications under section 508 of the MMA and certain special exceptions, for example, those special exceptions contained in the final rule that appeared in the August 11, 2004 **Federal Register** (69 FR 49105 and 49107) extended under section 117 of the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act (MMSEA) of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–173) and further extended under section 124 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (MIPPA) (Pub. L. 110–275), section 3137(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (also known as the Affordable Care Act) (Pub. L. 111–148) as amended by section 10317 of Affordable Care Act, and section 102 of the Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010, Public Law 111–309.

Under section 508 of the MMA, a qualifying hospital could appeal the

wage index classification otherwise applicable to the hospital and apply for reclassification to another area of the State in which the hospital is located or, at the discretion of the Secretary, to an area within a contiguous State. We implemented this process through notices published in the **Federal Register** on January 6, 2004 (69 FR 661) and February 13, 2004 (69 FR 7340). Such reclassifications were applicable to discharges occurring during the 3-year period beginning April 1, 2004, and ending March 31, 2007. Section 106(a) of the Medicare Improvements and Extension Act, Division B of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 (MIEA–TRHCA) extended the geographic reclassifications of hospitals that were made under section 508 of the MMA. In the March 23, 2007 **Federal Register** (72 FR 3799), we published a notice that indicated how we were implementing section 106(a) of the MIEA–TRHCA through September 30, 2007. Section 117 of the MMSEA further extended section 508 reclassifications and certain special exceptions through September 30, 2008. On February 22, 2008 in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 9807), we published a notice regarding our implementation of section 117 of the MMSEA. In the October 3, 2008 **Federal Register** (73 FR 57888), we published a notice regarding our implementation of section 124 of MIPPA, which extended section 508 reclassifications and certain special exceptions through September 30, 2009. In the June 2, 2010 **Federal Register** (75 FR 31118), we described our implementation of section 3137(a) of the Affordable Care Act, as amended by section 10317 of Affordable Care Act, which further extended section 508 reclassifications and certain special exceptions through the end of FY 2010. Section 102 of the Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010 (MMEA) (Pub. L. 111–309) further extended section 508 reclassifications and certain special exceptions through September 30, 2011. In the April 7, 2011 **Federal Register** (76 FR 19365), we published a notice regarding our implementation of section 102 of the MMEA.

Section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA have extended the hospital reclassifications originally received under section 508 and certain special exceptions for 6 months, through March 31, 2012. Furthermore, for the 6-month period, section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA also require that in determining the wage index applicable to hospitals that qualify for reclassification, the Secretary shall remove the section 508 and special exception hospital's wage data from the calculation of the reclassified wage index if doing so raises the reclassified wage index. As a result of these changes, we have recalculated certain wage index values to account for the new legislation.

When originally implementing section 508 of the MMA, we required each hospital to submit a request in writing by February 15, 2004, to the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board (MGCRB), with a copy to CMS. We will neither require nor accept written requests for the extension required by the TPTCCA and the MCTRJCA, since these laws simply provide a 6-month continuation from October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012 for any section 508 reclassifications and special exceptions wage indices that expired September 30, 2011.

B. Implementation of Section 508 Extension

1. Under the IPPS

The final rule setting forth the Medicare fiscal year (FY) 2012 IPPS and the long-term care hospital prospective payment system (LTCH PPS) (hereinafter referred to as the FY 2012 IPPS/LTCH PPS final rule) appeared in the August 18, 2011 **Federal Register** (76 FR 51476) and we subsequently corrected this final rule via the September 26, 2011 (76 FR 59263) and February 1, 2012 (77 FR 4908) **Federal Register**.

The FY 2012 final wage index values and geographic adjustment factors (GAF) for IPPS hospitals affected by section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA for the 6-month period beginning on October 1, 2011 and ending on March 31, 2012 are included in Tables 2, 4C, and 9B which are posted on our Web site at *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/AcuteInpatientPPS/*. Also posted, is a Table showing the hospitals that have been removed from Table 9A for the 6-month period due to the enactment of section 302 of TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA, Table 2 includes the final wage index values for the 6-month period for section 508, nonsection 508 and special exception hospitals affected by the extension. Table 4C lists the revised final wage index and GAF values for the 6-month period for hospitals that are reclassified. In addition, Table 9B lists hospitals that have section 508 and special exception reclassifications that have been extended until March 31, 2012. Please note that some hospitals that might otherwise qualify for an extension of their section 508 reclassification or special exception have not been so extended for FY 2012, because they are receiving a higher wage index as a result of maintaining their MGCRB reclassification or due to section 10324 of the Affordable Care Act which provides for a floor (of 1.0) on the area wage index for hospitals in Frontier States. Therefore, in keeping with our historical practice, these providers continue to receive the wage index published in the FY 2012 IPPS/LTCH PPS final rule, or subsequent correction notices (published September 26, 2011 (76 FR 59263), February 1, 2012 (77 FR 4908), respectively), and are neither removed from Table 9A nor listed in Table 9B.

2. Under the OPPS

Under the OPPS, wage indices applicable to providers reclassified under section 508 are adopted on a federal fiscal year timeframe. Table 2A at *http://www.cms.gov/HospitalOutpatientPPS/lists* section 508 providers and their applicable wage indices from October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012. Please note these section 508 providers will revert to the previously scheduled January 1, 2012 reclassification or home area wage index from April 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 as published in the FY 2012 IPPS/LTCH PPS final rule, or subsequent correction notices (published September 26, 2011 (76 FR 59263), February 1, 2012 (77 FR 4908), respectively) and adopted under the OPPS. The wage indices applicable to certain nonsection 508 OPPS providers and to providers that receive special exception wage indexes are adopted on a calendar year timeframe. Because the OPPS payments are based on the calendar year, the wage indices for these nonsection 508 providers and special exception providers are applied from January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012 in order for these providers to receive the revised wage index for 6 months, the same period that applies in the IPPS. Table 2B at *http://www.cms.gov/HospitalOutpatientPPS/lists* these nonsection 508 and special exceptions providers and their wage indices that are applicable from January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012.

III. Collection of Information Requirements

This document does not impose information collection and recordkeeping requirements. Consequently, it need not be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the authority of the

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

IV. Waiver of Proposed Rulemaking and Delay of Effective Date

We ordinarily publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** and invite public comment prior to a rule taking effect in accordance with section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and section 1871 of the Act. In addition, in accordance with section 553(d) of the APA and section 1871(e)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we ordinarily provide a 30 day delay to a substantive rule's effective date. For substantive rules that constitute major rules, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 801, we ordinarily provide a 60-day delay in the effective date.

None of the processes or effective date requirements apply, however, when the rule in question is interpretive, a general statement of policy, or a rule of agency organization, procedure or practice. They also do not apply when the Congress itself has created the rules that are to be applied, leaving no discretion or gaps for an agency to fill in through rulemaking.

In addition, an agency may waive notice and comment rulemaking, as well as any delay in effective date, when the agency for good cause finds that notice and public comment on the rule as well the effective date delay are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. In cases where an agency finds good cause, the agency must incorporate a statement of this finding and its reasons in the rule issued.

The policies being publicized in this notice do not constitute agency rulemaking. Rather, the Congress, in the TPTCCA and MCTRJCA, has already required that the agency make these changes, and we are simply notifying the public of certain required revisions to wage index values that are effective October 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012 for the IPPS and OPPS, and effective January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012 for OPPS for certain nonsection 508 and special exception providers. As this notice merely informs the public of these modifications to the wage index values under the IPPS and OPPS, it is not a rule and does not require any notice and comment rulemaking. To the extent any of the policies articulated in this notice constitute interpretations of the Congress's requirements or procedures that will be used to implement the Congress's directive; they are interpretive rules, general statements of policy, and/or rules of agency procedure or practice, which are not subject to notice and comment rulemaking or a delayed effective date.

However, to the extent that notice and comment rulemaking or a delay in effective date or both would otherwise apply, we find good cause to waive such requirements. Specifically, we find it unnecessary to undertake notice and comment rulemaking in this instance as this notice does not propose to make any substantive changes to IPPS and OPPS policies or methodologies already in effect as a matter of law, but simply applies rate adjustments under the TPTCCA and MCTRJCA to these existing policies and methodologies. Therefore, we would be unable to change any of the policies governing the IPPS for FY 2012 and the OPPS for CY 2011 or 2012 in response to public comment on this notice. As the changes outlined in this notice have already taken effect, it would also be impracticable to undertake notice and comment rulemaking. For these reasons, we also find that a waiver of any delay in effective date, if it were otherwise applicable, is necessary to comply with the requirements of the TPTCCA and MCTRJCA. Therefore, we find good cause to waive notice and comment procedures as well as any delay in effective date, if such procedures or delays are required at all.

V. Regulatory Impact Analysis

A. Introduction

We have examined the impacts of this notice as required by Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Planning and Review (September 30, 1993), Executive Order 13563 on Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review (January 18, 2011), the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (September 19, 1980, Pub. L. 96–354), section 1102(b) of the Social Security Act, section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4), Executive Order 13132 on Federalism (August 4, 1999), and the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 804(2)).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. A regulatory impact analysis (RIA) must be prepared for regulatory actions with economically significant effects ($100 million or more in any 1 year). Although we do not consider this notice to constitute a substantive rule or regulatory action, the changes announced in this notice are ''economically'' significant, under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866, and therefore we have prepared a RIA, that to the best of our ability, presents the costs and benefits of this notice. In accordance with Executive Order 12866, the notice has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

The RFA requires agencies to analyze options for regulatory relief of small businesses, if a rule has a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and small government jurisdictions. We estimate that most hospitals and most other providers and suppliers are small entities as that term is used in the RFA. The great majority of hospitals and most other health care providers and suppliers are small entities, either by being nonprofit organizations or by meeting the SBA definition of a small business (having revenues of less than $7.5 to $34.5 million in any 1 year). (For details on the latest standard for health care providers, we refer readers to page 33 of the Table of Small Business Size Standards at the Small Business Administration's Web site at *http://www.sba.gov/services/contractingopportunities/sizestandardstopics/tableofsize/index.html.*) For purposes of the RFA, all hospitals and other providers and suppliers are considered to be small entities. Individuals and States are not included in the definition of a small entity. We believe that this notice will have a significant impact on small entities. Because we acknowledge that many of the affected entities are small entities, the analysis discussed in this section would fulfill any requirement for a final regulatory flexibility analysis.

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare a regulatory impact analysis if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 604 of the RFA. With the exception of hospitals located in certain New England counties, for purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we now define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside of an urban area and has fewer than 100 beds.

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4) also requires that

agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates require spending in any 1 year of $100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. In 2011, that threshold is approximately $136 million. This notice will not mandate any requirements for State, local, or tribal governments, nor will it affect private sector costs.

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. This notice will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

Although this notice merely reflects the implementation of provisions of the TPTCCA and MCTRJCA and does not constitute a substantive rule, we are nevertheless preparing this impact analysis in the interest of ensuring that the impacts of these changes are fully understood. The following analysis, in conjunction with the remainder of this document, demonstrates that this notice is consistent with the regulatory philosophy and principles identified in Executive Order 12866 and 13563, the RFA, and section 1102(b) of the Act. The notice will positively affect payments to a substantial number of small rural hospitals and providers, as well as other classes of hospitals and providers, and the effects on some hospitals and providers may be significant. The impact analysis, which shows the affect on all payments to IPPS and OPPS hospitals and providers, is shown in Table I of this notice.

B. Statement of Need

This notice is necessary to update the IPPS final fiscal year (FY) 2012 and OPPS final calendar years (CYs) 2011 and 2012 wage indices and hospital reclassifications and other related tables to reflect changes required by or resulting from the implementation of section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA. The TPTCCA and MCTRJCA require the extension of the expiration date for certain geographic reclassifications and special exception wage indices through March 31, 2012 We note that the changes in this notice are already in effect with changes made to PRICER in February 2012. Thus, the issuance of this notice does not result in additional changes in payments.

C. Overall Impact

1. Under the IPPS

The FY 2012 IPPS final rule included an impact analysis for the changes to the IPPS included in that rule. This notice updates those impacts to the IPPS operating payment system as to reflect certain changes required by section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA. Because these provisions in the TPTCCA and the MCTRJCA were not budget neutral, the overall estimates for hospitals have changed from our estimate that was published in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule (76 FR 51814). We estimate that the changes in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule, in conjunction with the final IPPS rates and wage index included in this notice, will result in an approximate $1.22 billion increase in total operating payments relative to FY 2011. In the FY 2012 IPPS final rule (76 FR 51814), we had projected that total operating payments would increase by $1.13 billion relative to FY 2011. However, since the changes in this notice will increase operating payments by $90 million relative to what was projected in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule, these changes will result in a net increase of $1.22 billion in total operating payments, as mentioned previously. Capital payments are estimated to increase by an additional $7.6 million in FY 2012 relative to FY 2011 as a result of the changes in this notice.

2. Under the OPPS

The CY 2012 OPPS final rule included an impact analysis for the changes to the OPPS included in that rule. This notice updates those impacts to the OPPS to reflect certain changes we are announcing as a result of section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA. The overall estimates for hospitals have changed from our estimate that was published in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule (76 FR 74562). We estimate that the changes to the CY 2011 wage indexes included in this notice will increase the OPPS payments in CY 2011 by $11 million, relative to what was estimated in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule. We estimate that the changes to the CY 2012 OPPS wage indexes will increase OPPS payments by $15 million relative to what was projected in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule, resulting in a net increase of $650 million in OPPS operating payments in CY 2012 relative to CY 2011.

D. Anticipated Effects

1. Under the IPPS

In the Table I, we provide an impact analysis for changes to the IPPS operating payments in FY 2012 as a result of the changes required by section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA. The table categorizes hospitals by various geographic and special payment consideration groups to illustrate the varying impacts on different types of hospitals. The first row of the Table I shows the overall impact on the 3,423 acute care hospitals included in the analysis. The impact analysis reflects the change in estimated operating payments in FY 2012 due to section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA relative to estimated FY 2012 operating payments published in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule (76 FR 51817). Overall, all hospitals paid under the IPPS will experience an estimated 0.1 percent increase in operating payments in FY 2012 due to these provisions in the TPTCCA and MCTRJCA compared to the previous estimates of operating payments in FY 2012 published in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule. Because section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA were not budget neutral, all hospitals, depending on whether they were affected by these provisions, will either experience no change or an increase in IPPS operating payments in FY 2012 in this notice relative to the previously published estimates. As such, hospitals located in urban areas will experience a 0.1 percent increase in payments while hospitals located in rural areas will not experience any change in payments in FY 2012 due to the provisions in this notice as compared to the estimated payments provided in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule. Among the hospitals that are subject to the changes in this notice, hospitals will experience a net effect increase in payments ranging from 0.1 percent to 0.3 percent where urban New England hospitals and urban reclassified hospitals are expected to experience the largest net increase in operating payments of 0.3 percent in FY 2012.

TABLE I—IMPACT ANALYSIS OF CHANGES FOR FY 2012 ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL OPERATING PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM

	Number of hospitals	Percent net effect of all changes for FY 2012
All Hospitals	3423	0.1
By Geographic Location:		
Urban hospitals	2499	0.1
Large urban areas	1371	0.1
Other urban areas	1128	0.1
Rural hospitals	924	0
Bed Size (Urban):		
0–99 beds	633	0
100–199 beds	782	0.1
200–299 beds	449	0.1
300–499 beds	430	0.1
500 or more beds	205	0.1
Bed Size (Rural):		
0–49 beds	319	0
50–99 beds	348	0
100–149 beds	152	0
150–199 beds	58	0
200 or more beds	47	0
Urban by Region:		
New England	120	0.3
Middle Atlantic	320	0.2
South Atlantic	380	0
East North Central	401	0.2
East South Central	153	0
West North Central	169	0
West South Central	367	0
Mountain	159	0
Pacific	380	0
Puerto Rico	50	0
Rural by Region:		
New England	23	0
Middle Atlantic	69	0
South Atlantic	165	0
East North Central	120	0
East South Central	170	0
West North Central	99	0.1
West South Central	182	0
Mountain	66	0
Pacific	29	0
Puerto Rico	1	0
By Payment Classification:		
Urban hospitals	2520	0.1
Large urban areas	1384	0.1
Other urban areas	1136	0.1
Rural areas	903	0
Teaching Status:		
Nonteaching	2391	0
Fewer than 100 residents	792	0.1
100 or more residents	240	0.2
Urban DSH:		
Non-DSH	739	0.1
100 or more beds	1547	0.1
Less than 100 beds	337	0
Rural DSH:		
SCH	417	0
RRC	222	0
100 or more beds	27	0.1
Less than 100 beds	134	0.1
Urban teaching and DSH:		
Both teaching and DSH	827	0.1
Teaching and no DSH	144	0.2
No teaching and DSH	1057	0
No teaching and no DSH	492	0.1
Special Hospital Types:		
RRC	175	0
SCH	320	0
MDH	193	0
SCH and RRC	120	0

TABLE I—IMPACT ANALYSIS OF CHANGES FOR FY 2012 ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL OPERATING PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM—Continued

	Number of hospitals	Percent net effect of all changes for FY 2012
MDH and RRC	18	0
Type of Ownership:		
Voluntary	1985	0.1
Proprietary	870	0.1
Government	566	0
Medicare Utilization as a Percent of Inpatient Days:		
0–25	358	0
25–50	1695	0.1
50–65	1081	0.1
Over 65	198	0.1
FY 2012 Reclassifications by the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board:		
All Reclassified Hospitals	655	0.2
Non-Reclassified Hospitals	2768	0
Urban Hospitals Reclassified	323	0.3
Urban Nonreclassified Hospitals, FY 2012	2142	0
All Rural Hospitals Reclassified FY 2012	332	0
Rural Nonreclassified Hospitals FY 2012	532	0
All Section 401 Reclassified Hospitals	40	0
Other Reclassified Hospitals (Section 1886(d)(8)(B))	62	0
Specialty Hospitals:		
Cardiac specialty Hospitals	19	0

2. Under the OPPS

In the Table II, we provide an impact analysis for changes to the OPPS payments in CYs 2011 and 2012 as a result of the changes under section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA. The table categorizes hospitals by various geographic and special payment consideration groups to illustrate the varying impacts on different types of hospitals. The first row of Table II shows the overall impact on the 3,894 hospitals included in the analysis. The impact analysis reflects the change in estimated OPPS payments in CYs 2011 and 2012 due to section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA relative to estimated OPPS payments published in the CY 2011 OPPS final rule (75 FR 72268) and promulgated in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule. Overall, all hospitals will experience an estimated 0.0 percent increase in OPPS payments in CYs 2011 and 2012 due to these provisions compared to the previous estimates of OPPS payments published in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule. Because the changes are not budget neutral, all hospitals, depending on whether they were affected by these provisions, will either experience no change or an increase in OPPS payments in CYs 2011 and 2012 in this notice relative to the previously published estimates. As such, hospitals located in urban areas will generally not experience any change in payments while hospitals located in rural areas will generally not experience any change in payments in CY 2012 due to the provisions in this notice as compared to the estimated payments provided in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule. Among the hospitals that are subject to the changes in this notice, hospitals will experience a net effect increase in payments ranging from 0.0 percent to 0.1 percent.

TABLE II—IMPACT ANALYSIS OF CHANGES FOR CYS 2011 AND 2012 HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM

	Number of hospitals	Percent net effect of all changes for CY 2011	Percent net effect of all changes for CY 2012
All Hospitals (excludes hospitals held harmless and CMHCs)	3,894	0.0	0.0
Urban Hospitals	2,945	0.0	0.0
Large urban (>1 Million)	1,607	0.0	0.0
Other urban (≤1 Million)	1,338	0.0	0.0
Rural Hospitals	949	0.0	0.0
Sole Community	384	0.1	0.1
Other Rural	565	0.0	0.0
Beds (Urban)			
0–99 Beds	1,028	0.0	0.0
100–199 Beds	841	0.0	0.0
200–299 Beds	454	0.0	0.0
300–499 Beds	419	0.0	0.1
500 + Beds	203	0.0	0.0
Beds (Rural)			
0–49 Beds	349	0.0	0.0
50–100 Beds	355	0.0	0.1
101–149 Beds	140	0.0	0.0

TABLE II—IMPACT ANALYSIS OF CHANGES FOR CYS 2011 AND 2012 HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM—Continued

	Number of hospitals	Percent net effect of all changes for CY 2011	Percent net effect of all changes for CY 2012
150–199 Beds	57	0.0	0.0
200 + Beds	48	0.0	0.1
Volume (Urban)			
<5,000 lines	597	0.0	0.0
5,000–10,999 lines	146	0.0	0.0
11,000–20,999 lines	235	0.0	0.0
21,000–42,999 lines	477	0.0	0.0
42,999–89,999 lines	713	0.0	0.0
>89,999 lines	777	0.0	0.0
Volume (Rural)			
<5,000 lines	67	0.0	0.0
5,000–10,999 lines	71	0.0	0.0
11,000–20,999 lines	174	0.0	0.0
21,000–42,999 lines	282	0.0	0.0
>42,999 lines	355	0.0	0.0
Region (Urban)			
New England	150	0.1	0.1
Middle Atlantic	355	0.1	0.1
South Atlantic	449	0.0	0.0
East North Cent	472	0.1	0.1
East South Cent	183	0.0	0.0
West North Cent	190	0.0	0.0
West South Cent	498	0.0	0.0
Mountain	208	0.0	0.0
Pacific	394	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	46	0.0	0.0
Region (Rural)			
New England	25	0.0	0.0
Middle Atlantic	67	0.0	0.0
South Atlantic	162	0.0	0.0
East North Cent	128	0.1	0.1
East South Cent	170	0.0	0.0
West North Cent	101	0.1	0.1
West South Cent	200	0.0	0.0
Mountain	67	0.0	0.1
Pacific	29	0.1	0.1
Teaching Status			
Non-Teaching	2,895	0.0	0.0
Minor	708	0.0	0.0
Major	291	0.1	0.1
DSH Patient Percent			
0	11	0.0	0.0
>0–0.10	353	0.0	0.0
0.10–0.16	357	0.1	0.1
0.16–0.23	734	0.0	0.1
0.23–0.35	1,040	0.0	0.0
≥0.35	785	0.0	0.0
DSH Not Available *	614	0.0	0.0
Urban Teaching/DSH			
Teaching & DSH	903	0.0	0.1
No Teaching/DSH	1,456	0.0	0.0
No teaching/No DSH	10	0.0	0.0
DSH not Available	576	0.0	0.0
Type Of Ownership			
Voluntary	2,061	0.0	0.0
Proprietary	1,272	0.0	0.0
Government	561	0.0	0.0

** Complete DSH numbers are not available for providers that are not paid under IPPS, including rehabilitation, psychiatric, and long-term care hospitals.

E. Alternatives Considered

This notice provides descriptions of the statutory provisions that are addressed and identifies policies for implementing these provisions. Due to the prescriptive nature of the statutory provisions, no alternatives were considered.

F. Accounting Statement and Table

As required by OMB Circular A–4 (available at *http://www.whitehousegov/omb/circulars/a004/a-4.pdf*), in Table III, we have prepared an accounting

statement showing the classification of expenditures associated with the provisions of this notice as they relate to acute care hospitals. This table provides our best estimate of the change in Medicare payments to providers as a result of the changes to the IPPS presented in this notice. All expenditures are classified as transfers from the Federal government to Medicare providers. As previously discussed, relative to what was projected in the FY 2012 IPPS final rule, the changes in this notice are projected to increase FY 2012 IPPS operating payments by $90 million and IPPS capital payments by $ 8 million. As previously discussed, relative to what was projected in the CY 2012 OPPS final rule, the changes in this notice will increase CY 2011 OPPS payments by $11 million, and will increase CY 2012 OPPS payments by $15 million. Thus, the total increase in Federal expenditures for implementing section 302 of the TPTCCA and section 3001 of the MCTRJCA under the IPPS and the OPPS is approximately $124 million.

TABLE III—ACCOUNTING STATEMENT: CLASSIFICATION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES UNDER THE IPPS FROM PUBLISHED FY 2012 TO REVISED FY 2012 AND UNDER THE OPPS FROM PUBLISHED CYS 2011 AND 2012 TO REVISED CYS 2011 AND 2012

Category	Transfers
Annualized Monetized Transfers	$124 million.
From Whom to Whom	Federal Government to IPPS and OPPS Medicare Providers.
Total	$124 million.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.773 Medicare—Hospital Insurance Program; and No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program)

Dated: March 1, 2012.

Marilyn Tavenner,

Acting Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Approved: March 23, 2012.

Kathleen Sebelius,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2012–9598 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Title: Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP) Implementation Plan and PPR.

OMB No: New Collection.

Description: Description: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 2010, also known as health care reform, amends Title V of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*) as amended by sections 2951 and 2952(c), by adding section 513, authorizing the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). The President signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on March 23, 2010, Public Law 111–148, which adds the new PREP program and provisions for a 5% set-aside for Tribes and tribal organizations. The purpose of this program is to: Educate adolescents on both abstinence and contraception; to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections; and at least three adulthood preparation subjects. The PREP grant funding is authorized from FY 2010 through FY 2014.

A request is being made to solicit comments from the public on paperwork reduction as it relates to ACYF's receipt of the following documents from awardees:

Respondents: 16 Tribal PREP grantees.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours
Tribal PREP Implementation Plan	16	1	50	800
Performance Progress Reports	16	2	30	960

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1760.

Additional Information: Copies of the proposed collection may be obtained by writing to the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, 370 L'Enfant Promenade SW., Washington, DC 20447, Attn: ACF Reports Clearance Officer. All requests should be identified by the title of the information collection. Email address: *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov.*

OMB Comment: OMB is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, a comment is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent directly to the following: Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project, Email: *OIRA_SUBMISSION@OMB.EOP.GOV,* Attn: Desk Officer for the Administration for Children and Families.

Robert Sargis,

Reports Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9544 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2011–N–0908]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Guidance for Clinical Trial Sponsors: Establishment and Operation of Clinical Trial Data Monitoring Committees

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information by May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be faxed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Attn: FDA Desk Officer, FAX: 202–395–7285, or emailed to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* All comments should be identified with the OMB control number 0910–0581. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ila S. Mizrachi, Office of Information Management, Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., PI50–400B, Rockville, MD 20850, 301–796–7726, *Ila.Mizrachi@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Guidance for Clinical Trial Sponsors: Establishment and Operation of Clinical Trial Data Monitoring Committees—(OMB Control Number 0910–0581)—Extension

Sponsors are required to monitor studies evaluating new drugs, biologics, and devices (21 CFR 312.50 and 312.56 for drugs and biologics, and 21 CFR 812.40 and 812.46 for devices). Various individuals and groups play different roles in clinical trial monitoring. One such group is a data monitoring committee (DMC), appointed by a sponsor to evaluate the accumulating outcome data in some trials. A clinical trial DMC is a group of individuals with pertinent expertise that reviews on a regular basis accumulating data from one or more ongoing clinical trials. The DMC advises the sponsor regarding the continuing safety of current trial subjects and those yet to be recruited to the trial, as well as the continuing validity and scientific merit of the trial.

The guidance document referenced in this document is intended to assist sponsors of clinical trials in determining when a DMC is needed for monitoring a study and how such committees should operate. The guidance addresses the roles, responsibilities, and operating procedures of DMCs, describes certain reporting and recordkeeping responsibilities, including the following: (1) Sponsor reporting to FDA on DMC recommendations related to safety; (2) standard operating procedures (SOPs) for DMCs; (3) DMC meeting records; (4) sponsor notification to the DMC regarding waivers; and (5) DMC reports based on meeting minutes to the sponsor.

1. Sponsor Reporting to FDA on DMC Recommendations Related to Safety

The requirement of the sponsor to report DMC recommendations related to serious adverse events in an expedited manner in clinical trials of new drugs (§ 312.32(c) (21 CFR 312.32(c))) would not apply when the DMC recommendation is related to an excess of events not classifiable as serious. Nevertheless, the Agency recommends in the guidance that sponsors inform FDA about all recommendations related to the safety of the investigational product whether or not the adverse event in question meets the definition of ''serious.''

2. SOPs for DMCs

In the guidance, FDA recommends that sponsors establish procedures to do the following things:

- Assess potential conflicts of interest of proposed DMC members;
- Ensure that those with serious conflicts of interest are not included in the DMC;
- Provide disclosure to all DMC members of any potential conflicts that are not thought to impede objectivity and, thus, would not preclude service on the DMC;
- Identify and disclose any concurrent service of any DMC member on other DMCs of the same, related, or competing products;
- Ensure separation, and designate a different statistician to advise on the management of the trial, if the primary trial statistician takes on the responsibility for interim analysis and reporting to the DMC; and
- Minimize the risks of bias that are associated with an arrangement under which the primary trial statistician takes on the responsibility for interim analysis and reporting to the DMC, if it appears infeasible or highly impractical for any other statistician to take over responsibilities related to trial management.

3. DMC Meeting Records

The Agency recommends in the guidance that the DMC or the group preparing the interim reports to the DMC maintain all meeting records. This information should be submitted to FDA with the clinical study report (§ 314.50(d)(5)(ii) (21 CFR 314.50(d)(5)(ii)).

4. Sponsor Notification to the DMC Regarding Waivers

The sponsor must report to FDA certain serious and unexpected adverse events in drugs and biologics trials (§ 312.32) and unanticipated adverse device effects in the case of device trials (§ 812.150(b)(1) (21 CFR 812.150(b)(1)). The Agency recommends in the guidance that sponsors notify DMCs about any waivers granted by FDA for expedited reporting of certain serious events.

5. DMC Reports of Meeting Minutes to the Sponsor

The Agency recommends in the guidance that DMCs should issue a written report to the sponsor based on the DMC meeting minutes. Reports to the sponsor should include only those data generally available to the sponsor. The sponsor may convey the relevant information in this report to other interested parties, such as study investigators. Meeting minutes or other information that include discussion of confidential data would not be provided to the sponsor.

Description of Respondents: The submission and data collection recommendations described in this document affect sponsors of clinical trials and DMCs.

Burden Estimate: Table 1 of this document provides the burden estimate of the annual reporting burden for the information to be submitted in accordance with the guidance. Table 2 of this document provides the burden estimate of the annual recordkeeping burden for the information to be maintained in accordance with the guidance. Table 3 of this document provides the burden estimate of the annual third-party disclosure burden for

the information to be submitted in accordance with the guidance.

Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Third-Party Disclosure Burdens: Based on information from FDA review divisions, FDA estimates there are approximately 740 clinical trials with DMCs regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, the Center for Drugs Evaluation and Research, and the Center for Devices and Radiological Health. FDA estimates that the average length of a clinical trial is 2 years, resulting in an annual estimate of 370 clinical trials. Because FDA has no information on which to project a change in the use of DMCs, FDA estimates that the number of clinical trials with DMCs will not change significantly in the next few years. For purposes of this information collection, FDA estimates that each sponsor is responsible for approximately 10 trials, resulting in an estimated 37 sponsors that are affected by the guidance annually.

Based on information provided to FDA by sponsors that have typically used DMCs for the kinds of studies for which this guidance recommends them, FDA estimates that the majority of sponsors have already prepared SOPs for DMCs, and only a minimum amount of time is necessary to revise or update them for use for other clinical studies. FDA receives very few requests for waivers regarding expedited reporting of certain serious events; therefore, FDA has estimated one respondent per year to account for the rare instance a request may be made. Based on FDA's experience with clinical trials using DMCs, FDA estimates that the sponsor on average would issue two interim reports per clinical trial to the DMC. FDA estimates that the DMCs would hold two meetings per year per clinical trial, resulting in the issuance of two DMC reports of meeting minutes to the sponsor. One set of both of the meeting records should be maintained per clinical trial.

The ''Average Burden per Response'' and ''Average Burden per Recordkeeping'' are based on FDA's experience with comparable recordkeeping and reporting provisions applicable to FDA regulated industry. The ''Average Burden per Response'' includes the time the respondent would spend reviewing, gathering, and preparing the information to be submitted to the DMC, FDA, or the sponsor. The ''Average Burden per Recordkeeping'' includes the time to record, gather, and maintain the information.

The information collection provisions in the guidance for 21 CFR 312.30, 312.32, 312.38, 312.55, and 312.56 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0014; § 314.50 has been approved under OMB control number 0910–0001; and 21 CFR 812.35 and 812.150 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0078.

In the **Federal Register** of December 22, 2011 (76 FR 79689), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

Section of guidance/reporting activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
5. Sponsor reporting to FDA on DMC recommendations related to safety	37	1	37	0.50 (30 minutes)	18.5
Total					18.5

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

Recordkeeping activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
4.1. and 6.4 SOPs for DMCs	37	1	37	8	296
4.4.3.2. DMC meeting records	370	1	370	2	740
Total					1,036

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED ANNUAL THIRD-PARTY DISCLOSURE BURDEN [1]

Section of guidance/reporting activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
4.4.1.2. Sponsor notification to the DMC regarding waivers	1	1	1	0.25 (15 minutes)	0.25
4.4.3.2. DMC reports of meeting minutes to the sponsor	370	2	740	1	740
Total					740.25

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9533 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2011–N–0511]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Announcement of Office of Management and Budget Approval; Current Good Manufacturing Practices and Related Regulations for Blood and Blood Components; and Requirements for Donor Testing, Donor Notification, and ''Lookback''

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a collection of information entitled ''Current Good Manufacturing Practices and Related Regulations for Blood and Blood Components; and Requirements for Donor Testing, Donor Notification, and ' Lookback' '' has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ila S. Mizrachi, Office of Information Management, Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., PI50–400B, Rockville, MD 20850, 301–796–7726, *ila.mizrachi@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 3, 2012, the Agency submitted a proposed collection of information entitled ''Current Good Manufacturing Practices and Related Regulations for Blood and Blood Components; and Requirements for Donor Testing, Donor Notification, and 'Lookback' '' to OMB for review and clearance under 44 U.S.C. 3507. An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. OMB has now approved the information collection and has assigned OMB control number 0910–0116. The approval expires on April 30, 2015. A copy of the supporting statement for this information collection is available on the Internet at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9531 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2012–N–0369]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Regulations Under the Federal Import Milk Act

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the reporting and recordkeeping requirements of FDA's regulations implementing the Federal Import Milk Act (FIMA).

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments on the collection of information by June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit electronic comments on the collection of information to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Domini Bean, Office of Information Management, Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., PI50–400T, Rockville, MD 20850, 301–796–5733, *domini.bean@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Regulations Under the Federal Import Milk Act—21 CFR Part 1210 (OMB Control Number 0910–0212)—Extension

Under FIMA (21 U.S.C. 141–149), milk or cream may be imported into the United States only by the holder of a valid import milk permit (21 U.S.C. 141). Before such permit is issued: (1) All cows from which import milk or cream is produced must be physically examined and found healthy; (2) if the milk or cream is imported raw, all such cows must pass a tuberculin test; (3) the dairy farm and each plant in which the milk or cream is processed or handled must be inspected and found to meet certain sanitary requirements; (4) bacterial counts of the milk at the time of importation must not exceed specified limits; and (5) the temperature of the milk or cream at time of importation must not exceed 50° F (21 U.S.C. 142).

FDA's regulations in part 1210 (21 CFR part 1210) implement the provisions of FIMA. Sections 1210.11 and 1210.14 require reports on the sanitary conditions of, respectively, dairy farms and plants producing milk and/or cream to be shipped to the United States. Section 1210.12 requires

reports on the physical examination of herds, while § 1210.13 requires the reporting of tuberculin testing of the herds. In addition, the regulations in part 1210 require that dairy farmers and plants maintain pasteurization records (§ 1210.15) and that each container of milk or cream imported into the United States bear a tag with the product type, permit number, and shipper's name and address (§ 1210.22). Section 1210.20 requires that an application for a permit to ship or transport milk or cream into the United States be made by the actual shipper. Section 1210.23 allows permits to be granted based on certificates from accredited officials.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR Section	Form No.	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
1210.11	FDA 1996/Sanitary inspection of dairy farms.	2	200	400	1.5	600
1210.12	FDA 1995/Physical examination of cows.	1	1	1	0.5	0.5
1210.13	FDA 1994/Tuberculin test	1	1	1	0.5	0.5
1210.14	FDA 1997/Sanitary inspections of plants.	2	1	2	2	4
1210.20	FDA 1993/Application for permit	2	1	2	0.5	1
1210.23	FDA 1815/Permits granted on certificates.	2	1	2	0.5	1
Total						607

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR Section	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
1210.15	2	1	2	0.05	0.10

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

The estimated number of respondents and hours per response are based on FDA's experience with the import milk permit program and the average number of import milk permit holders over the past 3 years. FDA estimates that two respondents will submit approximately 200 Form FDA 1996 reports annually, for a total of 600 responses. FDA estimates the reporting burden to be 1.5 hours per response, for a total burden of 607 hours.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services has the discretion to allow Form FDA 1815, a duly certified statement signed by an accredited official of a foreign government, to be submitted in lieu of Forms FDA 1994 and 1995. To date, Form FDA 1815 has been submitted in lieu of these forms. Because FDA has not received any Forms FDA 1994 and 1995 in the last 3 years, the Agency estimates no more than one will be submitted annually. FDA estimates the reporting burden for each to be 0.5 hours per response for a total burden reporting burden of 0.5 hours each.

FDA estimates that two respondents will submit one Form FDA 1997 report annually, for a total of two responses. FDA estimates the reporting burden to be 2.0 hours per response, for a total burden of 4 hours. FDA estimates that two respondents will submit one Form FDA 1993 report annually, for a total of two responses. FDA estimates the reporting burden to be 0.5 hours per response, for a total burden of 1 hour. FDA estimates that two respondents will submit one Form FDA 1815 report annually, for a total of two responses. FDA estimates the reporting burden to be 0.5 hours per response, for a total burden of 1 hour.

With regard to records maintenance, FDA estimates that approximately two recordkeepers will spend 0.05 hours annually maintaining the additional pasteurization records required by § 1210.15, for a total of 0.10 hours annually.

No burden has been estimated for the tagging requirement in § 1210.22 because the information on the tag is either supplied by FDA (permit number) or is disclosed to third parties as a usual and customary part of the shipper's normal business activities (type of product, shipper's name and address). Under 5 CFR 1320.3(c)(2), the public disclosure of information originally supplied by the Federal Government to the recipient for the purpose of disclosure to the public is not a collection of information. Under 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2)), the time, effort, and financial resources necessary to comply with a collection of information are excluded from the burden estimate if the reporting, recordkeeping, or disclosure activities needed to comply are usual and customary because they would occur in the normal course of business activities.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9532 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Health Resources and Services Administration

CDC/HRSA Advisory Committee on HIV and STD Prevention and Treatment

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services

Administration (HRSA) announce the following meeting of the aforementioned committee:

Times and Dates:

8 a.m.–5:30 p.m., May 8, 2012.

8 a.m.–3 p.m., May 9, 2012.

Place: The Westin Buckhead Atlanta, 3391 Peachtree Road, NE.,

Atlanta, Georgia, 30326, Telephone: (404) 365–0065.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.

The meeting room will accommodate approximately 100 people.

Purpose: This Committee is charged with advising the Director, CDC and the Administrator, HRSA, regarding activities related to prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs, the support of health care services to persons living with HIV/AIDS, and education of health professionals and the public about HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

Matters To Be Discussed: Agenda items include: (1) Enhancing Hepatitis Prevention Treatment and Care in the United States;

(2) Integrating HIV Prevention and Care Data Systems; (3) External Peer Review of CDC Youth HIV/STI Prevention and Sexual Health Activities; (4) Preparing for the Ryan White Reauthorization; and (5) CHAC Workgroups Update.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information: Margie Scott-Cseh, CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Mailstop E–07, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, Telephone (404) 639–8317.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** Notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Elaine L. Baker,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2012–9549 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Agency Information Collection Activities: Form I–361, Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: 30-Day Notice of Information Collection Under Review: Form I–361, Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Public Law 97–359 Amerasian.

The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collection notice was previously published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 2012, at 77 FR 9259, allowing for a 60-day public comment period. USCIS did not receive any comments for this information collection.

The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until May 21, 2012. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), USCIS Desk Officer. Comments may be submitted to: USCIS, Chief Regulatory Coordinator, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, Clearance Office, 20 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC 20529. Comments may also be submitted to DHS via facsimile to 202–272–0997 or via email at *uscisfrcomment@dhs.gov,* and to the OMB USCIS Desk Officer via facsimile at 202–395–6974 or via email at *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.*

When submitting comments by email please make sure to add OMB Control Number 1615–0021 in the subject box. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved information collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Public Law 97–359 Amerasian.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Homeland Security sponsoring the collection:* Form I–361. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals and households. The information on this form is used in support of Form I–360 (Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant) to ensure financial support for Public Law 97–359 Amerasian. The affidavit is used only to sponsor individuals eligible for immigration under Public Law 97–359.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* 50 responses at 30 minutes (.50) per response.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 25 annual burden hours.

If you have additional comments, suggestions, or need a copy of the information collection instrument, please visit the USCIS Web site at: *http://www.regulations.gov/.*

We may also be contacted at: USCIS, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20529, Telephone number 202–272–1470.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Laura Dawkins,

Acting Chief Regulatory Coordinator, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2012–9616 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Agency Information Collection Activities: Forms G–1041 and G–1041A, Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: 30-Day Notice of Information Collection Under Review: Forms G–1041 and G–1041A, Genealogy Index Search Request and Genealogy Records Request.

The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collection notice was previously published in the **Federal Register** on February 16, 2012, at 77 FR 9259, allowing for a 60-day public comment period. USCIS did not receive any comments for this information collection.

The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until May 21, 2012. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), USCIS Desk Officer. Comments may be submitted to: USCIS, Chief Regulatory Coordinator, Regulatory Coordination Division, Clearance Office, 20 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC 20529. Comments may also be submitted to DHS via facsimile to 202–272–0997 or via email at *uscisfrcomment@dhs.gov,* and to the OMB USCIS Desk Officer via facsimile at 202–395–5806 or via email at *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.*

When submitting comments by email please make sure to add OMB Control Number 1615–0096 in the subject box. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of an existing information collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Genealogy Index Search Request and Genealogy Records Request.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Homeland Security sponsoring the collection:* Forms G–1041 and G–1041A. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* Individuals and households. USCIS will use these forms will to facilitate an accurate and timely response to genealogy index search and records requests.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:*

Form G–1041—2,570 responses (electronically submitted) at .50 hours (30 minutes) per response and 1,080 responses (submitted by mail) at .58 hours (35 minutes).

Form G–1041A—1,683 responses (electronically submitted) at 1 hour (60 minutes) per response and 823 responses (submitted by mail) at 1.08 hours (68 minutes).

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 4,483.4 annual burden hours.

If you have additional comments, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions, or additional information, please visit the USCIS Web site at: *http://www.regulations.gov/search/index.jsp.*

If additional information is required contact: USCIS, Regulatory Coordination Division, 20 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC 20529, (202) 272–1470.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Laura Dawkins,

Acting Chief Regulatory Coordinator, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2012–9617 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–97–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–5633–N–01]

Statutorily Mandated Designation of Qualified Census Tracts for Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice designates ''Qualified Census Tracts'' (QCTs) for purposes of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for 2013. HUD is making new designation of QCTs at this time on the basis of new data from the 2010 Decennial Census and the 2006–2010 tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS). The 2012 Difficult Development Areas (DDAs) designated in the **Federal Register** notice published on October 27, 2011 (76 FR 66741) are not changed by this notice and remain in effect.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on how QCTs are designated and on geographic definitions, contact Michael K. Hollar, Senior Economist, Economic Development and Public Finance Division, Office of Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Room 8234, Washington, DC 20410–6000; telephone number 202–402–5878, or send an email to *Michael.K.Hollar@hud.gov.* For specific legal questions pertaining to Section 42, contact Branch 5, Office of the Associate Chief Counsel, Passthroughs and Special Industries, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224; telephone number 202–622–3040, fax number 202–622–4753. For questions about the ''HUB Zones'' program, contact Mariana Pardo, Assistant Administrator for Procurement Policy, Office of Government Contracting, Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW., Suite 8800, Washington, DC

20416; telephone number 202–205–8885, fax number 202–205–7167, or send an email to *hubzone@sba.gov.* A text telephone is available for persons with hearing or speech impairments at 202–708–8339. (These are not toll-free telephone numbers.) Additional copies of this notice and paper copies of the tables listing designated 2013 QCTs are available through HUD User at 800–245–2691 for a small fee to cover duplication and mailing costs.

Copies Available Electronically: This notice and additional information about DDAs and QCTs, including the tables listing the 2013 QCTs designated by this notice, are available electronically on the Internet at *http://www.huduser.org/datasets/qct.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

This Notice

This notice designates QCTs for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico based on data from the 2010 Decennial Census and the 2006–2010 tabulations of ACS data. HUD is making the designation of QCTs for 2013 earlier than it has in recent years to provide more time for the public to adjust to the revised list of QCTs because QCTs have not changed substantially since 2007, and because the boundaries and numbering of Census Tracts established for the 2010 Decennial Census may differ from those established for the 2000 Census, upon which past QCT designations were based. However, the effective date of the revised list of QCTs will still be the beginning of calendar year 2013 as described in this notice. The list of Census Tracts designated as QCTs by this notice are not published in the **Federal Register**, but are available electronically on the Internet at *http://www.huduser.org/datasets/qct.html.* Paper copies of this notice and the tables listing the 2013 QCTs are available through HUD User at 800–245–2691 for a small fee to cover duplication and mailing costs.

The designations of QCTs under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code published in the **Federal Register** on December 12, 2002, (67 FR 76451) for the U.S. Virgin Islands, and on December 19, 2003, (68 FR 70982) for American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, remain in effect because data from the 2010 Decennial Census is not available for these areas.

The 2012 DDAs designated in the **Federal Register** notice published on October 27, 2011 (76 FR 66741) are not changed by this notice and remain in effect.

2010 Census and 2006–2010 American Community Survey Data

Data from the 2010 Census on total population of census tracts, metropolitan areas, and the nonmetropolitan parts of states are used in the designation of QCTs. OMB published new metropolitan area definitions incorporating 2000 Census data first in OMB Bulletin No. 03–04 on June 6, 2003, and updated periodically through OMB Bulletin No. 10–02 on December 1, 2009. The FY2012 income limits used to designate QCTs are based on these metropolitan statistical area (MSA) definitions with modifications to account for substantial differences in rental housing markets (and in some cases median income levels) within MSAs. This QCT designation uses the current OMB metropolitan area definitions without modification for purposes of evaluating how many census tracts can be designated under the population cap, but uses the HUD-modified definitions and their associated area median incomes for determining QCT eligibility.

Because the 2010 Decennial Census did not include questions on respondent household income, HUD uses 2006–2010 ACS data to designate QCTs. The ACS tabulates data collected over 5 years to provide estimates of socioeconomic variables for small areas containing fewer than 20,000 persons, like Census Tracts. The 2006–2010 ACS tabulations are the first to be issued according to the same Census Tract geographic boundaries as the 2010 Census tabulations.

Background

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) and its Internal Revenue Service (IRS) are authorized to interpret and enforce the provisions of the IRC, including the LIHTC found at Section 42 (26 U.S.C. 42). The Secretary of HUD is required to designate DDAs and QCTs by IRC Section 42(d)(5)(B). In order to assist in understanding HUD's mandated designation of DDAs and QCTs for use in administering IRC Section 42, a summary of the section is provided. The following summary does not purport to bind Treasury or the IRS in any way, nor does it purport to bind HUD, since HUD has authority to interpret or administer the IRC only in instances where it receives explicit statutory delegation.

Summary of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

The LIHTC is a tax incentive intended to increase the availability of low-income housing. IRC Section 42 provides an income tax credit to owners of newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated low-income rental housing projects. The dollar amount of the LIHTC available for allocation by each state (credit ceiling) is limited by population. Each state is allowed a credit ceiling based on a statutory formula indicated at IRC Section 42(h)(3). States may carry forward unallocated credits derived from the credit ceiling for one year; however, to the extent such unallocated credits are not used by then, the credits go into a national pool to be redistributed as additional credit to states satisfying certain criteria. State and local housing agencies allocate the state's credit ceiling among low-income housing buildings whose owners have applied for the credit. Besides IRC Section 42 credits derived from the credit ceiling, states may also provide IRC Section 42 credits to owners of buildings based on the percentage of certain building costs financed by tax-exempt bond proceeds. Credits provided under the tax-exempt bond ''volume cap'' do not reduce the credits available from the credit ceiling.

The credits allocated to a building are based on the cost of units placed in service as low-income units under particular minimum occupancy and maximum rent criteria. In general, a building must meet one of two thresholds to be eligible for the LIHTC; either: (1) 20 percent of the units must be rent-restricted and occupied by tenants with incomes no higher than 50 percent of the Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or (2) 40 percent of the units must be rent-restricted and occupied by tenants with incomes no higher than 60 percent of AMGI. The term ''rent-restricted'' means that gross rent, including an allowance for tenant-paid utilities, cannot exceed 30 percent of the tenant's imputed income limitation (i.e., 50 percent or 60 percent of AMGI). The rent and occupancy thresholds remain in effect for at least 15 years, and building owners are required to enter into agreements to maintain the low-income character of the building for at least an additional 15 years.

The LIHTC reduces income tax liability dollar-for-dollar. It is taken annually for a term of 10 years and is intended to yield a present value of either: (1) 70 percent of the ''qualified basis'' for new construction or substantial rehabilitation expenditures that are not federally subsidized (as defined in Section 42(i)(2)), or (2) 30 percent of the qualified basis for the cost of acquiring certain existing buildings or projects that are federally subsidized. The actual credit rates are adjusted

monthly for projects placed in service after 1987 under procedures specified in IRC Section 42. Individuals can use the credits up to a deduction equivalent of $25,000 (the actual maximum amount of credit that an individual can claim depends on the individual's marginal tax rate). For buildings placed in service after December 31, 2007, individuals can use the credits against the alternative minimum tax. Corporations, other than S or personal service corporations, can use the credits against ordinary income tax, and, for buildings placed in service after December 31, 2007, against the alternative minimum tax. These corporations also can deduct losses from the project.

The qualified basis represents the product of the building's ''applicable fraction'' and its ''eligible basis.'' The applicable fraction is based on the number of low-income units in the building as a percentage of the total number of units, or based on the floor space of low-income units as a percentage of the total floor space of residential units in the building. The eligible basis is the adjusted basis attributable to acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction costs (depending on the type of LIHTC involved). These costs include amounts chargeable to a capital account that are incurred prior to the end of the first taxable year in which the qualified low-income building is placed in service or, at the election of the taxpayer, the end of the succeeding taxable year. In the case of buildings located in designated DDAs or designated QCTs, eligible basis can be increased up to 130 percent from what it would otherwise be. This means that the available credits also can be increased by up to 30 percent. For example, if a 70 percent credit is available, it effectively could be increased to as much as 91 percent.

Under section 42(d)(5)(B) of the Code, a QCT is any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income less than 60 percent of the AMGI or, where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent. There is a limit on the number of QCTs in any Metropolitan Statistical Area (''MSA'') that may be designated to receive an increase in eligible basis: all of the designated census tracts within a given MSA may not together contain more than 20 percent of the total population of the MSA. For purposes of HUD designations of QCTs, all non-metropolitan areas in a state are treated as if they constituted a single metropolitan area.

IRC Section 42(d)(5)(B)(v) allows states to award an increase in basis up to 30 percent to buildings located outside of federally designated DDAs and QCTs if the increase is necessary to make the building financially feasible. This state discretion applies only to buildings allocated credits under the state housing credit ceiling and is not permitted for buildings receiving credits in connection with tax-exempt bonds. Rules for such designations shall be set forth in the LIHTC-allocating agencies' qualified allocation plans (QAPs).

Explanation of HUD Designation Methodology

A. Qualified Census Tracts

In developing this list of QCTs, HUD used 2010 Census 100-percent count data on total population, total households, and population in households; the median household income and poverty rate as estimated in the 2006–2010 ACS tabulations; the FY2012 Very Low-Income Limits (VLILs) computed at the HUD Metropolitan FMR Area (HMFA) level [1] to determine tract eligibility; and the MSA definitions published in OMB Bulletin No. 10–02 on December 1, 2009, for determining how many eligible tracts can be designated under the statutory 20 percent population cap.

HUD uses the HMFA-level AMGIs to determine QCT eligibility because the statute, specifically 26 U.S.C. 42(d)(5)(C)(iv)(II), refers to the same section of the Code that defines income for purposes of tenant eligibility and unit maximum rent, specifically 26 U.S.C. 42(g)(4). By rule, the IRS sets these income limits according to HUD's VLILs, which, starting in FY2006 and thereafter, are established at the HMFA level. Similarly, HUD uses the entire MSA to determine how many eligible tracts can be designated under the 20 percent population cap as required by the statute (26 U.S.C. 42(d)(5)(C)(ii)(III)), which states that MSAs should be treated as singular areas. The QCTs were determined as follows:

1. To be eligible to be designated a QCT, a census tract must have 50 percent of its households with incomes below 60 percent of the AMGI or have a poverty rate of 25 percent or more. HUD calculates 60 percent of AMGI by multiplying by a factor of 1.2 the HMFA or nonmetropolitan county FY2012 VLIL adjusted for inflation to 2010 dollars.

2. For each census tract, whether or not 50 percent of households have incomes below the 60 percent income standard (income criterion) was determined by: (a) Calculating the average household size of the census tract, (b) applying the income standard after adjusting it to match the average household size, and (c) comparing the average-household-size-adjusted income standard to the median household income for the tract reported in the 2006–2010 ACS tabulations.[2] Since 50 percent of households in a tract have incomes above and below the tract median household income, if the tract median household income is less than the average-household-size-adjusted income standard for the tract, then more than 50 percent of households have incomes below the standard.

3. For each census tract, the poverty rate was determined by dividing the population with incomes below the poverty line by the population for whom poverty status has been determined.[3]

4. QCTs are those census tracts in which 50 percent or more of the households meet the income criterion, or 25 percent or more of the population is in poverty, such that the population of all census tracts that satisfy either one or both of these criteria does not exceed 20 percent of the total population of the respective area.

5. In areas where more than 20 percent of the population resides in eligible census tracts, census tracts are designated as QCTs in accordance with the following procedure:

[1] FY2012 HUD income limits for very low-income households (very low-income limits, or VLILs) are based on 50 percent of AMGI. In formulating the FY2012 Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and VLILs, HUD modified the current OMB definitions of MSAs to account for substantial differences in rents among areas within each new MSA that were in different FMR areas under definitions used in prior years. HUD formed these ''HUD Metro FMR Areas'' (HMFAs) in cases where one or more of the parts of newly defined MSAs that previously were in separate FMR areas had 2000 Census based 40th-percentile recent-mover rents that differed, by 5 percent or more, from the same statistic calculated at the MSA level. In addition, a few HMFAs were formed on the basis of very large differences in AMGIs among the MSA parts. All HMFAs are contained entirely within MSAs. All nonmetropolitan counties are outside of MSAs and are not broken up by HUD for purposes of setting FMRs and VLILs. (Complete details on HUD's process for determining FY2012 FMR areas and FMRs are available at *http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/docsys.html&data=fmr12.* Complete details on HUD's process for determining FY2012 income limits are available at *http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il12/index.html.*)

[2] If the confidence interval around the median household income determined from the margin of error for the estimate as published by Census included $0, HUD determined the tract to be ineligible for evaluation as a QCT under the income criterion due to lack of a reliable income statistic.

[3] If the confidence interval around the estimates of the population for whom poverty status has been determined or the number of persons below poverty included zero persons as determined from the margins of error for the estimates as published by Census, HUD determined the tract to be ineligible for evaluation as a QCT under the poverty rate criterion due to lack of reliable poverty statistics.

a. Eligible tracts are placed in one of two groups. The first group includes tracts that satisfy both the income and poverty criteria for QCTs. The second group includes tracts that satisfy either the income criterion or the poverty criterion, but not both.

b. Tracts in the first group are ranked from lowest to highest by the ratio of the tract average-household-size-adjusted income limit to the median household income. Then, tracts in the first group are ranked from lowest to highest by the poverty rate. The two ranks are averaged to yield a combined rank. The tracts are then sorted on the combined rank, with the census tract with the highest combined rank being placed at the top of the sorted list. In the event of a tie, more populous tracts are ranked above less populous ones.

c. Tracts in the second group are ranked from lowest to highest by the ratio of the tract average-household-size-adjusted income limit to the median household income. Then, tracts in the second group are ranked from lowest to highest by the poverty criterion. The two ranks are then averaged to yield a combined rank. The tracts are then sorted on the combined rank, with the census tract with the highest combined rank being placed at the top of the sorted list. In the event of a tie, more populous tracts are ranked above less populous ones.

d. The ranked first group is stacked on top of the ranked second group to yield a single, concatenated, ranked list of eligible census tracts.

e. Working down the single, concatenated, ranked list of eligible tracts, census tracts are designated until the designation of an additional tract would cause the 20 percent limit to be exceeded. If a census tract is not designated because doing so would raise the percentage above 20 percent, subsequent census tracts are then considered to determine if one or more census tract(s) with smaller population(s) could be designated without exceeding the 20 percent limit.

B. Exceptions to OMB Definitions of MSAs and Other Geographic Matters

As stated in OMB Bulletin No. 10–02 defining metropolitan areas:

''OMB establishes and maintains the definitions of Metropolitan * * * Statistical Areas, * * * solely for statistical purposes * * * OMB does not take into account or attempt to anticipate any non-statistical uses that may be made of the definitions[.] In cases where * * * an agency elects to use the Metropolitan * * * Area definitions in nonstatistical programs, it is the sponsoring agency's responsibility to ensure that the definitions are appropriate for such use. An agency using the statistical definitions in a nonstatistical program may modify the definitions, but only for the purposes of that program. In such cases, any modifications should be clearly identified as deviations from the OMB statistical area definitions in order to avoid confusion with OMB's official definitions of Metropolitan * * * Statistical Areas.''

Following OMB guidance, the estimation procedure for the FY2012 VLILs incorporates the current OMB definitions of metropolitan areas based on the new Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) standards, but makes adjustments to the definitions in order to separate subparts of these areas in cases where FMRs (and in a few cases, VLILs) would otherwise change significantly if the new area definitions were used without modification. In CBSAs where sub-areas are established, it is HUD's view that the geographic extent of the housing markets are not yet the same as the geographic extent of the CBSAs, but may become so in the future as the social and economic integration of the CBSA component areas increases.

The geographic baseline for the new estimation procedure is the CBSA Metropolitan Areas (referred to as Metropolitan Statistical Areas or MSAs) and CBSA Non-Metropolitan Counties (non-metropolitan counties include the county components of Micropolitan CBSAs where the counties are generally assigned separate FMRs). The proposed HUD-modified CBSA definitions allow for sub-area FMRs within MSAs based on the boundaries of ''Old FMR Areas'' (OFAs) within the boundaries of new MSAs. (OFAs are the FMR areas defined for the FY2005 FMRs. Collectively, they include June 30, 1999, OMB-definition Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (old definition MSAs/PMSAs), metropolitan counties deleted from old definition MSAs/PMSAs by HUD for FMR-setting purposes, and counties and county parts outside of old definition MSAs/PMSAs referred to as non-metropolitan counties.) Sub-areas of MSAs are assigned their own FMRs when the sub-area 2000 Census Base FMR differs significantly from the MSA 2000 Census Base FMR (and in some cases where the 2000 Census base AMGI differs significantly from the MSA 2000 Census Base AMGI). MSA subareas, and the remaining portions of MSAs after sub-areas have been determined, are referred to as ''HUD Metro FMR Areas (HMFAs)'' to distinguish these areas from OMB's official definition of MSAs.

In the New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), HMFAs are defined according to county subdivisions or minor civil divisions (MCDs), rather than county boundaries. However, since no part of a HMFA is outside an OMB-defined, county-based MSA, all New England nonmetropolitan counties are kept intact for purposes of designating Nonmetropolitan QCTs.

Future Designations

QCTs are designated periodically as new data become available, or as metropolitan area definitions change. QCTs are being updated at this time to reflect the availability of 2010 Decennial Census data on population and 2006–2010 ACS data on tract median household incomes and poverty rates.

Effective Date

The 2013 lists of QCTs are effective:

(1) For allocations of credit after December 31, 2012; or

(2) For purposes of IRC Section 42(h)(4), if the bonds are issued and the building is placed in service after December 31, 2012.

If an area is not on a subsequent list of QCTs, the 2013 lists are effective for the area if:

(1) The allocation of credit to an applicant is made no later than the end of the 365-day period after the applicant submits a complete application to the LIHTC-allocating agency, and the submission is made before the effective date of the subsequent lists; or

(2) For purposes of IRC Section 42(h)(4), if:

(a) The bonds are issued or the building is placed in service no later than the end of the 365-day period after the applicant submits a complete application to the bond-issuing agency, and

(b) The submission is made before the effective date of the subsequent lists, provided that both the issuance of the bonds and the placement in service of the building occur after the application is submitted.

An application is deemed to be submitted on the date it is filed if the application is determined to be complete by the credit-allocating or bond-issuing agency. A ''complete application'' means that no more than *de minimis* clarification of the application is required for the agency to make a decision about the allocation of tax credits or issuance of bonds requested in the application.

In the case of a ''multiphase project,'' the QCT status of the site of the project that applies for all phases of the project is that which applied when the project received its first allocation of LIHTC. For purposes of IRC Section 42(h)(4), the QCT status of the site of the project

that applies for all phases of the project is that which applied when the first of the following occurred: (a) The building(s) in the first phase were placed in service, or (b) the bonds were issued.

For purposes of this notice, a ''multiphase project'' is defined as a set of buildings to be constructed or rehabilitated under the rules of the LIHTC and meeting the following criteria:

(1) The multiphase composition of the project (i.e., total number of buildings and phases in project, with a description of how many buildings are to be built in each phase and when each phase is to be completed, and any other information required by the agency) is made known by the applicant in the first application of credit for any building in the project, and that applicant identifies the buildings in the project for which credit is (or will be) sought;

(2) The aggregate amount of LIHTC applied for on behalf of, or that would eventually be allocated to, the buildings on the site exceeds the one-year limitation on credits per applicant, as defined in the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) of the LIHTC-allocating agency, or the annual per-capita credit authority of the LIHTC allocating agency, and is the reason the applicant must request multiple allocations over 2 or more years; and

(3) All applications for LIHTC for buildings on the site are made in immediately consecutive years.

Members of the public are hereby reminded that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, or the Secretary's designee, has sole legal authority to designate DDAs and QCTs, by publishing lists of geographic entities as defined by, in the case of DDAs, the several states and the governments of the insular areas of the United States and, in the case of QCTs, by the Census Bureau; and to establish the effective dates of such lists. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the IRS thereof, has sole legal authority to interpret, and to determine and enforce compliance with the IRC and associated regulations, including **Federal Register** notices published by HUD for purposes of designating DDAs and QCTs. Representations made by any other entity as to the content of HUD notices designating DDAs and QCTs that do not precisely match the language published by HUD should not be relied upon by taxpayers in determining what actions are necessary to comply with HUD notices.

The designations of DDAs under IRC Section 42, published in the **Federal Register** on October 27, 2011 (76 FR 66741), remain in effect.

Interpretive Examples of Effective Date

For the convenience of readers of this notice, interpretive examples are provided below to illustrate the consequences of the effective date in areas that gain or lose QCT status.

(Case A) Project A is located in a 2012 QCT that is NOT a designated QCT in 2013. A complete application for tax credits for Project A is filed with the allocating agency on November 15, 2012. Credits are allocated to Project A on October 30, 2013. Project A is eligible for the increase in basis accorded a project in a 2012 QCT because the application was filed BEFORE January 1, 2013 (the effective date for the 2013 QCT lists), and because tax credits were allocated no later than the end of the 365-day period after the filing of the complete application for an allocation of tax credits.

(Case B) Project B is located in a 2012 QCT that is NOT a designated QCT in 2013 or 2014. A complete application for tax credits for Project B is filed with the allocating agency on December 1, 2012. Credits are allocated to Project B on March 30, 2014. Project B is NOT eligible for the increase in basis accorded a project in a 2012 QCT because, although the application for an allocation of tax credits was filed BEFORE January 1, 2013 (the effective date of the 2013 QCT lists), the tax credits were allocated later than the end of the 365-day period after the filing of the complete application.

(Case C) Project C is located in a 2013 QCT that was not a QCT in 2012. Project C was placed in service on November 15, 2012. A complete application for tax-exempt bond financing for Project C is filed with the bond-issuing agency on January 15, 2013. The bonds that will support the permanent financing of Project C are issued on September 30, 2013. Project C is NOT eligible for the increase in basis otherwise accorded a project in a 2013 QCT, because the project was placed in service BEFORE January 1, 2013.

(Case D) Project D is located in an area that is a QCT in 2012, but is NOT a QCT in 2013. A complete application for tax-exempt bond financing for Project D is filed with the bond-issuing agency on October 30, 2012. Bonds are issued for Project D on April 30, 2013, but Project D is not placed in service until January 30, 2014. Project D is eligible for the increase in basis available to projects located in 2012 QCTs because: (1) One of the two events necessary for triggering the effective date for buildings described in Section 42(h)(4)(B) of the IRC (the two events being bonds issued and buildings placed in service) took place on April 30, 2013, within the 365-day period after a complete application for tax-exempt bond financing was filed, (2) the application was filed during a time when the location of Project D was in a QCT, and (3) both the issuance of the bonds and placement in service of Project D occurred after the application was submitted.

(Case E) Project E is a multiphase project located in a 2012 QCT that is NOT a designated QCT in 2013. The first phase of Project E received an allocation of credits in 2012, pursuant to an application filed March 15, 2012, which describes the multiphase composition of the project. An application for tax credits for the second phase of Project E is filed with the allocating agency by the same entity on March 15, 2013. The second phase of Project E is located on a contiguous site. Credits are allocated to the second phase of Project E on October 30, 2013. The aggregate amount of credits allocated to the two phases of Project E exceeds the amount of credits that may be allocated to an applicant in one year under the allocating agency's QAP and is the reason that applications were made in multiple phases. The second phase of Project E is, therefore, eligible for the increase in basis accorded a project in a 2012 QCT, because it meets all of the conditions to be a part of a multiphase project.

(Case F) Project F is a multiphase project located in a 2012 QCT that is NOT a designated QCT in 2013. The first phase of Project F received an allocation of credits in 2012, pursuant to an application filed March 15, 2012, which does not describe the multiphase composition of the project. An application for tax credits for the second phase of Project F is filed with the allocating agency by the same entity on March 15, 2014. Credits are allocated to the second phase of Project F on October 30, 2014. The aggregate amount of credits allocated to the two phases of Project F exceeds the amount of credits that may be allocated to an applicant in one year under the allocating agency's QAP. The second phase of Project F is, therefore, NOT eligible for the increase in basis accorded a project in a 2012 QCT, since it does not meet all of the conditions for a multiphase project, as defined in this notice. The original application for credits for the first phase did not describe the multiphase composition of the project. Also, the application for credits for the second phase of Project F was not made in the

year immediately following the first phase application year.

Findings and Certifications

Environmental Impact

In accordance with 40 CFR 1508.4 of the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality and 24 CFR 50.19(c)(6) of HUD's regulations, the policies and procedures contained in this notice provide for the establishment of fiscal requirements or procedures that do not constitute a development decision affecting the physical condition of specific project areas or building sites and, therefore, are categorically excluded from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, except for extraordinary circumstances, and no Finding of No Significant Impact is required.

Federalism Impact

Executive Order 13132 (entitled ''Federalism'') prohibits an agency from publishing any policy document that has federalism implications if the document either imposes substantial direct compliance costs on state and local governments and is not required by statute, or the document preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the executive order. This notice merely designates DDAs as required under Section 42 of the IRC, as amended, for the use by political subdivisions of the states in allocating the LIHTC. This notice also details the technical methodology used in making such designations. As a result, this notice is not subject to review under the order.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Raphael W. Bostic,

Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

[FR Doc. 2012–9630 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Invasive Species Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Public Meetings of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given of meetings of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC). Comprised of 30 nonfederal invasive species experts and stakeholders from across the nation, the purpose of the Advisory Committee is to provide advice to the National Invasive Species Council, as authorized by Executive Order 13112, on a broad array of issues related to preventing the introduction of invasive species and providing for their control and minimizing the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. The Council is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. The duty of the Council is to provide national leadership regarding invasive species issues.

Purpose of Meeting: The meeting will be held on May 22–24, 2012 in Portland, Oregon, and will focus primarily on invasive species in the Pacific Northwest. A ''systems thinking'' approach to this meeting in both ecological and management contexts, will center on topics that: (1) Pertain to invasive species issues at the community and ecosystem level; or that, (2) holistically address prevention, eradication, control and restoration activities within the region. A copy of the meeting agenda is available on the NISC Web site, *www.invasivespecies.gov.*

DATES: Meeting of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee: Tuesday, May 22, 2012 and Thursday, May 24, 2012; beginning at approximately 8 a.m., and ending at approximately 5 p.m. each day. Members will be participating in an off-site field tour on Wednesday, May 23, 2012. *The field tour is closed to the public.*

ADDRESSES: The Benson Hotel, 309 SW Broadway, Portland, Oregon 97205. The general session on May 22, 2012 and May 24, 2012 will be held in the Crystal Ballroom.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelsey Brantley, National Invasive Species Council Program Specialist and ISAC Coordinator, (202) 513–7243; Fax: (202) 371–1751.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Lori C. Williams,

Executive Director, National Invasive Species Council.

[FR Doc. 2012–9546 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–RK–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R8–R–2011–N276; FGRS12610800000V5–123–FF08RSFC00]

Sears Point Wetland and Watershed Restoration Project, Sonoma County, CA; Final Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), in cooperation with the Sonoma Land Trust (SLT), announce that a final environmental impact report and environmental impact statement (EIR/EIS) for the Sears Point Wetland and Watershed Restoration Project is now available. The final EIR/EIS, which we prepared and now announce in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), describes the restoration of approximately 2,300 acres (ac) of former farmland located in Sonoma County, California, near the San Pablo Bay. The final EIR/EIS responds to all comments we received on the draft document. The restoration project, which would be implemented by the SLT, would restore natural estuarine ecosystems on diked baylands, while providing public access and recreational and educational opportunities compatible with ecological and cultural resources protection. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District, and the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are cooperating agencies on the final EIR/EIS.

ADDRESSES: The Final EIR/EIS is available at:

- Refuge Headquarters Office, San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge, 2100 Highway 37, Petaluma, CA 94954; (707) 769–4200.
- San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 9500 Thornton Avenue, Newark, CA 94560; (510) 792–0222.
- John F. Kennedy Public Library, 505 Santa Clara, Vallejo, CA 94590.
- Internet: *www.sonomalandtrust.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Don Brubaker, Refuge Manager, San Pablo Bay NWR, (707) 769–4200 x100 (phone); *don_brubaker@fws.gov.* (email), or Julian Meisler, Baylands Program Manager, Sonoma Land Trust, at (707) 526–6930 x109 (phone); *julian@sonomalandtrust.org* (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Location

The project site is located at Sears Point, near the intersection of Lakeville-Reclamation Road and State Route 37 (SR 37) in southern Sonoma County, California. The site is also traversed from east to west by a rail line owned by the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) District.

The project site is a total of 2,327 ac owned by the Sonoma Land Trust (SLT) and is comprised of two large properties, the North Point Joint Venture (NPJV) parcel and the Dickson Ranch parcel, which are situated on the edge of San Pablo Bay between the mouth of the Petaluma River and Tolay Creek. The 1,679-ac NPJV parcel extends both north and south of SR 37. The parcel is bounded on the north by the Infineon Raceway property, on the east by Cougar Mountain (north of SR 37) and Paradise Vineyards (south of SR 37), on the south by the SMART rail line, and on the west by Lakeville-Reclamation Road. The 648-ac Dickson Ranch parcel is located entirely south of Highway 37, and is bounded on the south by San Pablo Bay and on the west by Tolay Creek and the outboard levee as it veers bayward from the SMART rail line. The entire Dickson Ranch parcel and 858 ac of the NPJV parcel are located within the approved acquisition boundary of the Service's San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge. The SLT is transferring approximately 500-ac of the land bounded by Highway 37 and the SMART rail line to the Service, and the remainder of the land to CDFG.

Alternatives

We identified and analyzed a total of eight alternatives. The alternatives were analyzed based on a set of criteria, including (1) ability to meet the project purpose and need; (2) technical, logistical, and financial feasibility; and (3) ability to avoid or substantially reduce one or more significant impacts. We removed five of these alternatives from further consideration because they did not meet the purpose and need, were not feasible, or did not provide substantial variation in environmental impacts. The lead agencies carried forward three possible alternatives for environmental analysis: The No-Action Alternative, the Partial-Tidal (Preferred) Restoration Alternative, and the Full-Tidal Restoration Alternative.

No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no wetland restoration or enhancement, no new trails, and no new habitat creation, with the exception of the California red-legged frog enhancement, which would likely proceed as a separate enhancement project. The Sonoma Land Trust (SLT) would maintain ownership of the property north of Highway 37, and would still move forward with the transfer of title of the Sears Point properties south of Highway 37 to the Federal and State agencies. SLT will honor existing agricultural and commercial leases on the property through May 2012.

Partial-Tidal (Proposed) Restoration Alternative

The Partial-Tidal Restoration Alternative would restore 955 acres of tidal marsh; preserve and enhance a 106-acre area of non-tidal seasonal wetland while maintaining agriculture between the SMART line and Highway 37; provide public recreation access south and possibly north of Highway 37; and enhance 15.5 acres of additional breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog, including 0.86 acres of excavation in the floodplain near the northern project boundary.

Full-Tidal Restoration Alternative

The Full-Tidal Restoration Alternative would restore 1,352 acres of tidal marsh; provide public recreation access south and possibly north of Highway 37; and enhance 15.5 acres of additional breeding habitat, including 0.86 acres of excavation in the floodplain, for the California red-legged frog near the northern project boundary.

NEPA Compliance

The entire Dickson Ranch parcel and 858 acres of the NPJV parcel are located within the approved acquisition boundary of the San Pablo Bay NWR. Federally owned lands within the Refuge boundary are adjacent to these properties. In order to implement the action alternatives described above, some activity (levee breaching and habitat restoration) within the San Pablo Bay NWR is necessary. We will use the EIR/EIS to determine whether to authorize activities within the San Pablo Bay NWR in order to accomplish project goals.

The EIR/EIS discusses the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the alternatives on biological resources, cultural resources, land use, air quality, water quality, water resources, and other environmental resources. It also identifies appropriate mitigation measures for adverse environmental effects.

Public Review

We conducted public review of the EIR/EIS in accordance with the requirements of NEPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), its implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), other applicable regulations, and our procedures for compliance with those regulations. The formal public comment period for the draft EIR/EIS opened on August 28, 2009, and closed on October 13, 2009. We announced the availability of the draft document by several methods, including press releases and public notice, including a notice in the **Federal Register** (74 FR 44379, August 28, 2009). While we received a number of comments on the draft EIR/EIS, none of the comments received from interested individuals, groups, or agencies required us or CDFG to add new alternatives or to significantly alter existing alternatives.

The EIR/EIS meets the requirements of both NEPA and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The California Department of Fish and Game is the CEQA lead agency. The final EIR/EIS contains our responses to all comments received on the draft document. Following the release of the final EIR/EIS, we will prepare a Record of Decision not sooner than 30 days after the Environmental Protection Agency has published its notice of filing of the document in the **Federal Register**. We anticipate that we will issue a Record of Decision in the spring of 2012.

We provide this notice under regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1506.6).

Alexandra Pitts,

Acting, Regional Director, Pacific Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2012–9577 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R4–FHC–2012–N093; FVHC98130406900Y4–XXX–FF04G01000]

DEEPWATER HORIZON Oil Spill; Final Phase I Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of final report.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Framework Agreement for Early Restoration Addressing Injuries Resulting from the DEEPWATER HORIZON Oil Spill (Framework Agreement), notice is hereby given that

the Federal and State natural resource trustee agencies (Trustees) have approved the Phase I Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (Phase I ERP/EA) describing the first eight restoration projects selected by the Trustees to commence the process of restoring natural resources and services injured or lost as a result of the DEEPWATER HORIZON oil spill, which occurred on or about April 20, 2010, in the Gulf of Mexico. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of the availability of the Phase I ERP/EA.

ADDRESSES: *Obtaining Documents:* You may download the Phase I ERP/EA and the Framework Agreement at *http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov* or *http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon.* Alternatively, you may request a CD of the document (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). You may also review hard copies of the Phase I ERP/EA at any of the public repositories listed at *http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Spears, at *FW4DWHInfo@fws.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

On or about April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit DEEPWATER HORIZON, which was being used to drill a well for BP Exploration and Production, Inc. (BP) in the Macondo prospect (Mississippi Canyon 252–MC252), experienced a significant explosion, fire and subsequent sinking in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in discharges of oil and other substances from the rig and from the wellhead on the seabed. An estimated 4.9 million barrels (210 million gallons) of oil were released from the well into the Gulf of Mexico over a period of approximately three months. In addition, approximately 771,000 gallons of dispersants were applied to the waters of the spill area in an attempt to minimize impacts from spilled oil. Affected resources include ecologically, recreationally, and commercially important species and their habitats in the Gulf of Mexico and along the coastal areas of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Federal and State trustees (listed below) are conducting the natural resource damage assessment for the DEEPWATER HORIZON oil spill under the Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA; 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*).

The Trustees are:

- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), as represented by the National Park Service, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management;
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), on behalf of the U.S Department of Commerce;
- State of Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and Department of Natural Resources;
- State of Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality;
- State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and Geological Survey of Alabama;
- State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) is a Trustee, but does not have affected lands in this Phase I ERP/EA.

Background

On April 20, 2011, BP agreed to provide up to $1 billion toward early restoration projects in the Gulf of Mexico to address injuries to natural resources caused by the DEEPWATER HORIZON oil spill. The Framework Agreement provides a mechanism through which the Trustees and BP can work together ''to commence implementation of early restoration projects that will provide meaningful benefits to accelerate restoration in the Gulf as quickly as practicable'' prior to the completion of the natural resource damage assessment process or full resolution of the Trustees' natural resource damages claim.

As the first step in this accelerated process, the Trustees proposed a suite of eight early restoration projects in a Phase I Draft Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (DERP/EA) made public December 14, 2011. The public was afforded 60 days to review and comment on the DERP/EA (77 FR 78016, December 15, 2011). During that review period, the Trustees also held 12 public meetings in January and February 2012 in the 5 Gulf States and Washington, DC to facilitate public comment on that plan.

The Trustees considered the public comments on the DERP/EA prior to finalizing selection of the Phase 1 Early Restoration projects. The public comments received and the Trustees' responses are addressed in the Phase 1 ERP/EA at Chapter 5.

Overview of the Phase 1 ERP/EA

Early Restoration Plan Alternatives, Including the Selected Alternative

The ERP/EA describes two early restoration alternatives: No Action—Natural Recovery (required for consideration by OPA) and Selected Alternative—Phase I Early Restoration Projects. Under the No Action Alternative, the trustees would not implement early restoration projects as described in this ERP/EA. Rather, the trustees would rely, for the time being, solely on natural recovery processes to restore natural resources to their pre-spill conditions and would undertake no early actions to accelerate recovery or to help address interim resource losses.

The Selected Alternative includes eight projects that meet the selection criteria as described in the Phase I ERP/EA.

Selected Early Restoration Alternative

The Selected Alternative includes the following suite of early restoration projects: (1) Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation—NRDA Early Restoration Project; (2) Louisiana Oyster Cultch Project; (3) Mississippi Oyster Cultch Restoration; (4) Mississippi Artificial Reef Habitat; (5) Marsh Island (Portersville Bay) Marsh Creation; (6) Alabama Dune Restoration Cooperative Project; (7) Florida Boat Ramp Enhancement and Construction; (8) Florida (Pensacola Beach) Dune Restoration. Each of these projects is expected to benefit a natural resource or service injured by the DEEPWATER HORIZON oil spill.

This Phase I ERP/EA represents the initial set of projects selected as part of the early restoration process. Planning for additional early restoration actions is continuing. Neither the Phase I ERP/EA nor any subsequent plan for early restoration is intended to or will fully address all injuries caused by the spill or provide the extent of restoration needed to satisfy claims against responsible parties. Further comprehensive restoration will still be required to fully compensate the public for natural resource losses from the oil spill.

Administrative Record

The documents comprising the Administrative Record can be viewed electronically at *http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/adminrecord/index.cfm.*

Author

The primary author of this notice is Nanciann Regalado.

Authorities

The authorities of this action are the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), the implementing Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations found at 15 CFR Part 990, and the Framework Agreement.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Cynthia K. Dohner,

DOI Authorized Official.

[FR Doc. 2012–9581 Filed 4–18–12; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R1–ES–2012–N081; 10120–1112–0000–F2]

Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Amendment of the Washington Department of Natural Resources Habitat Conservation Plan for Forested State Trust Lands

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent; announcement of public scoping meetings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), intend to conduct public scoping under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to gather information to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in anticipation of receiving an application for an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) amendment under section 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) from the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) for their 1997 Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for forested State trust lands. The HCP amendment involves the proposed replacement of an interim conservation strategy for the threatened marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), which is currently being implemented under the HCP, with a long-term conservation strategy. The proposed amendment to the HCP and the ITP is exclusively limited to consideration of a long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet on HCP-covered lands.

DATES: To ensure consideration, please send your written comments by May 21, 2012 (see **ADDRESSES** section).

Four public scoping meetings will be held to discuss the DEIS, and we will accept written comments at these meetings. These meetings will be held on the following dates and at the following locations:

1. April 30, 2012, 6–8 p.m., WDNR, Natural Resource Building, 1st Floor, 1111 Washington Street SE., Olympia, WA 98504.
2. May 3, 2012, 6–8 p.m., WDNR, Northwest Region Office, 919 N. Township Street, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284.
3. May 8, 2012, 6–8 p.m., Wahkikum County Courthouse, Pacific Cascade/River Room, 25 River Street, Cathlamet, WA 98612.
4. May 9, 2012, 6–8 p.m., WDNR, Olympic Region Headquarters, 411 Tillicum Lane, Forks, WA 98331.

ADDRESSES: All comments concerning the preparation of the DEIS, proposed HCP amendment, and the NEPA process may be submitted by one of the following methods to WDNR. WDNR will transmit all comments received to the Service for review and consideration:

- *Email: sepacenter@dnr.wa.gov.*
- *U.S. Mail:* SEPA Responsible Official, Annie Szvetecz, Washington Department of Natural Resources, SEPA Center, P.O. Box 47001, Olympia, WA 98504–7001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Ostwald of the Service at (360) 753–9564 (phone); *Mark_Ostwald@fws.gov* (email); or by U.S. mail to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Fish and Wildlife Office, 510 Desmond Dr. SE., Suite 102, Lacey, WA 98503; or, alternatively, contact Annie Szvetecz, SEPA Responsible Official, WDNR, at (360) 902–112 (phone); *sepacenter@dnr.wa.gov* (email). In addition, information on this proposed action is also available at the WDNR's Web site at *http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/TrustLandsHCP/Pages/lm_hcp_marbled_murrelet_main.aspx* and the Service's Web site at *http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/index.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Meeting Location Accommodation

Persons needing reasonable accommodations in order to attend and participate in the public scoping meetings should contact Mark Ostwald with the Service or Annie Szvetecz with the WDNR (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above). In order to allow sufficient time to process requests, please call no later than one week before the public meeting. Information regarding this proposed action is available in alternative formats upon request.

Background

In 1996, the WDNR released their draft HCP for forest management activities covering 1.6 million acres of forested State trust lands within the range of the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) in Washington. A DEIS (dated March 1996) jointly developed by the Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and the WDNR was announced in the **Federal Register** on April 5, 1996 (61 FR 15297). The DEIS analyzed reasonable management alternatives, including the HCP. A notice of availability for the Final EIS (FEIS) was published in the **Federal Register** on November 1, 1996 (61 FR 56563). On January 30, 1997, the Service issued an ITP (PRT No. 812521) for the WDNR HCP. The Service's ITP decision and the availability of related decision documents were announced in the **Federal Register** on February 27, 1997 (62 FR 8980).

The WDNR HCP commits WDNR to developing a long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet (HCP IV. 39). However, during development of the HCP, it was determined that there was not enough scientific information to credibly develop a long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet on WDNR lands. For that reason, the WDNR developed an interim conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet (HCP IV. 39), which is currently being implemented. The principal intent of the interim conservation strategy was to locate occupied marbled murrelet sites and not foreclose future options for long-term conservation of the marbled murrelet on WDNR lands. Briefly, the interim marbled murrelet conservation strategy included the following: (1) Suitable habitat blocks are identified, with harvest on these blocks deferred; (2) habitat relationship studies are undertaken to determine the relative importance, based on occupancy, of identified habitat blocks; (3) following completion of the habitat relationship studies, the lowest quality habitat blocks are made available for timber harvest (these areas, in the poorest quality habitats, were expected to contain about 5 percent of the murrelet-occupied sites on HCP-covered lands); (4) the higher quality habitat blocks identified from the habitat relationships study are surveyed for marbled murrelet occupancy, and occupied habitat are protected, along with some unoccupied habitat; and (5) development of a long-term conservation strategy for marbled murrelets is undertaken on WDNR lands.

For southwest Washington and the Olympic Peninsula, the WDNR has completed steps 1 through 4 listed above. For step 5, the WDNR contemplated proposing an amendment

to the WDNR HCP once the long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet was submitted to the Service. An amendment to the HCP (and the ITP) involves both Federal and State action subject to NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4341) and the State Environmental Policy Act (Ch. 43.21C RCW; SEPA), respectively. On September 15, 2006, the Service published a notice in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 54515) announcing our intent to conduct public scoping for the HCP and ITP amendments in anticipation of receiving an application for an ITP amendment from the WDNR. However, a proposed HCP amendment was not submitted by the WDNR at that time.

Proposed Action

We are now reinitiating the NEPA scoping process with this **Federal Register** notice. The Service and WDNR have determined it is appropriate to prepare the DEIS as joint lead agencies pursuant to our respective authorities under NEPA (40 C.F.R. 1501.5) and SEPA (WAC 197–11–944) and to reinitiate and expand public scoping due to the passage of time since the original scoping notice was issued.

Unlike the HCP amendment described in the September 15, 2006, **Federal Register** notice (71 FR 54515) that involved a proposed long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet in southwest Washington and the Olympic Peninsula, the long-term conservation strategy discussed herein is for all WDNR lands within the range of the marbled murrelet. The WDNR and the Service both conclude that adequate information is currently available that can inform the proposal at the Statewide WDNR scale.

The WDNR's existing ITP authorizes specific levels and types of incidental take of the marbled murrelet. The current ITP was principally structured to meet the needs of the interim conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet, which the WDNR now desires to replace with a long-term strategy. It is possible that the long-term conservation strategy may warrant a revision of the ITP to address additional incidental take of the marbled murrelet not previously authorized. Accordingly, the level of take, general locations of potential incidental take, timing of incidental take, minimization and mitigation strategies, enhancement activities, and research and monitoring plans will be described in the long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet and in the DEIS.

In order for the Service to evaluate WDNR's request for an ITP amendment, the WDNR must submit the proposed long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet to the Service for analysis. The Service will ultimately determine whether the WDNR HCP, as amended by the long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet, satisfies the ESA section 10 permit issuance criteria and other applicable laws and/or regulations.

In 2008, the WDNR released a technical report entitled *Recommendations and Supporting Analysis of Conservation Opportunities for the Marbled Murrelet Long-Term Conservation Strategy* (*http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/lm_mamu_sci_team_report.pdf*) (Report). This Report was developed by an interagency scientific team of marbled murrelet experts and focused on marbled murrelet conservation in southwest Washington and the Olympic Peninsula. The Report: Characterized marbled murrelet ecology and life history, recommended landscape conservation approaches for WDNR lands, described marbled murrelet habitat assessment methods, reported marbled murrelet habitat assessment results, and described adaptive management concepts. The Report provided recommendations and analysis for the WDNR and the Service to consider while the WDNR develops a long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet on the lands it manages.

Statutory Requirements

Section 9 of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1538) and implementing regulations prohibit the taking of animal species listed as endangered or threatened. The term ''take'' is defined under the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1532(19)) to mean ''harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.'' ''Harm'' is defined by the Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, and sheltering (50 CFR 17.3). ''Harass'' is defined by the Service as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering (50 CFR 17.3).

Section 10 of the ESA and implementing regulations specify requirements for the issuance of ITPs to non-Federal landowners for the incidental take of endangered and threatened species. Such take must be incidental to otherwise lawful activities, not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild, and the impacts of the take on the listed species must be minimized and mitigated by the permittee to the maximum extent practicable. An applicant for an ITP must prepare a HCP describing the impacts that will likely result from such taking, the conservation program for minimizing and mitigating those take impacts, the funding available to implement the conservation program, the alternatives considered by the applicant to avoid such taking, and the reason(s) such alternatives are not being implemented.

NEPA requires that Federal agencies conduct an environmental analysis of their proposed actions to determine if the actions may significantly affect the human environment. Under NEPA, a reasonable range of alternatives to a proposed action is developed and considered in the Federal agency's environmental review. Alternatives considered for analysis in an EIS such as the one contemplated herein may include: Variations in the location, amount, and type of conservation; variations in the amount of active forest management; adaptive management and variations in adaptive management; variations in permit duration; or a combination of these elements and others, and no action. In addition, an EIS will identify any potentially significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on biological resources, land use, air quality, water quality, water resources, socioeconomics, and other environmental issues that could occur with the implementation of the proposed action and alternatives. For potentially significant impacts, the EIS may identify avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures to reduce these impacts, where feasible, to a level below significance.

Scoping Meetings

See **DATES** above for the dates, times and locations of the public scoping meetings for development of a DEIS for amending the WDNR HCP and ITP. The purpose of the scoping process is to seek the public's views regarding the appropriate range of alternatives that should be analyzed in the DEIS, the need, purpose, and objectives of the proposal, the impacts that should be considered, and existing environmental information relevant to the analysis. The scoping meetings will allocate time for presentations by the Service and the WDNR, followed by informal questions and discussions. To ensure that a full range of issues related to the anticipated amendment are identified, we

encourage written comments from interested parties.

Public Comments

The primary purpose of the scoping process is for the public to assist the Service and WDNR in developing the DEIS by identifying important issues and alternatives related to WDNR's proposed HCP amendment. To constructively guide the development of the DEIS, the WDNR and Service jointly identified the Need, Purpose, and Objectives of the proposed action to be consistent with those of the current WDNR HCP as follows:

• *Need:* To obtain long-term certainty for timber harvest and other management activities on forested State trust lands and to contribute to long-term conservation for the marbled murrelet, consistent with commitments in the 1997 Habitat Conservation Plan.

• *Purpose:* To develop a long-term habitat conservation strategy for marbled murrelets on forested State trust lands in the six west-side planning units, subject to DNR's fiduciary responsibility to the trust beneficiaries as defined by law and the Service's responsibilities under the ESA.

• *Objectives:*

1. Trust Mandate: Generate revenue and other benefits for each trust by meeting DNR's trust responsibilities, including: Making trust property productive, preserving the corpus of the trust, exercising reasonable care and skill in managing the trust, acting prudently with respect to trust property, acting with undivided loyalty to trust beneficiaries, and acting impartially with respect to current and future trust beneficiaries.

2. Marbled Murrelet Habitat: Provide forest conditions in strategic locations on forested trust lands that minimize and mitigate incidental take of marbled murrelet resulting from DNR's forest management activities. In accomplishing this objective, we expect to make a significant contribution to maintaining and protecting marbled murrelet populations.

3. Active Management: Promote active, innovative and sustainable management on the forested trust land base.

4. Operational Flexibility: Provide flexibility to respond to new information and site-specific conditions.

5. Implementation Certainty: Adopt feasible, practical, and cost-effective actions that are likely to be successful and can be sustained throughout the life of the HCP.

The Service requests that comments be specific. In particular, we request information regarding:

• Baseline environmental conditions in the plan area;

• Need, Purpose, and Objectives identified above;

• Other possible alternatives that meet the Need, Purpose, and Objectives;

• Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that implementation of a proposed amendment or other alternatives that are based upon the Need, Purpose, and Objectives could have on marbled murrelets and other species, and their communities and habitats;

• Marbled murrelet ecology;

• Potential adaptive management and/or monitoring provisions;

• Funding issues;

• Other plans or projects that might be relevant to this proposed project;

• Minimization and mitigation concepts;

• Any other information pertinent to evaluating the effects of the proposed action on the human environment.

Comments regarding these issues as they relate to management of WDNR lands for marbled murrelet conservation should be submitted by one of the methods listed in **ADDRESSES**.

The WDNR and the Service intend to develop an initial set of conceptual alternatives to aid in the assessment of the appropriate range of alternatives to be analyzed in the DEIS. The conceptual alternatives are intended to broadly describe different approaches to the long-term conservation strategy for the marbled murrelet on WDNR HCP-covered lands for the purpose of public feedback prior to refinement of alternatives in the DEIS. We intend to provide the public the opportunity to comment on the initial set of conceptual alternatives before completing the selection of the range of alternatives that will be formally presented in the DEIS. We do not expect to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** for this opportunity. To enable the public to comment on conceptual alternatives before the DEIS is published, the Service and the WDNR will announce this opportunity on our respective web sites (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) and in other forms of media, and we will also send notification to people who respond to this scoping notice, attend our public scoping meeting attendees, or requests to be notified.

The DEIS is expected to be completed and available to the public in the winter of 2012. Once the DEIS is prepared, there will be an additional opportunity announced for public comment on all aspects and content of the DEIS through a **Federal Register** notice of availability.

Public Availability of Comments

All comments and materials we receive become part of the public record associated with this action. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comments, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Comments and materials we receive will be available for public inspection by appointment, during normal business hours, at our office (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

Authority

The environmental review of this proposed action will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508), other applicable Federal laws and regulations, and policies and procedures of the Service. This notice is being furnished in accordance with 40 CFR 1501.7 of NEPA to obtain suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues and alternatives to be addressed in the DEIS.

Dated: April 2, 2012.

Richard Hannan,

Deputy Regional Director, Pacific Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon.

[FR Doc. 2012–9664 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R8–ES–2012–N050; FF08E00000–FXES11120800000F2–123–F2]

Proposed Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan for the Bay Checkerspot Butterfly and Serpentine Grasslands, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability: request for comment.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have received an application from Hoa Cam Tieu (applicant) for a 3-year incidental take permit for three species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The application

addresses the potential for ''take'' of one listed animal, the Bay checkerspot butterfly; one listed plant, the Santa Clara Valley dudleya; and one nonlisted plant, the most beautiful jewelflower. The applicant would implement a conservation program to minimize and mitigate the project activities, as described in the applicant's low-effect habitat conservation plan (Plan). We request comments on the applicant's application and Plan, and the preliminary determination that the Plan qualifies as a ''low-effect'' habitat conservation plan, eligible for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA). We discuss our basis for this determination in our environmental action statement (EAS), also available for public review.

DATES: We must receive written comments on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: To request further information or submit written comments, please use one of the following methods, and note that your information request or comment is in reference to the Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan for Bay checkerspot butterfly and serpentine grasslands, Santa Clara County California:

- *U.S. Mail:* Ellen McBride, Conservation Planning Branch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, 2800 Cottage Way, W–2605, Sacramento, CA 95825.
- *In-Person Drop-off, Viewing, or Pickup:* Call (916) 414–6600 to make an appointment during regular business hours to drop off comments or view received comments at this location: the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Thomas, Chief, Conservation Planning Division, or Eric Tattersall, Deputy Assistant Field Supervisor, at the address shown above or at (916) 414–6600 (telephone). If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf, please call the Federal Information Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of Documents

You may obtain copies of the permit application, plan, and EAS from the individuals in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Copies of these documents are also available for public inspection, by appointment, during regular business hours, at the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office (see **ADDRESSES**).

Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Background Information

Section 9 of the Act prohibits taking of fish and wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened under section 4 of the Act. Under the Act, the term ''take'' means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The term ''harm'' is defined in the regulations as significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury of listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering (50 CFR 17.3). The term ''harass'' is defined in the regulations as to carry out actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns, which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (50 CFR 17.3).

However, under specified circumstances, the Service may issue permits that allow the take of federally listed species, provided that the take that occurs is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. Regulations governing permits for endangered and threatened species are at 50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32, respectively.

Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act contains provisions for issuing such incidental take permits to non-Federal entities for the take of endangered and threatened species, provided the following criteria are met:

1. The taking will be incidental;
2. The applicants will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impact of such taking;
3. The applicants will develop a proposed HCP and ensure that adequate funding for the plan will be provided;
4. The taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild; and
5. The applicants will carry out any other measures that the Service may require as being necessary or appropriate for the purposes of the HCP.

Although take of listed plant species is not prohibited under the Act, and therefore cannot be authorized under an incidental take permit, plant species may be included on a permit in recognition of the conservation benefits provided to them under a habitat conservation plan. All species included in the incidental take permit would receive assurances under our ''No Surprises'' regulations (50 CFR 17.22(b)(5) and 17.32(b)(5)).

The applicant seeks an incident take permit for covered activities within 1.4 acres of grassland associated with the construction of a single family residence in Santa Clara County, California. The following two federally listed species will be included as covered species in the applicants' proposed Plan:

- Bay checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha bayensis*) (threatened)
- Santa Clara Valley dudleya (*Dudleya setchellii*) (endangered)

The Plan does not include any unlisted animal species, but would include one unlisted plant species:

- Most beautiful jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus*)

Collectively, these species are referred to as ''covered species'' in the Plan. For these covered species, the applicants would seek incidental take authorization.

Covered activities include the following:

- Grading and ground leveling
- Vegetation removal and planting, soil compaction, building construction, and use of heavy equipment (including, but not limited to, bulldozers, cement trucks, water trucks, and backhoes)
- Erosion control structures (such as silt fencing and barriers)
- Dust control (such as watering surface soils)
- Construction of driveways
- Trenching
- Animal husbandry units
- Installation of utilities and irrigation systems
- Landscaping associated with all of the above activities and structures

The applicant proposes to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the effects to the covered species associated with the covered activities by fully implementing the Plan. Minimization measures will include, but are not limited to:

- An employee education program,
- Prior to initial grading, installation of permanent perimeter fencing and signage around the protected serpentine grassland,
- Temporary construction fencing,
- Salvage of individual Santa Clara Valley dudleya prior to construction, and
- A deed restriction or conservation easement on 2.5 acres of the site for

protection of serpentine habitat.

General minimization measures will include:

- Limiting staging and work areas to the project site only, or to existing paved roads,
- Removal of all food-related trash every 3 days,
- Prohibiting pets from the project site during construction,
- Restricting ground disturbance to the period of July 1 through November 30 (generally the dry season), unless we authorize otherwise, and
- Maintenance of all equipment to avoid fluid leaks.

The applicant proposes to build a 0.60-acre residential home, which includes the single-family residence, detached garage, landscaped area, underground water line, and driveway. This development will be at the top of the property. There will be an additional septic system and septic leach field area of approximately 0.80 acre slightly west and downslope from the residence. Neither the residence nor the leach field area will directly affect serpentine species, but could result in indirect effects.

Alternatives

Our proposed action is approving the applicant's Plan and issuance of an incidental take permit for the applicant's covered activities. As required by the Act, the applicant's Plan considers alternatives to the take under the proposed action. The Plan considers the environmental consequences of one alternative to the proposed action, the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, we would not issue a permit; the applicant would not build the proposed single-family residence; the project area would continue to experience illegal off-road vehicle use, illegal trash dumping, and trespassing; and no take would occur for the construction of the residence and its associated structures. For these reasons, the No-Action Alternative has been rejected.

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, we would issue an incidental take permit for the applicant's proposed project, which includes the activities described above. The Proposed Action Alternative would result in permanent loss of 1.40 acres of grassland habitat for the Bay checkerspot butterfly, Santa Clara Valley dudleya, and most beautiful jewelflower. To mitigate for these effects, the applicant proposes to protect, enhance, and manage in perpetuity 2.5 acres of on-site serpentine grassland.

National Environmental Policy Act

As described in our EAS, we have made the preliminary determination that approval of the proposed Plan and issuance of the permit would qualify as a categorical exclusion under NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), as provided by Federal regulations (40 CFR part 1500, 5(k), 1507.3(b)(2), 1508.4) and the Department of the Interior Manual (516 DM 2 and 516 DM 8). Our EAS found that the proposed plan qualifies as a ''low-effect'' habitat conservation plan, as defined by our Habitat Conservation Planning Handbook (November 1996). Determination of low-effect habitat conservation plans is based on the following three criteria: (1) Implementation of the proposed plan would result in minor or negligible effects on federally-listed, proposed, and candidate species and their habitats; (2) implementation of the proposed plan would result in minor or negligible effects on other environmental values or resources; and (3) impacts of the plan, considered together with the impacts of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable similarly situated projects, would not result, over time, in cumulative effects to environmental values or resources that would be considered significant. Based upon the preliminary determinations in the EAS, we do not intend to prepare further NEPA documentation. We will consider public comments when making the final determination on whether to prepare an additional NEPA document on the proposed action.

Public Comments

We request data, comments, new information, or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, Tribes, industry, or any other interested party on this notice. We particularly seek comments on the following:

1. Biological information concerning the species;
2. Relevant data concerning the species;
3. Additional information concerning the range, distribution, population size, and population trends of the species;
4. Current or planned activities in the subject area and their possible impacts on the species;
5. The presence of archeological sites, buildings and structures, historic events, sacred and traditional areas, and other historic preservation concerns, which are required to be considered in project planning by the National Historic Preservation Act; and
6. Identification of any other environmental issues that should be considered with regard to the proposed development and permit action.

Authority

We provide this notice pursuant to section 10(c) of the Act and the NEPA public-involvement regulations (40 CFR 1500.1(b), 1500.2(d), and 1506.6). We will evaluate the permit application, including the Plan, and comments we receive to determine whether the application meets the requirements of section 10(a) of the Act. If the requirements are met, we will issue a permit to the applicant for the incidental take of the Bay checkerspot butterfly, Santa Clara Valley dudleya, and most beautiful jewelflower from the implementation of the covered activities described in the Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan for the Bay Checkerspot Butterfly and Serpentine Grasslands, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. We will make the final permit decision no sooner than 30 days after the date of this notice.

Dated: April 13, 2012.

Susan Moore,

Field Supervisor, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. 2012–9543 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLORP0000.16100000.DQ0000 LXSS053H0000 HAG10–0234]

Notice of Availability of the Proposed John Day Basin Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Oregon.

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared a Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the John Day Basin planning area and by this notice is announcing its availability.

DATES: The BLM planning regulations state that any person who meets the conditions as described in the regulations may protest the BLM's Proposed RMP/Final EIS. A person who meets the conditions and files a protest must file the protest within 30 days of the date that the Environmental

Protection Agency publishes its notice in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the John Day Basin Proposed RMP/Final EIS have been sent to affected Federal, State, and local government agencies and to other stakeholders, organizations, agencies and interested parties on the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (RMP) mailing list. Copies of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS are available for public inspection at the Prineville Field Office during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays) at 3050 NE 3rd Street, Prineville, Oregon 97754. Interested persons may also review the Proposed RMP/Final EIS on the Internet at *http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville/plans/johndayrmp/jdbdocuments.php*.

All protests must be in writing and mailed to one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: Director (210), Attn: Brenda Hudgens-Williamsm, P.O. Box 71383, Washington, DC 20024–1383.

Overnight Mail: Director (210), Attn: Brenda Hudgens-Williams, 20 M Street SE., Room 2134LM, Washington, DC 20003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, contact Monte Kuk, John Day Basin RMP Project Leader, BLM Prineville Field Office, 3050 NE 3rd Street, Prineville, Oregon 97754; telephone (541) 416–6700; email *John_Day_Basin_RMP@blm.gov*. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The planning area is located in parts of Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Grant, Wheeler, Jefferson, and Wasco Counties in the State of Oregon, covering 456,000 acres of BLM-managed public land. Prior to this plan, the public land in this area was managed under three RMPs, which were completed in the 1980s: John Day RMP (Record of Decision signed 1985), Two Rivers RMP (1986), and Baker RMP (1989). The John Day RMP was amended in 1995. In 2001, the John Day River Plan amended portions of all three RMPs. New information and changed circumstances are cause for the BLM to update these plans. Changed circumstances include, but are not limited to: Acquisition of 44,000 acres along North Fork John Day River, congressional designation of the Spring Basin Wilderness, heightened public interest in BLM management actions, increasing demand for recreation activities on public lands, and expanded scientific knowledge and information pertaining to the conservation of aquatic species.

In February 2006, the BLM published a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS and initiate revision/amendment of the existing RMPs. In March 2006, the BLM hosted five public open houses across the planning area and in Portland, Oregon, to solicit public input on the issues to be addressed. The BLM published results of public input and an Analysis of the Management Situation in December 2006, followed by four public open houses across the planning area to solicit input on criteria to be used in development of alternatives. Throughout the planning process the BLM maintained updated wilderness characteristics inventories for all lands outside of areas designated as Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) to determine lands with wilderness characteristics (LWCs) in the planning area. After publication of the Draft RMP in October 2008, the BLM hosted a series of open houses throughout Oregon to present proposed actions in the Draft RMP and gather public comment. Public comments were accepted from October 30, 2008, to January 29, 2009. Comments were submitted via U.S. mail, direct email, email generated from the planning Web page, orally at open houses, and via telephone.

The BLM also met regularly with the John Day/Snake Resource Advisory Council and with representatives of local, State, and other Federal government agencies, as well as tribal governments. Additionally, the BLM maintained a public Web site and mailed periodic newsletters with information on the plan's status.

Comments on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS received from the public, John Day/Snake Resource Advisory Council, John Day Basin RMP Cooperating Agencies, and internal BLM review were considered and incorporated as appropriate into the proposed plan. Public comments resulted in the addition of clarifying text, but did not significantly change proposed land use plan decisions.

The Proposed RMP/Final EIS analyzes five alternatives. Alternative 1 (no action) would continue the current management goals, objectives, and direction specified in the existing RMPs. Alternative 2 (Proposed Resource Management Plan) would provide a mix of recreational opportunities, economic opportunities, and resource protection. Changes from Alternative 1 to 2 include:

(a) Development of an interim road system and a process for developing a final transportation plan;

(b) A reduction in areas ''open'' for motorized use off of roads;

(c) Synthesized management direction to achieve forest and upland health goals while providing for timber and forage production and wildfire prevention;

(d) Management direction for the North Fork John Day River lands that, in accordance with the land acquisition legislation, protects native fish, wildlife habitat, and public recreation;

(e) Addition of an integrated strategy to address fish, water quality, and water quantity together;

(f) Provides management protection of wilderness characteristics on 19,442 of the 35,457 acres identified as Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, and a determination that management for other resource considerations is more appropriate on the remaining 16,015 acres;

(g) Use of ''appropriate response'' rather than full suppression of all wildfires;

(h) A process for addressing permit/lease relinquishment for grazing allotments; and

(i) Wild and Scenic River suitability recommendation for 37 miles of the North Fork River.

Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 are similar to Alternative 2 in most instances, but provide variation in the amount of roadway open for motorized travel, the number of areas open to off-road motorized use, the amount of LWC protected, the number and classifications of river segments deemed suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System, and the number of acres where livestock grazing is permitted.

The BLM Proposed RMP (Alternative 2) and Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 (the Action Alternatives) propose immediate designation of five new Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), totaling 62,407 acres. This total includes the 1,153-acre expansion of the existing Horn Butte ACEC.

The largest of the new proposed ACECs is the 38,168-acre John Day Paleontological ACEC that would complement the adjacent John Day Fossil Beds National Monument and partially overlap the existing Sutton Mountain WSA. Resource use limitations associated with designation of this ACEC where it overlaps the WSA would include closure to salable, locatable and leasable minerals, a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation

for energy and communication site development, exclusion from rights-of-way, management to Visual Resource Management Class II (VRM II) standards, and limiting vehicle use to designated roads and trails. Use limitations associated with this ACEC where it does not overlap with the Sutton Mountain WSA would be similar except for an NSO stipulation for mineral leasing, and other special stipulations for developments for energy, communication sites, and rights-of-way. Other proposed ACECs include the 6,639-acre Black Canyon RNA/ACEC, which would protect several sensitive plants and unique plant communities. Use limitations for this proposed ACEC include exclusion of livestock grazing, closure to off-highway motorized vehicles, an NSO stipulation for mineral leasing, closure to salable mineral, energy and communication site development, and exclusion of rights-of-way. The proposed plan would also add 1,153 acres to the existing 5,999-acre Horn Butte ACEC to protect Washington ground squirrel habitat. Use limitations for the expanded Horn Butte ACEC include management to VRM II standards, prohibition of mechanical noxious weed control in Fourmile Canyon, an NSO stipulation for mineral leasing, closure to salable minerals and energy and communication site development, and exclusion of rights-of-way. Also proposed is the addition of the North Fork John Day River (16,837 acres), Armstrong Canyon (3,885 acres) and Ferry Canyon (2,364 acres) ACECs to protect visual resource values. Use limitations include management to VRM II standards, NSO stipulation for mineral leasing, closure to communication site development, and exclusion of rights-of-way. The proposed plan also eliminates the existing Spanish Gulch ACEC (333 acres). In the event that Congress releases any of the three WSAs along the lower John Day River (Lower John Day, North Pole Ridge, and Thirtymile) from WSA status, the released lands would be designated as ACECs to preserve scenic and other values. Use limitations would include management to VRM II standards, NSO stipulation for mineral leasing and closure to salable minerals, closure to energy and communication site development, and exclusion of rights-of-way (except for the existing PGE pipeline right-of-way). For more detailed information on each ACEC proposal, see the Special Designations section in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Instructions for filing a protest with the Director of the BLM regarding the Proposed RMP/Final EIS may be found in the ''Dear Reader'' letter of the John Day Basin Proposed RMP/Final EIS and at 43 CFR 1610.5–2. Emailed and faxed protests will not be accepted as valid protests unless the protesting party also provides the original letter by either regular or overnight mail postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, the BLM will consider the emailed or faxed protest as an advanced copy and it will receive full consideration. If you wish to provide the BLM with such advance notification, please direct faxed protests to the attention of the BLM protest coordinator at 202–912–7212, and emails to *Brenda_Hudgens_Williams@blm.gov.* All protests, including the follow-up letter to emails or faxes, must be in writing and mailed to the appropriate address as set forth in the **ADDRESSES** section above.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your protest, you should be aware that your entire protest—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your letter to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6 and 1506.10 43 CFR 1610.2 and 1610.5.

Edward W. Shepard,

State Director, Oregon/Washington.

[FR Doc. 2012–9502 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLOR957000–L63100000–HD0000: HAG12–0168]

Filing of Plats of Survey: Oregon/Washington

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The plats of survey of the following described lands are scheduled to be officially filed in the Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, Oregon, 30 days from the date of this publication.

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

Oregon

T. 12 S., R. 2 E., accepted April 6, 2012
T. 27 S., R. 12 W., accepted April 12, 2012
T. 39 S., R. 3 E., accepted April 12, 2012
T. 28 S., R. 11 W., accepted April 12, 2012

ADDRESSES: A copy of the plats may be obtained from the Land Office at the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, 333 SW. 1st Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204, upon required payment. A person or party who wishes to protest against a survey must file a notice that they wish to protest (at the above address) with the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kyle Hensley, (503) 808–6124, Branch of Geographic Sciences, Bureau of Land Management, 333 SW. 1st Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Timothy J. Moore,

Acting Chief, Cadastral Surveyor of Oregon/Washington.

[FR Doc. 2012–9570 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLWO620000.L18200000.XH0000]

Call for Nominations for Resource Advisory Councils

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to reopen the request for public nominations for certain Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Resource Advisory Councils (RAC) that have member terms expiring this year. These RACs provide advice and recommendations to the BLM on land use planning and management of the National System of

Public Lands within their respective geographic areas. The RACs covered by this request for nominations are identified below. The BLM will accept public nominations for 45 days after the publication of this notice.

DATES: All nominations must be received no later than June 4, 2012.

ADDRESSES: *See* **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for the address of respective BLM State Offices accepting nominations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allison Sandoval, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Correspondence, International, and Advisory Committee Office, 1849 C Street NW., MS–MIB 5070, Washington, DC 20240; 202–208–4294.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1739) directs the Secretary of the Interior to involve the public in planning and issues related to management of lands administered by the BLM. Section 309 of FLPMA directs the Secretary to establish 10- to 15-member citizen-based advisory councils that are consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). As required by FACA, RAC membership must be balanced and representative of the various interests concerned with the management of the public lands. The rules governing RACs are found at 43 CFR subpart 1784 and include the following three membership categories:

Category One—Holders of Federal grazing permits and representatives of organizations associated with energy and mineral development, timber industry, transportation or rights-of-way, developed outdoor recreation, off-highway vehicle use, and commercial recreation;

Category Two—Representatives of nationally or regionally recognized environmental organizations, archaeological and historic organizations, dispersed recreation activities, and wild horse and burro organizations; and

Category Three—Representatives of state, county, or local elected office, employees of a state agency responsible for management of natural resources, representatives of Indian tribes within or adjacent to the area for which the council is organized, representatives of academia who are employed in natural sciences, and the public-at-large.

Individuals may nominate themselves or others. Nominees must be residents of the state in which the RAC has jurisdiction. The BLM will evaluate nominees based on their education, training, experience, and knowledge of the geographical area of the RAC. Nominees should demonstrate a commitment to collaborative resource decision-making. The Obama Administration prohibits individuals who are currently federally registered lobbyists from being appointed or re-appointed to FACA and non-FACA boards, committees, or councils.

The following must accompany all nominations:

—Letters of reference from represented interests or organizations;
—A completed background information nomination form; and
—Any other information that addresses the nominee's qualifications.

Simultaneous with this notice, BLM state offices will issue press releases providing additional information for submitting nominations, with specifics about the number and categories of member positions available for each RAC in the state. If you have already submitted your nomination materials for 2012 you will not need to resubmit. Nominations for the following RACs should be sent to the appropriate BLM offices as noted below:

Alaska

Alaska RAC

Thom Jennings, Alaska State Office, BLM, 222 West 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513, (970) 271–3335.

California

Northeastern California RAC

Jeff Fontana, Eagle Lake Field Office, BLM, 2950 Riverside Drive, Susanville, California 96130, (530) 252–5332.

Northwestern California RAC

Jeff Fontana, Eagle Lake Field Office, BLM, 2950 Riverside Drive, Susanville, California 96130, (530) 252–5332.

Colorado

Front Range RAC

Denise Adamic, Royal Gorge Field Office, BLM, 3028 East Main Street, Cañon City, Colorado 81212, (719) 269–8553.

Northwest RAC

David Boyd, Colorado River Valley Field Office, BLM, 2300 River Frontage Road, Silt, Colorado 81652, (970) 876–9008.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene District RAC

Suzanne Endsley, Coeur d'Alene District Office, BLM, 3815 Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815, (208) 769–5004.

Montana and Dakotas

Central Montana RAC

Craig Flentie, Lewistown Field Office, BLM, 920 Northeast Main Street, Lewistown, Montana 59457, (406) 538–1943.

Dakotas RAC

Mark Jacobsen, Miles City Field Office, BLM, 111 Garryowen Road, Miles City, Montana 59301, (406) 233–2800.

Eastern Montana RAC

Mark Jacobsen, Miles City Field Office, BLM, 111 Garryowen Road, Miles City, Montana 59301, (406) 233–2800.

Western Montana RAC

David Abrams, Butte Field Office, BLM, 106 North Parkmont, Butte, Montana 59701, (406) 533–7617.

Nevada

Mojave-Southern Great Basin RAC; Northeastern Great Basin RAC

Rochelle Francisco, Nevada State Office, BLM, 1340 Financial Boulevard, Reno, Nevada 89502, (775) 861–6588.

New Mexico

Albuquerque District RAC

Gina Melchor, Albuquerque District Office, BLM, 435 Montano NE., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107, (505) 761–8935.

Oregon/Washington

Eastern Washington RAC; John Day-Snake RAC; Southeast Oregon RAC

Pam Robbins, Oregon State Office, BLM, 333 SW First Avenue, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97204, (503) 808–6306.

Utah

Utah RAC

Sherry Foot, Utah State Office, BLM, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101, (801) 539–4195.

Certification Statement: I hereby certify that the BLM Resource Advisory Councils are necessary and in the public interest in connection with the Secretary's responsibilities to manage the lands, resources, and facilities administered by the BLM.

Mike Pool,

Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 2012–9583 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–84–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–0412–10011; 2200–3200–665]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before March 31, 2012. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, written comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation. Comments may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW., MS 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St. NW., 8th floor, Washington DC 20005; or by fax, 202–371–6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by May 7, 2012. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

J. Paul Loether,

Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program.

CALIFORNIA

Contra Costa County

Martinez Downtown Post Office, (U.S. Post Office in California 1900–1941 TR) 815 Court St., Martinez, 12000265

Mendocino County

Ukiah Main Post Office, 224 N. Oak St., Ukiah, 12000266

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield County

Titicus Hill Historic District, Roughly bounded by jct. of Main St. & Danbury Rd., North St. & N. Salem Rd., New St. & N. Salem Rd., Ridgefield, 12000267

NEW YORK

Columbia County

Bartlett House, 2258 NY 66, Ghent, 12000268

SOUTH DAKOTA

Beadle County

Campbell Park Historic District (Boundary Decrease), Roughly bounded by 5th St. SW., 9th St. SW., Wisconsin Ave. SW., & Oregon Ave. SW., Huron, 12000269

UTAH

Millard County

Fillmore City Cemetery, 325 East 600 South, Fillmore, 12000270

Salt Lake County

Belvedere Apartments, (Salt Lake City MPS) 29 S. State St., Salt Lake City, 12000271

Booth—Parsons House, 1884 S. 900 East, Salt Lake City, 12000272

VIRGINIA

Bristol Independent City

Bristol Warehouse Historic District, Scott & Lee Sts., Bristol (Independent City), 12000273

A request for removal has been made for the following properties:

IOWA

Benton County

Round Barn, Bruce Township Section 6, (Iowa Round Barns: The Sixty Year Experiment TR) W. of U.S. 218, La Porte, 86001416

Boone County

Boone Bridge, (Highway Bridges of Iowa MPS) Old U.S. 30 over Des Moines R., Boone, 98000761

Carroll County

Coon Rapids Bridge, (Highway Bridges of Iowa MPS) Sumpter Ave. over Middle Raccoon R., Coon Rapids, 98000745

Dubuque County

White Water Creek Bridge, (Highway Bridges of Iowa MPS) Whitewater Rd. over White Water Cr., Bernard, 98000787

Guthrie County

Octagon Barn, Richland Township, (Iowa Round Barns: The Sixty Year Experiment TR) Off IA 141, Jamaica, 86001433

Howard County

South Ward School, 500 S. Elm St., Cresco, 82000408

Jones County

Corbett's—Eby's Mill Bridge Spans Maquoketa River (Scotch Grove Township), Scotch Grove, 85000722

Poweshiek County

McDowell Bridge, (Highway Bridges of Iowa MPS) River Rd. over North Skunk R., Montezuma, 98000488

Scott County

Cook, Clarissa C., Library—Blue Ribbon News Building, (Davenport MRA) 528 Brady St., Davenport, 83002415

Lend-A-Hand Club, (Davenport MRA) 105 S. Main St., Davenport, 84001459

Petersen's, J. H. C., Sons Wholesale Building, (Davenport MRA) 122–124 W. River Dr., Davenport, 83002484

Schauder Hotel, (Davenport MRA) 126 W. River Dr., Davenport, 83002495

Schick's Express and Transfer Co., (Davenport MRA) 118–120 W. River Dr., Davenport, 83002497

Riepe Drug Store—G. Ott Block, (Davenport MRA) 403 W. 2nd St., Davenport, 83002493

Young, Col. Joseph, Block, (Davenport MRA) 502 Brady St., Davenport, 83002526

Winneshiek County

Big Stone Mills, (Flour Milling in Iowa MPS) 113 N. Main St., Spillville, 09000516

OREGON

Lane County

Brattain—Hadley House, 1260 Main St., Springfield, 95001099

[FR Doc. 2012–9511 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–51–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–838]

Certain Food Waste Disposers and Components and Packaging Thereof; Institution of Investigation Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on March 16, 2012, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis, Missouri. A letter supplementing the complaint was filed on March 29, 2012. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain food waste disposers and components and packaging thereof by reason of (1) Infringement of the claim of U.S. Patent No. D535,850 (''the '850 patent''); (2) infringement of U.S. Trademark Registration No. 2,518,010 and common law trademarks; (3) unfair competition by passing off; (4) trademark dilution; and (5) trade dress infringement. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue an exclusion order and a cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at (202) 205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *http://www.usitc.gov.* The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205–2560.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2012).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on April 13, 2012, *ordered that*—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine:

(a) Whether there is a violation subsection (a)(1)(A) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain food waste disposers and components and packaging thereof by reason of (1) trade dress infringement; (2) passing off; (3) infringement of common law trademarks; or (4) trademark dilution, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States;

(b) whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain food waste disposers and components and packaging thereof that infringe the claim of U.S. Patent No. D535,850, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337; or

(c) whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain food waste disposers and components and packaging thereof that infringe U.S. Trademark Registration No. 2,518,010, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337;

(2) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is: Emerson Electric Co., 8000 West Florissant Avenue, P.O. Box 4100, St. Louis, MO 63136.

(b) The respondent is the following entity alleged to be in violation of section 337, and is the party upon which the complaint is to be served: Anaheim Manufacturing Co., 2680 Orbiter Street, Brea, CA 92821.

(c) The Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Suite 401, Washington, DC 20436; and

(3) For the investigation so instituted, the Chief Administrative Law Judge, U.S. International Trade Commission, shall designate the presiding Administrative Law Judge.

Responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondent in accordance with section 210.13 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(d)–(e) and 210.13(a), such responses will be considered by the Commission if received not later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of the respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint and this notice, and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of an exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against the respondent.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 16, 2012.

James R. Holbein,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2012–9504 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–489 and 731–TA–1201 (Preliminary)]

Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From China

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China of drawn stainless sinks, provided for in subheading 7324.10.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) and subsidized by the Government of China.

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On March 1, 2012, a petition was filed with the Commission and Commerce by Elkay Manufacturing Company, Oak Brook, IL, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of drawn stainless sinks and subsidized imports of drawn stainless sinks from China. Accordingly, effective March 1, 2012, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–489 and antidumping duty investigation No. 731–TA–1201 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of March 7, 2012 (77 FR 13631). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on March 22, 2012, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on April 16, 2012. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4317 (April 2012), entitled *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–489 and 731–TA–1201 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 17, 2012.

James R. Holbein,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2012–9590 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–565]

Certain Ink Cartridges and Components Thereof; Modification of Remedial Orders and Termination of Consolidated Advisory Opinion and Modification Proceedings

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has modified the general exclusion order and a cease and desist order to cover components of ink cartridges and terminated the above-captioned consolidated advisory opinion and modification proceedings.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Haldenstein, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3041. Copies of all nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov/.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted the underlying investigation in this matter on March 23, 2006, based on a complaint filed by Epson Portland, Inc. of Oregon; Epson America, Inc. of California; and Seiko Epson Corporation of Japan (collectively ''Epson''). 71 FR 14720 (March 23, 2006). The complaint, as amended, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (''section 337'') in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain ink cartridges and components thereof by reason of infringement of claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 5,615,957; claims 18, 81, 93, 149, 164 and 165 of U.S. Patent No. 5,622,439; claims 83 and 84 of U.S. Patent No. 5,158,377; claims 19 and 20 of U.S. Patent No. 5,221,148; claims 29, 31, 34 and 38 of U.S. Patent No. 5,156,472; claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,488,401; claims 1–3 and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 6,502,917; claims 1, 31 and 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,550,902; claims 1, 10 and 14 of U.S. Patent No. 6,955,422; claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,008,053; and claims 21, 45, 53 and 54 of U.S. Patent No. 7,011,397. The complaint further alleged that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337. The complainants requested that the Commission issue a general exclusion order and cease and desist orders. The Commission named as respondents 24 companies located in China, Germany, Hong Kong, Korea, and the United States. Several respondents were terminated from the investigation on the basis of settlement agreements or consent orders or were found in default.

On March 30, 2007, the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) issued a final ID in the investigation finding a violation of section 337 with respect to certain respondents. He found the asserted claims valid and infringed by certain respondents' products. He recommended issuance of a general exclusion order, limited exclusion order, and cease and desist orders directed to certain respondents and bond in the amount of $13.60 per cartridge during the Presidential review period.

On October 19, 2007, after review, the Commission made its final determination in the investigation, finding a violation of section 337. The Commission issued a general exclusion order, limited exclusion order, and cease and desist orders directed to several domestic respondents. The Commission also determined that the public interest factors enumerated in 19 U.S.C. 1337(d), (f), and (g) did not preclude issuance of the aforementioned remedial orders, and that the bond during the Presidential review period would be $13.60 per cartridge for covered ink cartridges.

On December 13, 2010, two respondents in the underlying investigation, Ninestar Technology Co., Ltd. and Ninestar Technology Company, Ltd. (''Ninestar U.S.'') (collectively, ''Ninestar''), filed a request with the Commission asking for institution of an advisory opinion proceeding and a petition for modification of the general exclusion order and a cease and desist order directed to Ninestar U.S. to indicate that certain design-around ink cartridges are not covered by the Commission's orders. On February 3, 2011, Epson filed a petition for modification of the general exclusion order and the cease and a desist order issued to Ninestar U.S. to indicate that components of certain ink cartridges are covered by the orders. Epson asked that the requested proceedings be consolidated along with the advisory opinion proceeding requested by Ninestar and assigned to an administrative law judge (ALJ). On March 18, 2011, the Commission instituted the requested consolidated advisory opinion and modification proceedings.

On February 8, 2012, Epson and Ninestar filed a joint motion asking the Commission to terminate the advisory opinion and modification proceedings requested by Ninestar based upon a settlement agreement reached by

Ninestar and Epson. On February 14, 2012, the ALJ issued an initial determination (ID) granting the joint motion. No petitions for review of the ID were filed.

On February 8, 2012, Epson filed a motion for summary determination with respect to Epson's petition for modification of the remedial orders. On February 13, 2012, Ninestar filed a non-opposition to Epson's motion. On February 21, 2012, the ALJ issued a Recommendation on Modification of the Remedial Orders. Based on undisputed facts and the arguments of Epson and Ninestar, the ALJ recommended modifying the general exclusion order and cease and desist order to include components of ink cartridges.

The Commission has determined to adopt the ALJ's recommendation and modify the general exclusion order and the cease and desist order issued to Ninestar U.S. to include components of ink cartridges, as well as ink cartridges. The consolidated advisory and modification proceedings are terminated.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in sections 210.76 and 210.79 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.76, 210.79).

By Order of the Commission.
Issued: April 16, 2012.

James R. Holbein,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2012–9505 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993; Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 27, 2012, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc. has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Media-Alliance, Brescia, SPAIN; and SuperSport, Randburg, Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA, have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, MBC Group, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES; National Geographical-Intelligence Agency, Herndon, VA; SAIC, McLean, VA; Toshiba, Wayne, NJ; John Footen (individual member), Lansdowne, VA; Robert Gummesson (individual member), London, UNITED KINGDOM; Gwynne McConkey (individual member), Leonia, NJ; and Salvador Villa Vidaler, Madrid, SPAIN, have withdrawn as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc. intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On March 28, 2000, Advanced Media Workflow Association, Inc. filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on June 29, 2000 (65 FR 40127).

The last notification was filed with the Department on December 21, 2011. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on January 20, 2012 (77 FR 3007).

Patricia A. Brink,

Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2012–9523 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—3D PDF Consortium, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 27, 2012, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), 3D PDF Consortium, Inc. (''3D PDF'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties to the venture and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties to the venture are PROSTEP AG, Dolivostr, Darmstadt, GERMANY; Adobe Systems Incorporated, San Jose, CA; Anark Corporation, Boulder, CO; Aras Corporation, Andover, MA; Tetra 4D, LLC, Seattle, WA; Tech Soft 3D, Berkeley, CA; and EOS Solutions Corporation, Rochester, MI.

The general areas of 3D PDF's planned activity are (a) to demonstrate the value and promote the use of products complying with standards enabling three dimensional representation, such as 3D PDF, the PRC data format, and PDF/E 2.0 (''Specifications''); (b) to communicate information regarding the updating and the development of existing and additional Specifications beneficial to providers and consumers of three dimensional rendering solutions; and (c) to educate international standards committees and government bodies about the needs of developers and users of Specification-compliant products and services.

In support of these purposes, 3D PDF may engage in some or all of the following activities: (a) Host committees that develop materials in support of 3D PDF's mission; (b) operate a branding program based upon distinctive trademarks to create high customer awareness of, demand for, and confidence in products designed in compliance with Specifications; (c) create printed and electronic materials for distribution to members and non-members; (d) maintain its own Web site; (e) coordinate the promotion of Specifications among members and non-members, as well as create basic marketing promotional collateral (e.g., both web pages as well as tangible materials); (f) maintain relations with standard-setting organizations and industry consortia to promote coherence among Specifications; and (g) undertake such other activities as the Board of Directors may from time to time approve. 3D PDF is not engaged in and does not intend to engage in production activities.

Patricia A. Brink,

Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2012–9521 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—OpenSAF Foundation

Notice is hereby given that, on March 30, 2012, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the

National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (''the Act''), OpenSAF Foundation (''OpenSAF'') has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Emerson Network Power-Embedded Computing, Tempe, AZ; and Tail-f Systems AB, Stockholm, SWEDEN, have withdrawn as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and OpenSAF intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On April 8, 2008, OpenSAF filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on May 16, 2008 (73 FR 28508).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 4, 2012. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on January 31, 2012 (77 FR 4828).

Patricia A. Brink,

Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2012–9522 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Guam Military Base Realignment Contractors Recruitment Standards

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) sponsored information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Guam Military Base Realignment Contractors Recruitment Standards,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for continued use in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained from the RegInfo.gov Web site, *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* on the day following publication of this notice or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or sending an email to *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–ETA, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, Telephone: 202–395–6929/Fax: 202–395–6881 (these are not toll-free numbers), email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2010 (Pub. L. 111–84, enacted October 28, 2009) requires an expanded effort to recruit U.S. and other eligible workers for employment on Guam military base realignment construction projects. This reporting structure features electronic posting of construction job opportunities on an Internet job banks site with national coverage, posting job opportunities on several state workforce agency job banks, and documentation of worker recruitment results reports that will be submitted to the Guam Department of Labor (GDOL). All data collection and reporting will be done by military base construction contractors, and the data and recruitment results in a report that will be submitted to the GDOL. These recruitment requirements will help fulfill the responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Labor in the provisions of the NDAA of 2010 and will increase employment opportunities for U.S. construction workers.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if the collection of information does not display a valid OMB Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under OMB Control Number 1205–0484. The current OMB approval is scheduled to expire on April 30, 2012; however, it should be noted that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional information, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 18, 2012 (77 FR 2569).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within 30 days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should reference OMB Control Number 1205–0484. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Title of Collection: Guam Military Base Realignment Contractors Recruitment Standards.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0484.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses or Other For-Profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 25.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 999.

Total Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 333.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $0.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9516 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Registration for EFAST–2 Credentials

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) sponsored information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Registration for EFAST–2 Credentials,'' to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval for continued use in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation; including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained from the RegInfo.gov Web site, *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* on the day following publication of this notice or by contacting Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or sending an email to *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

Submit comments about this request to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for DOL–EBSA, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, Telephone: 202–395–6929/Fax: 202–395–6881 (these are not toll-free numbers), email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michel Smyth by telephone at 202–693–4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) Filing Acceptance System 2 (EFAST–2) is an all-electronic system designed by the Department of Labor, Internal Revenue Service, and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to simplify and expedite the submission, receipt, and processing of the Form 5500 and Form 5500–SF. These forms must be electronically filed each year by employee benefit plans to satisfy annual reporting requirements under the ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code. In order to file electronically, employee benefit plan filing authors, Schedule authors, filing signers, Form 5500 transmitters, and entities developing software to complete and/or transmit the Form 5500 are required to register for EFAST–2 credentials through the EFAST–2 Web site.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if the collection of information does not display a valid OMB Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. The DOL obtains OMB approval for this information collection under OMB Control Number 1210–0117. The current OMB approval is scheduled to expire on April 30, 2012; however, it should be noted that existing information collection requirements submitted to the OMB receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review. For additional information, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on December 7, 2011.

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section within 30 days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should reference OMB Control Number 1210–0117. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL–EBSA.

Title of Collection: Registration for EFAST–2 Credentials.

OMB Control Number: 1210–0117.

Affected Public: Private Sector—Businesses or Other For-Profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 400,000.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 400,000.

Total Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 133,333.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $0.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Michel Smyth,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9517 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employee Benefits Security Administration

[Prohibited Transaction Exemption 2012–10; Exemption Application No. D–11655]

Grant of Individual Exemption Involving Renaissance Technologies, LLC (Renaissance, or the Applicant) Located in New York, NY

AGENCY: Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

ACTION: Grant of individual exemption.

SUMMARY: This document contains an individual exemption from certain prohibited transaction restrictions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA or the Act) and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). The transactions involve Renaissance and certain of Renaissance's privately offered collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance, comprised almost exclusively of proprietary funds. The individual exemption affects the individual retirement accounts beneficially owned by Renaissance's employees, certain of Renaissance's owners, and the spouses of such employees and owners.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The individual exemption is effective as of January 1, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Warren Blinder of the Department, telephone (202) 693–8553. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 20, 2012, the Department of Labor (the Department) published a notice of proposed individual exemption in the **Federal Register** at 77 FR 3038 from the restrictions of section 406(a)(1)(A) and (D) of the Act and the sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason

of section 4975(c)(1)(A) and (D) of the Code.[1] The proposed exemption was requested by Renaissance pursuant to section 408(a) of the Act and section 4975(c)(2) of the Code, and in accordance with the procedures set forth in 29 CFR Part 2570, Subpart B (76 FR 66637, October 27, 2011). Effective December 31, 1978, section 102 of the Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1978, (5 USC App. 1 (1996)) transferred the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue exemptions of the type requested to the Secretary of Labor. Accordingly, this final individual exemption is being issued solely by the Department.

Written Comments

The Department invited all interested persons to submit written comments with respect to the proposed exemption on or before February 24, 2012. During the comment period, the Department received no comments or inquiries from Participants. However, the Department received a written comment from the Applicant, which supported the exemption and requested certain modifications and/or clarifications to the General Conditions and the Definitions sections of the proposed exemption and to the Summary of Facts and Representations (the Summary) of the proposed exemption.

Following is a discussion of the Applicant's comments, including the responses made by the Department to address the issues raised therein. Any capitalized terms herein not otherwise defined have the meanings ascribed to them in the Summary.

A. Clarifications Concerning Certain Conditions of Relief

The Applicant requested modifications and/or corrections to certain General Conditions of the proposed exemption relating to: (1) The descriptions of the investor restrictions for individuals investing in the New Medallion Funds; (2) New Kaleidoscope's redemption policy; (3) the description of the valuation policy for the Funds' investment holdings; (4) the operation of a Participant's Investment Allocation; (5) the disclosures required to be given by Renaissance to Participants in connection with their investment in the New Medallion Vehicles; and (6) the legal, jurisdictional, venue, and service requirements attributable to Renaissance in connection with a Participant's investment in the New Medallion Vehicles.

1. *Descriptions of Investor Restrictions.* Section III(c) of the proposed exemption provides that ''[a]n interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is only available to IRA Holders who satisfy the securities law-based investor qualifications applicable to all investors in such New Medallion Vehicle.'' However, in its comment, the Applicant suggested a modification of Section III(c) to clarify that some relevant investor restrictions come from other sources, such as the Commodity Futures Trading Act, in order to be more precise. Therefore, the Applicant suggests that the phrase ''and other regulatory'' should be inserted after ''securities law.'' In addition, the Applicant suggests a corresponding change to the last sentence of Representation 61 of the Summary, in order to reflect the foregoing modification made to Section III(c) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has revised Section III(c) of the final exemption to reflect the Applicant's suggested revision, to read as follows: ''An interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is only available to IRA Holders who satisfy the securities law and other regulatory-based investor qualifications applicable to all investors in such New Medallion Vehicle.'' Furthermore, the Department takes note of the Applicant's suggested corresponding change to Representation 61 of the Summary.

2. *Redemption Policy for New Kaleidoscope.* Section III(f) of the proposed exemption provides that, ''[a]n IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is redeemable, in whole or in part, without the payment of any redemption fee or penalty, no less frequently than on a quarterly basis upon no less than 10 days advance written notice.'' However, the Applicant notes that such condition, as written, does not reflect the actual operation of New Kaleidoscope, which requires 45 days' notice. Therefore, the Applicant's comment requested that the following phrase be appended to the end of the sentence: ''Except in the case of New Kaleidoscope, where 45 days' notice is required.'' In addition, the Applicant's comment suggested a corresponding change to Representation 76(f) in order to conform the Summary to the foregoing modification made to Section III(f) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has modified Section III(f) of the final exemption to reflect the Applicant's suggested revision, to read as follows: ''An IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is redeemable, in whole or in part, without the payment of any redemption fee or penalty, no less frequently than on a quarterly basis upon no less than 10 days advance written notice, except in the case of New Kaleidoscope, for which 45 days' notice is required.'' Furthermore, the Department takes note of the Applicant's suggested corresponding modification to Representation 76(f) of the Summary.

3. *Funds' Valuation Policy.* Section III(g) of the proposed exemption provides that ''[a]n acquisition or redemption of an IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is made for fair market value,'' and Subparagraphs (1) through (4) of Section III(g) further describe how fair market value is to be determined for each of equity securities, fixed-income securities, options, and investments for which current market quotations are not readily available, respectively. In its comment, the Applicant requested modifications to Section III(g) relating to the determination of ''fair market value'' for equity securities and fixed-income securities.

The Applicant states that, with respect to equity securities, there was a change to the Applicant's valuation policy that occurred in June 2011 that corrected a flaw for the valuation of illiquid equity securities. According to the Applicant, although Renaissance seldom holds illiquid equity securities for the Medallion Funds, immediately prior to making this change, a few securities became illiquid, and did not generate any bids or offers on days when valuations were needed; so that the methodology described in Section III(g) of the proposed exemption was difficult to apply.[2]

The Applicant states that the valuation policy described in Section III(g) of the proposed exemption contemplates the potential need to value an illiquid security, and provides for the use of the last bid or ask price for the security on the day of the valuation. However, the Applicant notes that the standard is flawed in that it does not work if there is no bid or ask on the valuation date. The Applicant represents that, after Renaissance encountered this flaw in 2011, it adopted a policy of using the last price at which the security traded, discounted depending on the time between the trade date and the valuation date.[3]

Accordingly, the Applicant's comment suggested that Section III(g)(1) pertaining to equity securities, should

[1] For purposes of this exemption, references to the provisions of Title I of the Act, unless otherwise specified, refer also to the corresponding provisions of the Code.

[2] The Applicant notes that a security may become illiquid, for example, if trading in it is suspended.

[3] The Applicant states that Renaissance solicited the opinion of two major independent audit firms, which advised that this was an appropriate solution to the issue.

be modified as follows in order to describe Renaissance's current valuation policy more accurately:

> Equity securities are valued at their last reported sale price or official closing price on the market on which such securities primarily trade using sources independent of Renaissance and the issuer. If no sale of such equity security was reported on that date, the market value will be the last reported sale price on the most recent date for which a price is available, and will reflect a discount if such date occurred more than 30 days before.

According to the Applicant, since Renaissance generally does not invest in illiquid securities, the modification of the valuation policy for illiquid equity securities is, as a practical matter, a de minimis change with an immaterial effect on the operation of Medallion and the valuation of any of its investments.[4] The Applicant notes that the change to the valuation policy simply solves a minor problem that had come to light through actual experience. Furthermore, the Applicant maintains that the change is wholly to the benefit of investors, since it provides a methodology which can always be applied to illiquid equity securities. Since bid and ask prices are generally not available for these securities, they could not have been valued at all but for this change in policy.

The Applicant represents that the language describing the valuation of fixed income securities in Section III(g)(2) of the proposed exemption is a more general description of the valuation policy, and its comment suggested changes that are intended to clarify certain aspects concerning the determination of the prices of such securities. The Applicant notes that this suggested modification does not reflect a change in the substance of this policy.

The Applicant explains that Renaissance's valuation policy that is applicable to fixed income securities has been in effect since August 2008. According to the Applicant, this policy provides more specificity concerning the determination of ''bid'' prices in various circumstances than that which the proposed exemption describes. In this regard, the Applicant notes that the valuation policy prioritizes the use of independent pricing services, where possible, as distinguished from the use of independent providers. The Applicant maintains that its suggested modification is intended to illuminate this prioritization. Accordingly, in order to clarify the prioritization of the sources of bid prices and avoid creating the impression that there is no prioritization between the use of independent pricing services and providers, the Applicant suggests a clarifying modification to Section III(g)(2), as follows:

> Fixed income securities are valued at the ''bid'' price of such securities at the close of business on the relevant valuation date. These prices are determined (i) where available, on the basis of prices provided by independent pricing services that determine valuations based on market transactions for comparable securities; and (ii) if independent pricing services are not available, on the basis of quotes obtained from multiple independent providers that are either U.S.-registered or foreign broker-dealers, which are registered and subject to the laws of their respective jurisdiction, or banks.

The Applicant states that this suggested modification is a clarification of methodology but not a change from the valuation policy as described in the proposed exemption, i.e., fixed income securities are valued on the basis of their bid prices where possible.[5] The Applicant explains that the use of ''bids'' in pricing fixed income instruments is the relevant point being made in its description of how fixed income securities are valued and that the methodology by which those bids are determined is secondary. Further, the Applicant asserts that these changes would make the description of the valuation policy clearer.

In addition, the Applicant's comment suggested an additional, corresponding change to Representation 67 in the Summary, in order to conform the Summary to the foregoing modifications made to Section III(g) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has modified the final exemption to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions to Section III(g)(1) and (2), to read as described above. Furthermore, the Department takes note of the Applicant's suggested corresponding changes to Representation 67 of the Summary.

4. *Participant's Investment Allocation.* Section III(i) of the proposed exemption provides that ''[i]n the event that a redemption of any portion of an IRA Holder's interest in any of the Medallion Funds becomes necessary as the result of a reduction of the Investment Allocation applicable to an IRA Holder, then, at such IRA Holder's election, a redemption is first made of the IRA Holder's taxable investments (if any) prior to his or her IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle.'' The Applicant's comment requested a change to Section III(i) in order to clarify that only Participants (i.e., employees and certain former employees who remain owners of Renaissance) have Investment Allocations, which can be shared with their spouses. In this regard, the Applicant's comment suggested that Section III(i) should read as follows:

> In the event that a redemption of any portion of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle held by an IRA becomes necessary as the result of a reduction of the Investment Allocation applicable to a Participant, then, at an IRA Holder's election, a redemption may first be made of the IRA Holder's taxable investments (if any) prior to his or her IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle.

The Department has modified the final exemption to reflect the Applicant's suggested revision, to read as described above.

5. *Participant Disclosures.* Section III(l) of the proposed exemption provides that, in advance of the initial investment by an IRA in a New Medallion Vehicle, IRA Holders will generally receive (1) a copy of the proposed exemption and the final exemption, (2) a private offering memorandum (and the same disclosures and information provided to other investors in such Funds), and (3) all reasonably available relevant information as such IRA Holder may request. In its comment, the Applicant explained that it is concerned about the operation of subparagraph (3) of Section III(l), as it could be read to require Renaissance to solicit requests for additional information from IRA Holders, and to distribute such information with the materials described in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Section III(l). Therefore, the Applicant's comment requested that subparagraph (3) of Section III(l) should be revised to read as follows:

> Following receipt of the information in (1) and (2), an IRA Holder will receive all reasonably available relevant information as such IRA Holder may request.

The Department has modified the final exemption to reflect the Applicant's suggested revision to Section III(l)(3) of the proposed exemption, to read as described above.

6. *Legal and Other Requirements.* Section III(n) of the proposed exemption provides that Renaissance, the New Medallion Vehicles, and each Fund or

[4] The Applicant represents that, on a monthly basis, from the implementation of the above policy in June 2011 through the end of 2011, illiquid securities in the Medallion Funds, at the most, represented less than 8/100ths of one percent of the number of positions (December) and slightly over 5/100ths of one percent of the value of the portfolio (June).

[5] The Applicant notes that, in the context of fixed income securities, a ''firm quote'' or the ''price'' of a security given by a dealer or pricing service is equivalent to the ''bid price'' of such security.

vehicle in which, or through which, a New Medallion Vehicle invests, will agree to certain legal, jurisdictional, service of process, and venue requirements. The Applicant's comment suggested that the language of Section III(n) of the proposed exemption should be modified in order to reflect requested modifications to the definitions of the New Medallion Vehicles in Sections IV(j) through (m) of the proposed exemption.

Furthermore, the Applicant notes that the definition of ''Funds'' in Section IV(d) includes the existing collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance, but not the New Medallion Vehicles or New RIEF/RIFF. The Applicant explains that two of the New Medallion Vehicles, New Medallion FF and New Medallion FF RMPRF, will invest in the Medallion Master Funds, and the other, New Kaleidoscope, will invest in New Medallion FF RMPRF, and New RIEF/RIFF. Accordingly, the Applicant suggests that the consent described in Section III(n) of the proposed exemption should be given by those Funds managed by Renaissance in which IRAs may invest, directly or indirectly, under the proposed exemption. Thus, to avoid obtaining consents from collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance that are not involved in the covered transactions, the Applicant suggests that the introductory language of Section III(n) should be revised to read as follows:

> Prior to the acquisition by an IRA of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle or each Medallion Master Fund, another New Medallion Vehicle, or New RIEF/RIFF in which, or through which, a New Medallion Vehicle invests, Renaissance or the applicable New Medallion Vehicle manager (the New Medallion Vehicle Manager), with respect to any such acquisition by an IRA * * *.

In addition, the Applicant's comment suggested additional, corresponding changes to the last sentence of Representation 75 and Representation 76(m) of the Summary, in order to conform the Summary to the foregoing modification made to Section III(n) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has revised the final exemption to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions to Section III(n) of the proposed exemption. The Department also notes the suggested corresponding change to Representation 75 of the Summary.

B. Clarifications Relating to Certain Definitions in the Proposed Exemption

The Applicant's requested clarifications and/or corrections to the Definitions section of the proposed exemption related to: (1) An update in the number of Funds managed by Renaissance; (2) the description of the Participants' Investment Allocation; (3) an update to the definition of ''Kaleidoscope Fund'' to conform to its offering documents; (4) an update to the definitions of the ''New Medallion Vehicles'' to conform to their offering documents and the addition of a defined term for another new Medallion investment vehicle; (5) the inclusion of any current employee of Renaissance in the definition of ''Participant;'' (6) the inclusion of an additional individual in the definition of ''Permitted Owners;'' and (7) the composition of the Renaissance Valuation Committee.

1. *Funds' Update.* Section IV(d) of the proposed exemption provides that the term ''Fund'' or ''Funds'' means, ''* * * the nine privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance * * * and the five privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles * * *.'' The Applicant's comment stated that Renaissance currently manages six, not five, non-Proprietary Funds, and further requested that the definition of ''Fund'' or ''Funds'' should be modified to reflect such change.

The Department notes the Applicant's suggested revision to Section IV(d) of the proposed exemption and has modified the final exemption to read as follows:

> The term ''Fund'' or ''Funds'' means, individually or collectively, the nine privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance, comprised almost exclusively of assets of Renaissance and its owners and employees (the Proprietary Funds) and the six privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles, consisting primarily of assets of clients of Renaissance (the non-Proprietary Funds).

Furthermore, the Department notes a corresponding change to Representation 3 of the Summary, wherein the Applicant represented that Renaissance is the investment manager of fourteen privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles, comprised of 9 Proprietary Funds and 5 non-Proprietary Funds.

2. *Participant's Investment Allocation Description.* Section IV(e) of the proposed exemption provides that the term ''Investment Allocation'' means ''the permitted investment allocation in the Medallion Funds applicable to a Renaissance employee, which such employee and his or her Spouse may utilize to make investments in a Medallion FF or Kaleidoscope, or in an applicable New Medallion Vehicle investing in such Funds, subject to each such employee's overall Investment Allocation limit.'' The Applicant's comment stated that the definition of Investment Allocation is not clear, and suggested that the definition of ''Investment Allocation'' should be revised to read as follows:

> The term ''Investment Allocation'' means the permitted investment allocation limit in the Medallion Funds applicable to a Renaissance employee, which such employee and his or her Spouse may utilize to make investments in a Medallion FF or Kaleidoscope, or in an applicable New Medallion Vehicle.

In addition, the Applicant's comment suggested a corresponding change to Representations 63 and 64 of the Summary in order to conform the Summary to the foregoing modification made to Section IV(e) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has modified the final exemption as described above, to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions to Section IV(e) of the proposed exemption. In addition, the Department notes the suggested corresponding change to Representation 64 of the Summary.

3. *Kaleidoscope Fund Update.* Section IV(h) of the proposed exemption provides that the term ''Kaleidoscope'' means ''Kaleidoscope Fund LLC, a Delaware limited liability company established by Renaissance to facilitate the investment by certain employees of Renaissance in the other Proprietary Funds.'' The Applicant's comment suggested that the definition of ''Kaleidoscope'' in Section IV(h) should be revised as follows, to describe more accurately the name of the Fund and the eligible employees for whom such Fund is established:

> The term ''Kaleidoscope'' means Renaissance Kaleidoscope Fund LLC, a Delaware limited liability company established by Renaissance to facilitate the investment by employees of Renaissance who are not Accredited Investors under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) or otherwise do not meet the financial requirements in the other Proprietary Funds.

In addition, the Applicant suggests a corresponding change to Representation 14 in the Summary in order to conform the Summary to the foregoing modification made to Section IV(h) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has modified the final exemption as described above to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions to Section IV(h) of the proposed exemption. In addition, the Department notes the suggested corresponding change to Representation 14 of the Summary.

4. *New Medallion Vehicles Update.* Sections IV(j), (k), and (m) of the proposed exemption provide definitions of the terms ''New Medallion Vehicle,'' ''New Kaleidoscope,'' and ''New Medallion FF.'' The Applicant's comment suggests modifications to these definitions, in order to conform the definitions of the New Medallion Vehicles more closely to their respective offering documents, and to more fully describe their characteristics, including the eligible employees for whom such Funds are established.

Moreover, the Applicant explains that the New Medallion Conduit (New Medallion FF RMPRF), defined in Section IV(l) of the proposed exemption, is designed to permit IRA Holders who do not meet the eligibility requirements of New Medallion FF to invest in the Medallion Master Funds, and thus will accept investment by IRA Holders in addition to investment by New Kaleidoscope. The Applicant explains that New Medallion FF RMPRF is organized under section 3(c)(1) of the 1940 Act and has a 100 investor limit thereunder, and New Kaleidoscope will itself be an Accredited Investor for purposes of investing in New Medallion FF RMPRF. Therefore, the Applicant suggests that the definition of ''New Medallion Conduit'' in Section IV(l) of the proposed exemption be stricken and replaced with the definition of ''New Medallion FF RMPRF,'' which more accurately describes such Fund.

Accordingly, the Applicant suggests that Sections IV(j), (k), (l), and (m) of should be revised, respectively, to read as follows:

The term ''New Medallion Vehicle'' or ''New Medallion Vehicles'' means, individually or collectively, New Medallion FF, New Medallion FF RMPRF, and New Kaleidoscope.

The term ''New Kaleidoscope'' means Renaissance Kaleidoscope RF Fund LLC, the Delaware limited liability company established by Renaissance in order to facilitate an investment by IRA Holders who are not ''Accredited Investors'' under the 1933 Act in New Medallion FF RMPRF and New RIEF/RIFF, through their IRAs.

The term ''New Medallion FF'' means Medallion Fund RF LP, the Bermuda Limited Partnership that is treated as a corporation for US Federal Income Tax purposes, established by Renaissance in order to facilitate an investment by an IRA Holder who is a ''Qualified Purchaser'' or ''Knowledgeable Employee'' under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act) in the Medallion Master Funds, through his or her IRA.

The term ''New Medallion FF RMPRF'' means Medallion RMPRF Fund LP, the Bermuda Limited Partnership that is treated as a corporation for US Federal Income Tax purposes established by Renaissance in order to facilitate the investment by IRA Holders who are neither Qualified Purchasers nor ''Knowledgeable Employees'' as defined in the 1940 Act, but who are Accredited Investors, in the Medallion Master Funds, through their IRAs.

In addition, in order to more fully describe New Kaleidoscope, and to provide additional context for its investments, the Applicant in its comment letter suggests the addition of a definition for ''New RIEF/RIFF.'' Accordingly, the Applicant suggests that new Section IV(n) be added to the proposed exemption as follows:

The term ''New RIEF/RIFF'' means a newly organized series of RIEF RMP LLC and a newly created Bermuda limited partnership to be known as RIFF RF Fund LP, respectively, each of which has been established to facilitate investments of IRAs in RIEF RMP LLC and RIFF RMP LLC.

Finally, the Applicant suggests that Sections IV(n)–(q) of the proposed exemption should be re-designated in the final exemption as Sections IV(o)–(r), to accommodate the addition of the definition of ''New RIEF/RIFF.''

The Department has modified Sections IV(j), (k), (l), and (m), and added new Section IV(n) in the final exemption, as described above, to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions. Furthermore, Sections IV(n)–(q) of the proposed exemption have been re-designated in the final exemption as Sections IV(o)–(r).

5. *Participant Update.* Section IV(n) of the proposed exemption defines the term ''Participant,'' as ''a former participant in the Renaissance Technologies, LLC 401(k) Plan (the 401(k) Plan) who received a distribution of their entire account balance in the 401(k) Plan prior to December 31, 2010 as a result of the termination of such plan, and is either an employee or a Permitted Owner of Renaissance at the time of such individual's investment in the New Medallion Vehicles.'' However, the Applicant's comment requested that the definition of ''Participant'' be expanded to cover all employees of Renaissance, not just those who received Proceeds prior to December 31, 2010.

The Applicant explains that, since the termination of the 401(k) Plan, several new employees who were not participants in that plan have joined (and left) Renaissance, through the normal process of employee turnover. As a result, according to the Applicant, the definition of ''Participant'' provided in the proposed exemption would cause Renaissance to have ''two classes'' of employees—those who have the opportunity to make IRA investments in New Vehicles and those who do not, a result that the Applicant desires to avoid. The Applicant represents that it does not foresee any substantive changes in the size or educational characteristics of its employee group, as a result of the normal employee turnover process.

Accordingly, the Applicant requested that the definition of Participant be revised to read as follows:

The term ''Participant'' means a person who is either an employee or a Permitted Owner of Renaissance at the time of such individual's investment in the New Medallion Vehicles.

The Department has modified the final exemption as described above in order to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions to Section IV(n) of the proposed exemption and has re-lettered Section IV(n) as Section IV(o).

6. *Permitted Owners Update.* Section IV(o) of the proposed exemption defines the term ''Permitted Owner'' to mean ''the seven individuals permitted to invest in the Medallion Funds following the termination of their Renaissance employment, comprised of three Renaissance ''founders,'' and four former employees who are owners of Renaissance.'' The Applicant's comment explained that, although Renaissance had previously indicated that there are seven persons constituting ''Permitted Owners,'' in reality there are eight such individuals. Therefore, the Applicant's comment suggested that the definition of ''Permitted Owner'' be revised to read as follows:

The term ''Permitted Owners'' means the eight individuals permitted to invest in the Medallion Funds following the termination of their Renaissance employment, comprised of three Renaissance ''founders'' each of whom is a current owner of Renaissance and one of whom is a current employee, and five former employees who are current owners of Renaissance.

In addition, the Applicant suggests an additional, corresponding change to Footnote 41 in the Summary, in order to conform the Summary to the foregoing modification made to Section IV(o) of the proposed exemption.

The Department has modified the final exemption as described above to reflect the Applicant's suggested revisions to Section IV(o) of the proposed exemption and has re-lettered Section IV(o) as Section IV(p). In addition, the Department notes the Applicant's suggested corresponding revision to Footnote 41 in the Summary.

7. *Renaissance Valuation Committee Update.* Section IV(p) of the proposed exemption provides that the term ''Renaissance Valuation Committee,'' or ''RVC'' means ''the committee,

established by Renaissance in 2008, that oversees and monitors the valuation process, and establishes the methods of, and procedures for, valuing various instruments traded by Renaissance (e.g., the Proprietary Funds), composed of high-level Renaissance employees who also are Fund investors.'' The Applicant's comment suggested certain modifications to Section IV(p) in order to more accurately describe the RVC.

In this regard, the Applicant requests that the parenthetical ''(e.g., the Proprietary Funds)'' be deleted, because, as the Applicant explains, a Proprietary Fund is not an instrument that is traded by Renaissance. Furthermore, the Applicant suggests that the word ''are'' before ''Fund investors'' at the end of the definition should be changed to ''may be,'' because, as the Applicant explains, classification as a Fund investor is not a requirement for membership in the RVC. Thus, Section IV(p) would read as follows:

> The term ''Renaissance Valuation Committee,'' or ''RVC,'' means the committee, established by Renaissance in 2008, that oversees and monitors the valuation process, and establishes the methods of, and procedures for, valuing various instruments traded by Renaissance, composed of high-level Renaissance employees who also may be Fund investors.

The Department has modified Section IV(p) of the proposed exemption to read as described above, to reflect the Applicant's suggested revision. Furthermore, Section IV(p) has been re-designated as Section IV(q) in the final exemption.

C. Clarifications and/or Corrections of Representations Made in the Summary

The Applicant's requested modifications to the Summary generally relate to: (1) The description of Renaissance and the Funds; (2) the description of the Medallion Funds master/feeder structure; (3) Renaissance's ownership and investment structure; (4) the timing of the termination of the 401(k) Plan; (5) the avoidance of a performance guarantee implication; (6) the suggested modifications to Sections III and IV of the proposed exemption, relating to the descriptions of the New Medallion Vehicles and investors' qualifications required to invest therein; and (7) the lack of investment advice or employment-related incentives concerning an IRA Holder's investment in the New Medallion Vehicles.

1. *Description of Renaissance and the Funds.* The Applicant notes that the paragraph captioned **SUMMARY** that is found on page 3038 of the proposed exemption contains an erroneous description of the Applicant. In this regard, the Applicant explains that it is incorrectly referred to as ''Renaissance Technologies, Inc.'' rather than as ''Renaissance Technologies LLC.'' The Department notes this correction to the **SUMMARY**.

2. *Medallion Funds Structure.* Representation 17 of the Summary explains that, ''Renaissance is the general partner of the Medallion FFs and Medallion Master Funds that are organized as limited partnerships, and certain of Renaissance's owners serve as directors of the Medallion FFs and Medallion Master Funds that are organized as non-U.S. corporations.'' The Applicant notes in its comment letter that some of the Medallion FFs and Medallion Master Funds are organized as limited liability companies. Accordingly, the Applicant suggests that the first sentence of Representation 17 of the Summary should read as follows:

> Renaissance is the general partner or managing member of the Medallion FFs and Medallion Master Funds that are organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies, respectively, and certain of Renaissance's owners serve as directors of the Medallion FFs and Medallion Master Funds that are organized as non-U.S. corporations.

The Department takes note of the Applicant's requested clarification of Representation 17.

3. *Renaissance's Ownership and Investment Structure.* In Representation 19 of the Summary, Footnote 9 states that ''Renaissance directly owns 28.41% of the combined Medallion FFs, but Kaleidoscope, which invests directly in the Medallion FFs, is owned approximately 94.6% by Renaissance and 5.4% by its owners, directors, and employees.'' The Applicant notes that Kaleidoscope invests directly in only one of the Medallion FFs, and suggests that, for the sake of accuracy, Footnote 9 of the Summary be modified, accordingly. The Department takes note of the Applicant's requested clarification of Footnote 9.

4. *Timing of 401(k) Plan Termination.* In Representation 30 of the Summary, describing the Applicant's termination of the 401(k) Plan, the Applicant notes that Renaissance terminated the 401(k) Plan in October 2010, so that Participants could receive distributions of their Proceeds prior to the end of that year. However, in its comment letter, the Applicant notes that the 401(k) Plan was actually terminated in December 2010, not October 2010. The Department takes note of the Applicant's requested clarification.

5. *Performance Guarantee Implication.* In Representation 26 of the Summary, Footnote 13 reads, ''[a]s the New Medallion Vehicles will not charge fees or profit participations in the form of performance allocations, Renaissance anticipates that their returns to IRA investors will exceed the historical net returns of the existing Proprietary Funds.'' The Applicant, in its comment letter, suggests that, in order to avoid any implication of a performance guarantee, Footnote 13 should be modified to read as follows:

> As the New Medallion Vehicles will not charge management fees or profit participations in the form of performance allocations, Renaissance expects the returns to IRA investors in the New Medallion Vehicles will exceed the returns of the parallel Proprietary Funds for the same periods in which they invest and trade on a going forward basis.

The Department takes note of the Applicant's requested modification of Footnote 13.

6. *New Medallion Vehicles' Descriptions/Investors' Qualifications.* Representations 33 through 41 of the Summary describe in detail the New Medallion Vehicles and the IRA Holders' qualifications required to invest in such Funds. The Applicant, in its comment letter, suggests that such Representations and their accompanying footnotes should be modified to reflect the corresponding revisions to the definitions of the New Medallion Vehicles, as well as the existence of an additional Permitted Owner, as were requested in the comment letter. Furthermore, the Applicant suggests modifications to the descriptions of the New Medallion Vehicles and New RIEF/RIFF where they are discussed in Footnotes 26 and 30, in Representations 58 and 59, and in Representations 63 through 65, corresponding to the requested revisions of such terms' definitions in Section IV of the proposed exemption. The Department takes note of the Applicant's requested clarifications of Representations 33 through 41, 58, 59, and 63 through 65, and of Footnotes 26 and 30.

7. *Lack of Investment Advice/ Employment-Related Incentives/Funds References.* In Representation 54 of the Summary, the Applicant represents that ''it has not provided, nor will it at any time provide, investment advice concerning an IRA Holder's investment of their IRA in the New Medallion Vehicles or offer any financial or employment-related incentives to invest in the Funds.'' Furthermore, the Applicant notes that ''there have been no official communications with

Participants regarding the opportunity to invest in the Funds through IRAs since the termination of the 401(k) Plan * * *.''

In its comment letter, the Applicant also states that it would be appropriate for the Department to clarify that the two references to ''Funds'' in the Representation above should more appropriately refer to the ''New Medallion Vehicles.'' The Applicant explains that, in Section IV(d) of the proposed exemption, ''Funds'' is defined to include a total of fifteen existing collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance, comprised of both Proprietary and non-Proprietary funds. Furthermore, in Section IV(i) of the proposed exemption, the term ''Medallion Funds'' is defined to include a subset of the Funds, specifically, the Medallion FFs and Medallion Master Funds. The Applicant notes that the proposed exemption only addresses investments by IRA Holders in Medallion Funds, as that is where the prohibited transaction occurs. Therefore, according to the Applicant, it is appropriate to limit the statement in Representation 54 to the New Medallion Vehicles, so that it is consistent with the scope of the relief granted. The Department takes note of the Applicant's requested clarifications of Representation 54.

After giving full consideration to the entire record, including the Applicant's written comment, the Department has decided to grant the exemption, subject to the terms and conditions, as described above. For further information regarding the individual exemption, interested persons are encouraged to obtain copies of the exemption application file (Application No. D–11655) that the Department maintains with respect to the individual exemption. The complete application file, as well as supplemental submissions received by the Department, is made available for public inspection in the Public Documents Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, Room N–1513, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20210.

For a more complete statement of the facts and representations supporting the Department's decision to grant this exemption refer to the proposed exemption published in the **Federal Register** on January 20, 2012 at 77 FR 3038.

General Information

The attention of interested persons is directed to the following:

(1) The fact that a transaction is the subject of an exemption under section 408(a) of ERISA does not relieve a fiduciary or other party in interest from certain other provisions of ERISA, including any prohibited transaction provisions to which the exemption does not apply and the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of section 404 of ERISA, which, among other things, require a fiduciary to discharge his duties respecting the plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the plan and in a prudent fashion in accordance with section 404(a)(1)(B) of ERISA;

(2) In accordance with section 408(a) of ERISA and/or section 4975(c)(2) of the Code, the Department makes the following determinations:

(a) The exemption is administratively feasible;

(b) The exemption is in the interests of a Participant's or Spouse's IRA; and

(c) The exemption is protective of the rights of a Participant's or Spouse's IRA;

(3) The exemption is supplemental to, and not in derogation of, any other provisions of ERISA, including statutory or administrative exemptions and transitional rules. Furthermore, the fact that a transaction is subject to an administrative or statutory exemption is not dispositive of whether the transaction is in fact a prohibited transaction; and

(4) The availability of this exemption is subject to the express condition that the material facts and representations contained in the application accurately describe all material terms of the transaction which is the subject of the exemption.

Accordingly, the following exemption is granted under the authority of section 408(a) of ERISA and section 4975(c)(2) of the Code and in accordance with the procedures set forth in 29 CFR Part 2570, Subpart B (55 FR 32836, 32847, August 10, 1990).

Exemption

Section I. Covered Transactions Involving IRAS Subject to Title I and Title II of ERISA

The restrictions of section 406(a)(1)(A) and (D) of the Act and the sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1)(A) and (D) of the Code,[6] shall not apply, effective January 1, 2012, to:

(a) The direct or indirect acquisition by a Participant's IRA of an interest in a Medallion Fund through such IRA's acquisition of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle;

(b) The acquisition of an additional interest by a Participant's IRA in a New Medallion Vehicle; and

(c) The redemption of all or a portion of a Participant's IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle.

This exemption is subject to the general conditions set forth below in Section III.

Section II. Covered Transactions Involving IRAs Subject to Title II of ERISA Only

The sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1)(A) and (D) of the Code, shall not apply, effective January 1, 2012, to:[7]

(a) The direct or indirect acquisition by a Spouse's IRA of an interest in a Medallion Fund through such IRA's acquisition of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle;

(b) The acquisition of an additional interest by a Spouse's IRA in a New Medallion Vehicle; and

(c) The redemption of all or a portion of a Spouse's IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle.

This exemption is subject to the general conditions set forth below in Section III.

Section III. General Conditions

(a) An IRA's acquisition of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is made at the specific direction of an IRA Holder.

(b) Renaissance renders no investment advice (within the meaning of 29 CFR 2510.3–21(c)) to IRA Holders concerning a potential acquisition of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle and does not engage in marketing activities or offer employment-related incentives of any kind intended to cause IRA Holders to consider such acquisition.

(c) An interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is only available to IRA Holders who satisfy the securities law and other regulatory-based investor qualifications applicable to all investors in such New Medallion Vehicle.

(d) No commissions, sales charges, or other fees or profit participations in the form of performance allocations or otherwise, direct or indirect, are assessed against an IRA in connection with its acquisition and holding of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle.

(e) An IRA pays no more and receives no less for its particular interest in any of the New Medallion Vehicles than

[6] For purposes of this exemption, references to the provisions of Title I of the Act, unless otherwise specified, refer also to the corresponding provisions of the Code.

[7] Pursuant to 29 CFR 2510.3–2(d), the Spouses' IRAs are not within the jurisdiction of Title I of the Act. However, there is jurisdiction under Title II of the Act pursuant to section 4975 of the Code.

they would in an arm's length transaction with an unrelated party.

(f) An IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is redeemable, in whole or in part, without the payment of any redemption fee or penalty, no less frequently than on a quarterly basis upon no less than 10 days advance written notice, except in the case of New Kaleidoscope, for which 45 days' notice is required.

(g) An acquisition or redemption of an IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle is made for fair market value, determined as follows:

(1) Equity securities are valued at their last reported sale price or official closing price on the market on which such securities primarily trade using sources independent of Renaissance and the issuer. If no sale of such equity security was reported on that date, the market value will be the last reported sale price on the most recent date for which a price is available, and will reflect a discount if such date occurred more than 30 days before.

(2) Fixed income securities are valued at the ''bid'' price of such securities at the close of business on the relevant valuation date. These prices are determined (i) where available, on the basis of prices provided by independent pricing services that determine valuations based on market transactions for comparable securities; and (ii) if independent pricing services are not available, on the basis of quotes obtained from multiple independent providers that are either U.S.-registered or foreign broker-dealers, which are registered and subject to the laws of their respective jurisdiction, or banks.

(3) Options are valued at the mean between the current independent ''bid'' price and the current independent ''asked'' price or, where such prices are not available, are valued at their fair value in accordance with Fair Value Pricing Practices by the Renaissance Valuation Committee, which utilizes a set of defined rules and an independent review process.

(4) If current market quotations are not readily available for any investments, such investments are valued at their fair value by the Renaissance Valuation Committee in accordance with Fair Value Pricing Practices.

(h) Redemption of an IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle, in whole or in part, is made in cash.

(i) In the event that a redemption of any portion of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle held by an IRA becomes necessary as the result of a reduction of the Investment Allocation applicable to a Participant, then, at an IRA Holder's election, a redemption may first be made of such IRA Holder's taxable investments (if any) prior to his or her IRA's interest in a New Medallion Vehicle.

(j) With respect to the investment by Participants in the New Medallion Vehicles through IRAs, Renaissance acknowledges that such investments may constitute investments by a ''pension plan'' within the meaning of section 3(2) of the Act, and the Applicant represents that, with respect to such investments, it will comply with all applicable requirements of Title I of the Act.

(k) Renaissance does not use the fact of IRAs' investments in the Funds for any marketing activities or publicity materials for the Funds.

(l) In advance of the initial investment by an IRA in a New Medallion Vehicle, the IRA Holder receives:

(1) A copy of the proposed exemption and the final exemption, following the publication of the final exemption in the **Federal Register**;

(2) A private offering memorandum (with all related exhibits) describing the relevant investment vehicles, including its investment objectives, risks, conflicts, operating expenses and redemption and valuation policies, and any IRA Holder whose IRA owns an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle receives the same disclosures and information provided to other investors with respect to the Fund in which he or she invests; and

(3) Following receipt of the information described in (1) and (2), above, an IRA Holder will receive all reasonably available relevant information as such IRA Holder may request.

(m) On an on-going basis, Renaissance provides each IRA Holder whose IRA owns an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle with the following information:

(1) Unaudited performance reports at the end of each month; and

(2) Audited annual financial statements following the end of each calendar year.

(n) Prior to the acquisition by an IRA of an interest in a New Medallion Vehicle or each Medallion Master Fund, other New Medallion Vehicle, or New RIEF/RIFF in which, or through which, a New Medallion Vehicle invests, Renaissance or the applicable New Medallion Vehicle manager (the New Medallion Vehicle Manager), with respect to any such acquisition by an IRA:

(1) Agrees to submit to the jurisdiction of the federal and state courts located in the State of New York;

(2) Agrees to appoint an agent for service of process for the New Medallion Vehicle, and any other Fund described in this section, in the United States (the Process Agent);

(3) Consents to service of process on the Process Agent; and

(4) Agrees that any enforcement by an IRA Holder of his or her rights pursuant to this exemption will, at the option of the IRA Holder, occur exclusively in the United States courts.

(o) Renaissance maintains or causes to be maintained for a period of six years from the date of any covered transaction such records as are necessary to enable the persons described in paragraph (p)(1) below to determine whether the conditions of this proposed exemption, if granted, have been met, provided that (1) a separate prohibited transaction will not be considered to have occurred if, due to circumstances beyond the control of Renaissance, the records are lost or destroyed prior to the end of the six-year period, and (2) no party in interest or disqualified person other than Renaissance shall be subject to a civil penalty under section 502(i) of the Act or the taxes imposed by section 4975(a) and (b) of the Code, if such records are not maintained, or are not available for examination as required by paragraph (p)(1) below; and

(p)(1) Except as provided below in paragraph (p)(2), and notwithstanding any provisions of subsections (a)(2) and (b) of section 504 of the Act, the records referred to above in paragraph (o) are unconditionally available at their customary location for examination during normal business hours by:

(A) Any duly authorized employee or representative of the Department, the Internal Revenue Service, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and

(B) Any IRA Holder or any duly authorized representative or beneficiary of an IRA; and

(2) None of the persons described above in paragraph (p)(1)(B) shall be authorized to examine trade secrets of Renaissance, or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential, and should Renaissance refuse to disclose information on the basis that such information is exempt from disclosure, Renaissance shall, by the close of the thirtieth (30th) day following the request, provide a written notice advising that person of the reasons for the refusal and that the Department may request such information.

Section IV. Definitions

For purposes of this exemption:

(a) The term ''Renaissance'' means Renaissance Technologies, LLC, and its affiliates.

(b) An ''affiliate'' of a person includes—

(1) Any person directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such entity (for purposes of this paragraph, the term ''control'' means the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a person other than an individual); and

(2) Any officer of, director of, or partner in such person.

(c) The term ''Fair Value Pricing Policies'' means the Official Pricing Policy established in good faith by the Renaissance Valuation Committee for valuing an instrument, which is subject to the approval of the Renaissance Technologies LLC Board of Directors.

(d) The term ''Fund'' or ''Funds'' means, individually or collectively, the nine privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles managed by Renaissance, comprised almost exclusively of assets of Renaissance and its owners and employees (the Proprietary Funds) and the six privately offered U.S. and non-U.S. collective investment vehicles, consisting primarily of assets of clients of Renaissance (the non-Proprietary Funds).

(e) The term ''Investment Allocation'' means the permitted investment allocation limit in the Medallion Funds applicable to a Renaissance employee, which such employee and his or her Spouse may utilize to make investments in a Medallion FF or Kaleidoscope, or in an applicable New Medallion Vehicle.

(f) The term ''IRA'' means an ''individual retirement account'' as defined under section 408(a) of the Code or a ''Roth IRA'' as defined under section 408A of the Code that is beneficially owned by an IRA Holder.

(g) The term ''IRA Holder'' means a Participant, or the Spouse of a Participant, who is eligible to invest in a New Medallion Vehicle through his or her IRA.

(h) The term ''Kaleidoscope'' means Renaissance Kaleidoscope Fund LLC, a Delaware limited liability company established by Renaissance to facilitate the investment by employees of Renaissance who are not Accredited Investors under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) or otherwise do not meet the financial requirements to invest in the other Proprietary Funds.

(i) The term ''Medallion Funds'' means six of the nine Proprietary Funds, organized in a ''master-feeder'' investment structure, comprised of six Medallion Fund feeder funds (Medallion FFs) engaging in their investment and trading activities only through certain master funds and their subsidiaries (the Medallion Master Funds).

(j) The term ''New Medallion Vehicle'' or ''New Medallion Vehicles'' means, individually or collectively, New Medallion FF, New Medallion FF RMPRF, and New Kaleidoscope.

(k) The term ''New Kaleidoscope'' means Renaissance Kaleidoscope RF Fund LLC, the Delaware limited liability company established by Renaissance in order to facilitate an investment by IRA Holders who are not ''Accredited Investors'' under the 1933 Act in New Medallion FF RMPRF and New RIEF/RIFF, through their IRAs.

(l) The term ''New Medallion FF'' means Medallion Fund RF LP, the Bermuda Limited Partnership that is treated as a corporation for US Federal Income Tax purposes, established by Renaissance in order to facilitate an investment by an IRA Holder who is a ''Qualified Purchaser'' or ''Knowledgeable Employee'' under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act) in the Medallion Master Funds, through his or her IRA.

(m) The term ''New Medallion FF RMPRF'' means Medallion RMPRF Fund LP, the Bermuda Limited Partnership that is treated as a corporation for US Federal Income Tax purposes established by Renaissance in order to facilitate the investment by IRA Holders who are neither Qualified Purchasers nor ''Knowledgeable Employees'' as defined in the 1940 Act, but who are Accredited Investors, in the Medallion Master Funds, through their IRAs.

(n) The term ''New RIEF/RIFF'' means a newly organized series of RIEF RMP LLC and a newly created Bermuda limited partnership to be known as RIFF RF FUND LP, each of which has been established to facilitate investments of IRAs in RIEF RMP LLC and RIFF RMP LLC.

(o) The term ''Participant'' means a person who is either an employee or a Permitted Owner of Renaissance at the time of such individual's investment in the New Medallion Vehicles.

(p) The term ''Permitted Owners'' means the eight individuals permitted to invest in the Medallion Funds following the termination of their Renaissance employment, comprised of three Renaissance ''founders,'' and five former employees who are current owners of Renaissance.

(q) The term ''Renaissance Valuation Committee,'' or ''RVC,'' means the committee, established by Renaissance in 2008, that oversees and monitors the valuation process, and establishes the methods of, and procedures for, valuing various instruments traded by Renaissance, composed of high-level Renaissance employees who also may be Fund investors.

(r) The term ''Spouse'' means a person who is (1) married to a Participant, or (2) to the extent not prohibited by applicable law, in a civil union or similar marriage-equivalent institution established pursuant to State law of the State where the Participant resides (or otherwise recognized by the State where the Participant resides) with a Participant.

Section IV. Effective Date

This exemption is effective as of January 1, 2012.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 13th day of April 2012.

Lyssa Hall,

Acting Director of Exemption Determinations, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

[FR Doc. 2012–9496 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Comment Request for Information Collection for Site Visit Data Collection; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)-Funded Grants; Job Training Evaluations; Extension Without Revisions

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (Department), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed.

Currently, ETA seeks a regular 3 year extension of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for collecting site visit data from organizations that received grants under four Solicitations for Grant Applications (SGAs) that were issued under the ARRA Initiative: Pathways Out of Poverty (POP), Energy Training Partnership (ETP), State Energy Sector Partnership (SESP), and Health Care and Other High Growth and Emerging Industries Training grant initiative. POP, ETP and SESP are all Green Jobs training programs. The overall aim of these evaluations is to determine the extent to which enrollees achieve increases in employment, earnings, and career advancement as a result of their participation in the training provided and to identify promising best practices and strategies for replication. It is necessary to collect data from the grant sites included in both studies while they are still in operation. Failure to collect site visit data will affect our ability to conduct rigorous evaluations of these grants. For example, site visits are the only way the research team can observe the training programs in operation and collect real time data that amplifies the findings through other documentation. Lack of a rigorous evaluation process will mean that no information will be available on the potential of training for green jobs as a strategy for reducing poverty or increasing employment. Conducting these evaluations rigorously requires appropriate operational data collection. This information collection follows an emergency review that was conducted in accordance with PRA and 5 CFR 1320.13. The submission for OMB emergency review was approved on January 19, 2012.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addresses section below on or before June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to Ms. Savi Swick, Office of Policy Development and Research, Room N–5641, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Telephone number: 202–693–3382 (this is not a toll-free number). Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1–877–889–5627 (TTY/TDD). Fax: 202–693–2766. Email: *Swick.Savi@dol.gov.* A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting Savi Swick.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The proposed information collection is for evaluations of the Green Jobs and Health Care training grants. This evaluation is sponsored by ETA to understand the processes surrounding the design and implementation of four specific grant programs.

In February 2009, President Obama signed the ARRA into law in an effort to preserve and create jobs, promote economic growth, and assist those impacted by the recession. The ARRA included funding for four SGAs with the goal of training workers in the skills required to be employed in specific high-growth and emerging industries including health care, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. The four SGAs are:

- Energy Training Partnership ($100 million allocated across 25 projects)
- Pathways Out of Poverty ($150 million for 38 projects)
- State Energy Sector Partnership and Training ($190 million for 34 projects)
- Health Care and Other High Growth Emerging Industries ($225 million for 55 projects).

II. Review Focus

The Department is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

III. Current Actions

Type of Review: Extension without changes.

Title: Site Visit Data Collection: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)-Funded Grants; Job Training Evaluations.

OMB Number: 1205–0486.

Affected Public: Individuals and Non-Profit Private Entities.

Total Annual Respondents: 620.

Annual Frequency: Once.

Total Annual Responses: 620.

Average Time per Response: 1.5 hours per focus group discussion and 1 hour per site visit interview.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 930.

Total Annualized Operation and Maintenance Costs: $0.

Comments submitted in response to this comment request will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of the ICR; they will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: Signed in Washington, DC, on this 16th day of April 2012.

Signed:

Jane Oates,

Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training.

[FR Doc. 2012–9585 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

Privacy Act; Termination of Three Systems of Records

AGENCY: Merit Systems Protection Board.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) is terminating the following Systems of Records: MSPB/Internal 5, ''Workload and Assignment Tracking System;'' MSPB/Internal 7, ''Administrative Data System;'' and MSPB/Central 1, ''Assignment and Correspondence Tracking System.'' They are no longer in use.

DATES: Effective April 6, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darryl Aaron, Director of Information Services, Office of the Clerk of the Board, 1615 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20419; (202) 254–4474; *Darryl.Aaron@mspb.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, this notice formally terminates the following systems of records: MSPB/Internal 5, ''Workload and Assignment Tracking System;'' MSPB/Internal 7, ''Administrative Data System;'' and MSPB/Central 1, ''Assignment and Correspondence Tracking System.''

William Spencer,

Clerk of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2012–9530 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7400–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Advisory Committee for Education and Human Resources; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Advisory Committee for Education and Human Resources (#1119).

Date/Time:
May 9, 2012; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
May 10, 2012; 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Place: NSF Headquarters, Room 375, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

Type of Meeting: Open.

Contact Person: YeVonda McIlwaine, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230 (703) 292–8600, *ymcilwai@nsf.gov.*

Purpose of Meeting: To provide advice with respect to the Foundation's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education and human resources programming.

Agenda

May 9, 2012

Morning Refreshments/Introductions, 2013 Budget and Planning, EHR's R&D Core Launch, E2 Joint Committee with MPS, Moving Forward—New Direction, Committee Business with Director and Deputy Director, Reception

May 10, 2012

STEM Education: A Matter of Priority, Program Review, Discussion with Director.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Susanne Bolton,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9535 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Business and Operations Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Business and Operations Advisory Committee (9556).

Dates: Date/Time:

May 8, 2012; 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. (EST),
May 9, 2012; 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. (EST).

Place: National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Stafford I, Room 1235.

Type of Meeting: Open.

Contact Person: Joan Miller, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 292–8200.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide advice concerning issues related to the oversight, integrity, development and enhancement of NSF's business operations.

Agenda

May 8, 2012

Welcome/Introductions; BFA/OIRM Overview; Challenges to Reduce Costs and Identify Efficiencies—Introduction, Panel/Discussion; Change Management/Effect on Employee Morale.

May 9, 2012

Business System Review Subcommittee; Recompetition of Major Research Facilities Subcommittee; Update on Sub Committees; Prepare for Meeting with NSF Deputy Director; Discussion with Deputy Director; Closing Discussion.

Date: April 17, 2012.

Susanne Bolton,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9536 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Notice of Permit Applications Received Under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice of Permit Applications Received under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, Public Law 95–541.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) is required to publish a notice of permit applications received to conduct activities regulated under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978. NSF has published regulations under the Antarctic Conservation Act at Title 45 Part 670 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This is the required notice of permit applications received.

DATES: Interested parties are invited to submit written data, comments, or views with respect to this permit application by May 21, 2012. This application may be inspected by interested parties at the Permit Office, address below.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Permit Office, Room 755, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Polly A. Penhale at the above address or (703) 292–7420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Science Foundation, as directed by the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–541), as amended by the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act of 1996, has developed regulations for the establishment of a permit system for various activities in Antarctica and designation of certain animals and certain geographic areas a requiring special protection. The regulations establish such a permit system to designate Antarctic Specially Protected Areas.

The applications received are as follows:

Permit Application: 2013–002

1. *Applicant:* Paul Morin, Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Minnesota, 310 Pillsbury Drive SE., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Activity for Which Permit Is Requested

Enter Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPA's), The applicant plans to enter ASPA 116–New College Valley, Cape Bird; ASPA 121–Cape Royds; ASPA 124–Cape Crozier; and, ASPA 155–Cape Evans to collect ground control points with highly precise GPS equipment. Their activity will include hiking within each area to readily-identify boulders, peaks, etc., gathering precise GPS coordinates of that location, and taking notes and pictures of the surrounding area. Other activities would include delineating boundaries of penguin colonies, ASPAs, and important environmental features. The data collected will be used to create updated and accurate maps of areas of important scientific and environmental importance within the Ross Sea region. The collected imagery will used for further scientific analysis.

Location

ASPA 116–New College Valley, Cape Bird; ASPA 121–Cape Royds; ASPA 124–Cape Crozier; and, ASPA 155–Cape Evans.

Dates

October 10, 2012 to January 31, 2013.

Nadene G. Kennedy,

Permit Officer, Office of Polar Programs.

[FR Doc. 2012–9587 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50–269, 50–270, and 50–287; NRC–2012–0093]

Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted the request of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC (the licensee) to withdraw its November 15, 2010, application for proposed amendment to

Renewed Facility Operating Licenses DPR–38, DPR–47, and DPR–55, for the Oconee Nuclear Station, Units 1, 2, and 3, respectively, located in Oconee County, South Carolina.

The proposed amendment would approve changes to the updated final safety analysis report to allow operation of a reverse osmosis system during normal plant operation to remove silica from the borated water storage tank and the spent fuel pool.

The Commission had previously issued a Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment published in the **Federal Register** on December 14, 2010 (75 FR 77911). However, by letter dated April 3, 2012 (Agencywide Documents and Access Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML12095A184), the licensee withdrew the proposed change.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated November 15, 2010 (ADAMS Accession No. ML103220101), as supplemented by letters dated February 18, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML110550616), May 12, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML11137A112), August 2, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML11215A198), October 10, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML11285A302), and December 15, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML11354A253), and the licensee's letter dated April 3, 2012, which withdrew the application for license amendment. Documents may be examined, and/or copied for a fee, at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR), located at One White Flint North, Public File Area O1 F21, 11555 Rockville Pike (first floor), Rockville, Maryland. Publicly available documents created or received at the NRC are accessible electronically through the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) in the NRC Library at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* Persons who do not have access to ADAMS or who encounter problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS should contact the NRC PDR Reference staff by telephone at 1–800–397–4209, or 301–415–4737 or by email to *pdr.resource@nrc.gov.*

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 12th day of April 2012.

John Stang,

Senior Project Manager, Plant Licensing Branch II–1, Division of Operating Reactor Licensing, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2012–9580 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–66812; File No. SR–CBOE–2012–037]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Fees Schedule

April 16, 2012.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 10, 2012, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated (the ''Exchange'' or ''CBOE'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend its Fees Schedule. The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's Web site (*http://www.cboe.org/legal*), at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to waive the CMI and FIX Login ID fees through September 30, 2012 for CMI and FIX Login IDs used to access the Exchange's FLEX Hybrid Trading System (the ''CFLEX System'') for FLEX Options[3] trading (the ''Waiver''). CMI Client Application Servers and FIX Ports are used by Exchange Trading Permit Holders (''TPHs'') to access CBOE*direct,* which is the platform provided by the Exchange to connect to Exchange systems. The Exchange assesses a fee of $500 per month for each CMI or FIX Login ID that a TPH uses to access CBOE*direct* (and $1000 per month for each CMI or FLEX Login ID that a Sponsored User uses to access CBOE*direct*). The Exchange is in the process of enhancing the CFLEX System in order to further integrate it with the Exchange's existing CBOE*direct* technology platform.[4] As part of these enhancements, TPHs will connect to the CFLEX System through CBOE*direct,* and will need to get either a CMI or FIX Login ID to do so.[5] As such, the Exchange proposes the Waiver in order to encourage TPHs to trade on the CFLEX System.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[6] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[7] which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its TPHs and other persons using its facilities. The Waiver is reasonable because it will allow all TPHs trading FLEX Options on the CFLEX System to avoid having to

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Flexible Exchange Options (''FLEX Options'') provide investors with the ability to customize basic option features including size, expiration date, exercise style, and certain exercise prices. FLEX Options can be FLEX Index Options or FLEX Equity Options. In addition, other products are permitted to be traded pursuant to the FLEX trading procedures. For example, credit options are eligible for trading as FLEX Options pursuant to the FLEX rules in Chapters XXIVA and XXIVB. *See* CBOE Rules 24A.1(e) and (f), 24A.4(b)(1) and (c)(1), 24B.1(f) and (g), 24B.4(b)(1) and (c)(1), and 28.17. The rules governing the trading of FLEX Options on the FLEX Request for Quote (''RFQ'') System platform (which is limited to open outcry trading only) are contained in Chapter XXIVA. The rules governing the trading of FLEX Options on the FLEX Hybrid Trading System platform (which combines both open outcry and electronic trading) are contained in Chapter XXIVB. The Exchange notes that, currently, all FLEX Options are traded on the FLEX Hybrid Trading System platform.

[4] *See, e.g.,* SR–CBOE–2012–033.

[5] TPHs may also access the CFLEX System using an internet-based application. There is currently no login fee associated with the internet-based application.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

pay a fee that they would otherwise have to pay. The Waiver is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the Exchange believes that the Waiver will encourage TPHs to transact business in FLEX Options using the CFLEX System and encourage trading of customized options in an exchange environment.[8] The Exchange believes such increased business will provide greater FLEX Options trading opportunities for all market participants. Also, the transaction fees collected from this increased business will allow the Exchange to recoup costs expended in building and developing the CFLEX System.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

CBOE does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)[9] of the Act and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4[10] thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–CBOE–2012–037 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CBOE–2012–037. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CBOE–2012–037 and should be submitted on or before May 11, 2012.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[11]

Kevin M. O'Neill,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9526 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[8] The Exchange believes that FLEX Options provide TPHs and investors with an improved but comparable alternative to the over-the-counter (''OTC'') market in customized options, which can take on contract characteristics similar to FLEX Options. The Exchange believes market participants benefit from being able to trade customized options in an exchange environment in several ways, including, but not limited to the following: (i) Enhanced efficiency in initiating and closing out positions; (ii) increased market transparency; and (iii) heightened contra-party creditworthiness due to the role of The Options Clearing Corporation as issuer and guarantor of FLEX Options.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[10] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

[11] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–66813; File No. SR–CME–2012–11]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc.; Notice of Filing and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Change To Facilitate Changing its Methodology for Calculation of the ''Cash Mark-to-Market'' Performance Bonds for Cleared OTC FX Swaps From SPAN® to HVaR

April 16, 2012.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 2, 2012, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. (''CME'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change described in Items I and II below, which items have been prepared primarily by CME. The Commission is publishing this Notice and Order to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons and to approve the proposed rule change on an accelerated basis.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

CME proposes to make certain changes that are related to its current cleared-only Cleared Over-the-Counter (''OTC'') foreign currency (''FX'') product offering to facilitate changing its methodology for calculation of the ''cash mark-to-market'' performance bonds for OTC FX Swaps from Standard Portfolio Analysis (''SPAN®'') to Historical Value at Risk (''HVaR''). The text of the proposed rule change is available at CME's Web site at *http://www.cmegroup.com/market-regulation/rule-filings.html.*

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, CME included statements concerning the purpose and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item III below. CME has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

CME proposes a rule change that would facilitate changing its methodology for calculation of the ''cash mark-to-market'' performance bonds for OTC FX Spot, Forward, and Swap transactions from SPAN® to HVaR. This action is consistent with an analogous migration in performance bond methodology for CME Group's cleared OTC Interest Rate Swaps (''IRS'') completed in 2011.

CME currently has a total of thirty-eight (38) OTC FX products listed for clearing (twelve non-deliverable forward FX pairs and twenty-six CME WM/Reuters OTC Cash-Settlement Forwards FX pairs).[3] CME Rule 930.A. ''Performance Bond System,'' would be amended to note cleared OTC FX transactions will use the HVaR Performance Bond System for margining. The proposed rule change would be effective on April 16, 2012, when CME intends to migrate all 38 OTC FX pairs currently listed for clearing from the current SPAN to HVaR methodology for determining performance bonds.

Consistent with best practices recommendations, CME's margin model covers losses over any 5-day period in a large universe of portfolios during 99% of days. HVaR methodology is the model of choice for the risk departments of most if not all financial services firms and is widely considered to be a proxy for market risk. It is also well-understood and easily replicable. In the HVaR framework, past events are used for coming up with possible scenarios in the future. This approach implicitly assumes that historical data series provide rich sample sets of the possible probability distribution of the relevant financial variable. CME has arranged for receipt of FX historical data by FX pair by maturity curve from Super Derivatives. In depth analysis and stress testing of sample FX portfolios will be done upon receipt of data.

The margin methodology, at a high level, follows these four steps:

1. Generate matrix of historical returns
2. Compute volatility scaling factors and apply them individually to each tenor in each scenario
3. Generate scenarios by applying the scaled return matrix to today's forward curve and compute the profit (loss) of the portfolio in each scenario.
4. Rank the scenarios by maximum loss to maximum gain and take the required percentile as a margin. In our model, we chose to take the 4th largest loss over the 5-year period, which corresponds to approximately 99.7% confidence interval.

CME believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and particularly with Section 17A of the Act because it involves clearing of swaps and futures contracts and thus relate solely to CME's swaps and futures clearing activities pursuant to its registration as a derivatives clearing organization under the Commodity Exchange Act (''CEA'') and does not significantly affect any securities clearing operations of the clearing agency or any related rights or obligations of the clearing agency or persons using such service. CME further notes that the policies of the CEA with respect to clearing are comparable to a number of the policies underlying the Act, such as promoting market transparency for over-the-counter derivatives and futures markets, promoting the prompt and accurate clearance of transactions, and protecting investors and the public interest. The proposed rule changes accomplish those objectives by offering investors enhancements in relation to its FX OTC swap product offering CME.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

CME does not believe that the proposed rule change will have any impact or impose any burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

CME has not solicited and does not intend to solicit comments regarding this proposed rule change. CME has not received any unsolicited written comments from interested parties.

III. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- Electronic comments may be submitted by using the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*), or send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File No. SR–CME–2012–11 on the subject line.
- Paper comments should be sent in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC, 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–CME–2012–11. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of CME and on CME's Web site at *http://www.cmegroup.com/market-regulation/rule-filings.html.* All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions

[3] These 38 products include twelve (''12'') cleared OTC non-deliverable forward or ''NDFs,'' namely, U.S. Dollar/Brazilian Real (''USD/BRL''), U.S. Dollar/Chinese Renminbi (''USD/RMB'' aka, ''CNY''), U.S. Dollar/Malaysian Ringgit (''USD/MYR''), U.S. Dollar/Indonesian Rupiah (''USD/IDR''), U.S. Dollar/Indian Rupee (''USD/INR''), U.S. Dollar/Korean Won (''USD/KRW''), U.S. Dollar/Philippine Peso (''USD/PHP''), U.S. Dollar/Taiwan Dollar (''USD/TWD''), U.S. Dollar/Chilean Peso (''USD/CLP''), U.S. Dollar/Colombian Peso (''USD/COP''), U.S. Dollar/Peruvian New Sol (''USD/PEN'') and U.S. Dollar/Russian Ruble (''USD/RUB'') non-deliverable forwards (''NDFs''); and twenty-six (''26'') CME WM/Reuters OTC FX Cash-Settlement Forwards, namely, Australian Dollar/U.S. Dollar (''AUD/USD''), U.S. Dollar/Swiss Franc (''USD/CHF''), U.S. Dollar/Canadian Dollar (''USD/CAD''), New Zealand Dollar/U.S. Dollar (''NZD/USD''), U.S. Dollar/Norwegian Krone (''USD/NOK''), U.S. Dollar/Swedish Krona (''USD/SEK''), U.S. Dollar/Denmark Krone (''USD/DKK''), Euro/U.S. Dollar (''EUR/USD''), U.S. Dollar/Japanese Yen (''USD/JPY''), Great British Pound/U.S. Dollar (''GBP/USD''), U.S. Dollar/Mexican Peso (''USD/MXN''), U.S. Dollar/Singapore Dollar (''USD/SGD''), U.S. Dollar/Polish Zloty (''USD/PLN''), U.S. Dollar/South African Rand (''USD/ZAR''), Australian Dollar/Japanese Yen (''AUD/JPY''), Euro/Australian Dollar (''EUR/AUD''), Canadian Dollar/Japanese Yen (''CAD/JPY''), Euro/Great British Pound (''EUR/GBP''), Euro/Japanese Yen (''EUR/JPY''), Euro/Swiss Franc (''EUR/CHF''), U.S. Dollar/Czech Koruna (''USD/CZK''), U.S. Dollar/Hungarian Forint (''USD/HUF''), U.S. Dollar/Turkish Lira (''USD/TRY''), U.S. Dollar/Israeli Shekel (''USD/ILS''), U.S. Dollar/Thailand Baht (''USD/THB''), and U.S. Dollar/Hong Kong Dollar (''USD/HKD'').

should refer to File Number SR–CME–2012–11 and should be submitted on or before May 11, 2012.

IV. Commission's Findings and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Change

Section 19(b) of the Act [4] directs the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. The Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act, in particular with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act,[5] and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to CME. Specifically, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act, which requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the possession or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible and to protect investors and the public interest because it should allow CME to enhance its margin evaluation and collection related to clearing FX products.[6]

In its filing CME requested that the Commission approve this proposed rule change prior to the thirtieth day after the date of publication of the notice of the filing. CME has articulated three reasons for so granting approval. One, the products covered by this filing and CME's operations as a derivatives clearing organization for such products are regulated by the CFTC under the CEA. Two, the proposed rule change relates solely to FX products and therefore relate solely to CME's swaps clearing activities and do not significantly relate to CME's functions as a clearing agency for security-based swaps. Three, not approving this request on an accelerated basis will have a significant impact on the swap clearing business of CME as a designated clearing organization.

The Commission finds good cause for granting approval of the proposed rule change prior to the thirtieth day after publication of the notice of its filing because: (i) The proposed rule change does not significantly affect any securities clearing operations of the clearing agency (whether in existence or contemplated by its rules) or any related rights or obligations of the clearing agency or persons using such service; (ii) the clearing agency has indicated that not providing accelerated approval would have a significant impact on its FX clearing business as a designated clearing organization; and (iii) the activity relating to the non-security clearing operations of the clearing agency for which the clearing agency is seeking approval is subject to regulation by another federal regulator.

V. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, that the proposed rule change (SR–CME–2012–11) is approved on an accelerated basis.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[7]

Kevin M. O'Neill,

Deputy Secretary.

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[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1. In approving this proposed rule change, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[7] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–66819; File No. SR–FINRA–2011–058]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 to Proposed Rule Change To Amend FINRA Rule 6433 (Minimum Quotation Size Requirements for OTC Equity Securities)

April 17, 2012.

I. Introduction

On October 6, 2011, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (''FINRA'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to amend FINRA Rule 6433 (Minimum Quotation Size Requirements for OTC Equity Securities). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on October 20, 2011.[3] The Commission received seven comment letters on the proposed rule change—two from individual investors, three from an inter-dealer quotation system and two from a member firm.[4] FINRA responded to comments on December 23, 2011.[5] The Commission published an order instituting proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act,[6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, in the **Federal Register** on January 24, 2012.[7] The comment period closed on February 14, 2012, and FINRA's rebuttal period closed on February 28, 2012. The Commission received one comment letter in response to the Proceedings Order.[8] On April 17, 2012, FINRA filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change. The text of Amendment No. 1 is available on FINRA's Web site at *http://www.finra.org,* at the principal office of FINRA and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

As stated in the Original Proposal, FINRA is amending FINRA Rule 6433 (Minimum Quotation Size Requirements for OTC Equity Securities) (the ''Rule'') to, among other things, (1) Simplify the tier structure, (2) parallel the approach taken by the national securities exchanges for securities priced at or above $1.00, (3) expand the scope of the Rule to apply to all quotations or orders displayed on an inter-dealer quotation system, (4) incorporate the requirements of FINRA Rule 6434 (Minimum Pricing Increments for OTC Equity Securities) [9]

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 65568 (October 14, 2011), 76 FR 65307 (October 20, 2011) (Notice of Filing of File No. SR–FINRA–2011–058) (''Original Proposal'').

[4] Letters to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from Suzanne H. Shatto, Seattle, Washington, dated October 20, 2011; Naphtali M. Hamlet, Seattle, Washington, dated October 21, 2011; Daniel Zinn, General Counsel, OTC Markets Group, Inc., dated November 10, 2011; Michael T. Corrao, Managing Director, Knight Capital Group, Inc., dated November 16, 2011 (''Knight #1''); R. Cromwell Coulson, President and CEO, OTC Markets, dated November 18, 2011; Daniel Zinn, General Counsel, OTC Markets Group, Inc., dated December 29, 2011; Michael T. Corrao, Managing Director, Knight Capital Group, Inc., dated January 13, 2012 (''Knight #2'').

Comment letters are available at *www.sec.gov.*

[5] On December 23, 2011, FINRA responded to comment letters received by the SEC as of that date. *See* letter to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from Stephanie M. Dumont, Senior Vice President and Director of Capital Markets Policy, FINRA (''FINRA Response Letter'').

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 66168 (January 17, 2012), 77 FR 3515 (January 24, 2012) (Order Instituting Proceedings to Determine Whether to Disapprove File No. SR–FINRA–2011–058) (''Proceedings Order'').

[8] *See* letter to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from Daniel Zinn, General Counsel, OTC Markets Group Inc., dated February 14, 2012.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 62359 (June 22, 2010), 75 FR 37488 (June 29, 2010) (File No. SR–FINRA–2009–054; ''Order Approving NMS-Principled Rules for OTC Equity Securities''). FINRA Rule 6434 became effective on February 11,

and, importantly, (5) facilitate the display of customer limit orders under FINRA Rule 6460 (Display of Customer Limit Orders) (the ''limit order display rule'').[10]

In this Amendment No. 1, FINRA is modifying the Original Proposal in response to comment letters as well as further discussions with members, particularly with regard to the lower minimum dollar amount of displayed liquidity required under the proposed tiers.[11] For example, commenters expressed concern that the Original Proposal would remove meaningful minimum dollar value level requirements for displayed liquidity by market makers and suggested that any changes be implemented as a pilot.[12] FINRA believes that these proposed modifications, which increase several minimum tier sizes as compared to the Original Proposal, would address commenters' concerns by increasing the minimum dollar commitment to the market overall, while nonetheless facilitating investor protection by providing for increased display of customer limit orders than is currently provided under the limit order display rule. As noted in the FINRA Response Letter, through the extension of limit order display for OTC equity securities, investors may now benefit from enhanced transparency of limit orders, improved prices and increased execution opportunities.[13]

The minimum quotation sizes and liquidity ranges of the Original Proposal and the revised proposals are as follows:

ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

Tier size range		Min. shares	Minimum liquidity range	
$0.0001	$0.0199	10,000	$1.00	$199.00
$0.02	0.2599	1,000	$20.00	259.90
$0.26	0.5099	500	$130.00	254.95
$0.51	0.9999	200	$102.00	199.98
$1.00	174.99	100	$100.00	17,499.00
$175.00		1	$175.00.	

REVISED PROPOSAL

Tier size range		Min. shares	Minimum liquidity range	
$0.0001	$0.0999	10,000	$1.00	$999.00
$0.10	0.1999	5,000	$500.00	999.50
$0.20	0.5099	2,500	$500.00	1,274.75
$0.51	0.9999	1,000	$510.00	999.90
$1.00	174.99	100	$100.00	17,499.00
$175.00		1	$175.00	

These revisions increase the minimum quotation sizes for price points between $0.02 and $1.00 (as compared to the Original Proposal). Specifically, the minimum quotation size required for securities priced between $0.02 and $0.0999 would be increased from 1,000 shares to 10,000 shares; between $0.10 and $0.1999 would be increased from 1,000 shares to 5,000 shares; between $0.26 and $0.5099 would be increased from 500 shares to 2,500 shares; and between $0.51 and $0.9999 from 200 shares to 1,000 shares. Therefore, under the revised tiers, for securities priced from $0.10 up to $1.00, the required minimum dollar value of displayed liquidity would range from $500.00 to $1,274.75—dollar amounts FINRA believes represent both appropriate minimum dollar value of displayed liquidity for members and reasonable dollar values for customer orders to be eligible for display on an inter-dealer quotation system.

Thus, FINRA believes that these revised tier sizes and corresponding liquidity minimum amounts are in the best interest of the market for OTC Equity Securities and investors in that they facilitate the display of additional liquidity by market makers and of approximately 95% of all customer limit orders reviewed.[14] In addition, FINRA expects that—as the SEC has found in the context of its display rule—the improved display of customer limit orders resulting from the revised minimum quotation sizes will enhance the quality of published quotations for OTC Equity Securities and enhance competition and pricing efficiency in the market for OTC Equity Securities, which also should have a positive impact on capital formation.[15]

Further, FINRA believes that the resulting increased display of customer limit orders will improve the public availability of quotation information, increase quote competition, market efficiency, best execution and disintermediation.[16]

2011 and FINRA Rule 6460 became effective on May 9, 2011. *See* Regulatory Notice 10–42 (September 2010).

[10] *See* Order Approving NMS-Principled Rules for OTC Equity Securities.

[11] *See, e.g.,* Knight #1 and Knight #2.

[12] *See, e.g.,* Knight #1 and Knight #2.

[13] As previously stated by the SEC, customer limit order display is beneficial to the markets:

The financial markets as a whole should benefit from [limit order display] because the price discovery process will be enhanced, market transparency will be improved and price competition will be promoted. By their very nature, these benefits are broad-based and pervasive.

Securities Exchange Act Release No. 36310 (September 29, 1995), 60 FR 52792 (October 10, 1995).

[14] FINRA analyzed a random sample of over 100 million customer limit orders in OTC Equity Securities that were reported to FINRA during a six-month period.

[15] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 37619A, 61 FR 48290 (September 12, 1996) (''SEC Display Rule Adopting Release'').

[16] *See also* SEC Display Rule Adopting Release.

The revised tiers also would continue to yield the other benefits discussed in the Original Proposal, including simplifying the existing Rule by reducing the number of minimum quotation tiers from nine tiers to six tiers and requiring a round lot of one hundred shares for all securities priced at or above $1.00.[17]

FINRA is proposing that the proposed rule change be implemented for all OTC Equity Securities displayed on an inter-dealer quotation system on a pilot basis for a period of one year from the effective date. The effective date of the minimum quotation size pilot will be 120 days from Commission approval. FINRA will provide the Commission with trading data, as necessary, to evaluate the impact of the pilot.

III. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change, as amended by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–FINRA–2011–058 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–FINRA–2011–058. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FINRA. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–FINRA–2011–058 and should be submitted on or before May 7, 2012.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[18]

Kevin M. O'Neill,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9593 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

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[17] A round lot of 100 shares applies to most NASDAQ and NYSE listed securities. The Commission notes that those OTC Equity Securities priced at or above $175 are proposed to have a minimum quotation size that would equal the round lot size applicable to those securities, which is one share.

[18] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–66816; File No. SR–NYSEArca–2012–28]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the JPM XF Physical Copper Trust Pursuant to NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201

April 16, 2012.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)[1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'')[2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that, on April 2, 2012, NYSE Arca, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''NYSE Arca'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

[1] 15 U.S.C.78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to list and trade shares of JPM XF Physical Copper Trust (the ''Trust'') pursuant to NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201. The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Exchange, the Commission's Public Reference Room, and *www.nyse.com.*

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to list and trade JPM XF Physical Copper Shares (''Shares'') of the Trust under NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201. Under NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201, the Exchange may propose to list and/or trade pursuant to unlisted trading privileges (''UTP'') ''Commodity-Based Trust Shares.''[4] The Commission has previously approved listing on the Exchange under NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201 of other issues of Commodity-Based Trust Shares. The Commission has approved listing on the Exchange of the streetTRACKS Gold Trust and iShares COMEX Gold Trust.[5] The Commission also has approved listing of the iShares Silver Trust on the Exchange[6] and, previously, listing of the iShares Silver Trust on the

[4] Commodity-Based Trust Shares are securities issued by a trust that represent investors' discrete identifiable and undivided interest in and ownership of the net assets of the Trust.

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 56224 (August 8, 2007), 72 FR 45850 (August 15, 2007) (SR–NYSEArca–2007–76) (approving listing on the Exchange of the streetTRACKS Gold Trust); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 56041 (July 11, 2007), 72 FR 39114 (July 17, 2007) (SR–NYSEArca–2007–43) (order approving listing on the Exchange of iShares COMEX Gold Trust).

[6] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 58956 (November 14, 2008), 73 FR 71074 (November 24, 2008) (SR–NYSEArca–2008–124) (approving listing on the Exchange of the iShares Silver Trust).

American Stock Exchange LLC.[7] In addition, the Commission has approved listing on the Exchange of the following issues of Commodity-Based Trust Shares: ETFS Silver Trust, the ETFS Gold Trust, the ETFS Platinum Trust, the ETFS Palladium Trust, the ETFS Precious Metals Basket Trust, the ETFS White Metals Basket Trust, and the ETFS Asian Gold Trust.[8]

The Trust will issue Shares representing units of fractional undivided interest in and ownership of the net assets of the Trust. The objective of the Trust is for the value of the Trust's Shares to reflect, at any given time, the value of copper owned by the Trust at that time, less the Trust's expenses and liabilities at that time. The Trust will not be actively managed and will not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to prevent losses caused by, changes in the price of copper.[9]

J.P. Morgan Commodity ETF Services LLC is the sponsor of the Trust (''Sponsor''), J.P. Morgan Treasury Securities Services, a division of JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, is the administrative agent of the Trust (''Administrative Agent''), Wilmington Trust Company is the trustee of the Trust (''Trustee''), and the Henry Bath Group is the warehouse-keeper of the Trust (''Warehouse-keeper'').[10] The Trustee will delegate to the Sponsor its duty and authority to administer the Trust, as defined and limited by the terms of the Trust's ''Trust Agreement''. The Trust's valuation agent (''Valuation Agent'') is Metal Bulletin Ltd., an independent, third-party valuation agent that is not affiliated with the Sponsor. [11]

The Exchange represents that the Shares satisfy the requirements of NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201 and thereby qualify for listing on the Exchange.[12]

According to the Registration Statement, the Shares are intended to constitute a simple and cost-effective means of making an investment similar to an investment in copper. Although the Shares are not the exact equivalent of an investment in copper, they provide investors with an alternative that allows a level of participation in the copper market through the securities market.

Overview of the Copper Industry

The Registration Statement provides a summary of the copper industry by looking at some of the key participants and detailing the primary sources of supply and demand in the market. It also provides a description of the typical path copper and its alloys take from the mine to the customer.[13]

Copper Basics

According to the Registration Statement, one of the main industrial usages for copper is for the production of cable, wire and electrical products for both the electrical and building industries. In the current market, approximately three-quarters of copper demand is for electrical purposes, including power transmission and generation, telecommunications and electrical and electronic consumer and industrial products. The construction industry accounts for copper's second largest usage demand in such areas as pipes for plumbing, heating and ventilating as well as building wire and sheet metal facings. Alloyed with other metals, such as zinc (to form brass), aluminum or tin (to form bronzes), or nickel, it can acquire new characteristics for use in highly specialized applications. Copper's physical, chemical and aesthetic properties make it a material of choice in a wide range of electrical, electronics and communication, construction, transportation, industrial machinery and equipment and general consumer applications, such as coins and keys. Copper by-products from manufacturing and obsolete copper products are readily recycled and contribute significantly to copper supply.

Market Participants

The participants in the world copper market may be classified in the following sectors: Primary and secondary producers; fabricators, manufacturers and end-use consumers; the banking sector; and the investment sector. A brief description of each follows.

Primary and Secondary Producers. Primary and secondary producers are generally the market participants that bring physical copper supplies to the market. This sector is primarily comprised of mining companies that specialize in copper production, metal processors, such as refiners and smelters, and scrap recyclers.

Fabricators, Manufacturers and End-use Consumers. Consumption of extracted resources typically occurs in two phases. Refined copper supplies in various grades and forms are initially demanded by fabricators that convert unwrought metals to salable ''semi-fabricated'' products such as wire, tubing and plates. These semi-fabricated products are available for consumption by other fabricators and/or manufacturers to further upgrade the copper product until the material is ultimately converted into a final saleable product (such as keys, coins and air conditioning unit parts).

Banking Sector. Banks provide a variety of services to the copper market and its participants, thereby facilitating interactions between other parties. Services provided by the banking community include traditional banking products as well as mine financing (both secured and unsecured), physical copper purchases and sales, hedging and risk management and inventory management for industrial users and consumers.

Investment Sector. The investment sector includes professional and private

[7] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 53521 (March 20, 2006), 71 FR 14967 (March 24, 2006) (SR–Amex–2005–72) (approving listing on the American Stock Exchange LLC of the iShares Silver Trust).

[8] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 59781 (April 17, 2009), 74 FR 18771 (April 24, 2009) (SR–NYSEArrca[sic]–2009–28) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS Silver Trust); 59895 (May 8, 2009), 74 FR 22993 (May 15, 2009) (SR–NYSEArca–2009–40) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS Gold Trust); 61219 (December 22, 2009), 74 FR 68886 (December 29, 2009) (SR–NYSEArca–2009–95) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS Platinum Trust); 61220 (December 22, 2009), 74 FR 68895 (December 29, 2009) (SR–NYSEArca–2009–94) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS Palladium Trust); 62692 (August 11, 2010), 75 FR 50789 (August 17, 2010) (SR–NYSEArca–2010–56) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS Precious Metals Basket Trust); 62875 (September 9, 2010), 75 FR 56156 (September 15, 2010) (SR–NYSEArca–2010–71) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS White Metals Basket Trust); 63464 (December 8, 2010), 75 FR 77926 (December 14, 2010) (SR–NYSEArca–2010–95) (order approving listing on the Exchange of ETFS Asian Gold Trust).

[9] *See* the registration statement for the J.P. Morgan Physical Copper Trust on Amendment No. 5 to Form S–1, filed with the Commission on July 12, 2011 (No. 333–170085) (''Registration Statement''). The descriptions of the Trust, the Shares and the copper market contained herein are based, in part, on the Registration Statement.

[10] Each of Henry Bath & Son Limited, Henry Bath LLC, Henry Bath Singapore Pte Limited, Henry Bath Italia Sr1 and Henry Bath BV is a member of the Henry Bath Group of companies and a wholly owned subsidiary of J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation, and is an affiliate of the Sponsor.

[11] The Valuation Agent is responsible for calculating, on each Business Day (as defined below in note 18, *infra*), the locational premium for each permitted warehouse location (as discussed below), which is used to determine the net asset value (''NAV'') of the Trust and to make other calculations relating to the Trust's operations. The ''locational premium'' for a permitted warehouse location is calculated as an amount expressed in U.S. dollars that is equal to the average value of copper per metric ton in such location minus the London Metal Exchange (''LME'') settlement price of copper on such Business Day.

[12] With respect to application of Rule 10A–3 (17 CFR 240.10A–3) under the Act (15 U.S.C. 78a), the Trust relies on the exemption contained in Rule 10A–3(c)(7).

[13] Unless otherwise indicated, all market data herein was published in December 2011 by Brook Hunt, a wholly owned subsidiary of Wood Mackenzie that has provided such data to the Sponsor for an annual subscription fee.

investors and speculators who are involved in investment and trading activities related to copper. Participants range from large hedge funds and other investment vehicles to day-traders on futures exchanges.

Copper Supply Process

Copper supply generally comes from two sources: (1) The extraction and processing of copper ore (referred to as ''primary production'') and (2) the recovery of copper from existing stock (referred to as either ''secondary copper'' or ''copper scrap''). Primary production accounts for the majority of new global copper supply. However, in developed countries with significant amounts of copper already in use or in the supply chain, secondary copper provides a significant portion of new supply.

Primary Copper Production

According to data provided to the Sponsor by Brook Hunt, primary mine production in 2011 is expected to have reached 16.279 million metric tons, a modest 0.53% increase from 2010. That primary production has grown only modestly in spite of extremely high copper prices may reflect, to some degree, the entrenched inelasticity of supply, as old mines continue to face ''head grade'' decline (i.e., a decreasing percentage of copper content in copper ores, due to factors such as good quality copper sources already being exploited) and new mine projects encounter production delays. There appears, however, to be no shortage of underlying copper resources. For example, the United States Geological Service estimates that current reserves—both proven and probable—amount to around 690 million metric tons (source: U.S. Geological Survey published as of January 2012). In addition, measured or inferred resources may become economically viable for extraction to the extent that financiers, geologists and surveyors increase their estimate for long-term copper prices.

According to the Registration Statement and information provided by the Sponsor, copper mine supply in 2005 to 2011 faced a number of constraints. Many existing mines are struggling to meet targets and, with only a few notable exceptions, new projects and project upgrades are subject to delay, with geo-technical issues being a major inhibiting factor. In addition to disruptions to existing operations, supply growth is dependent on further exploitation of copper reserves concentrated primarily in Africa and Latin America. Latin American production is dominated by Chile, which is the world's largest copper producer and has the largest proven reserve base of economically viable copper deposits in the world (source: U.S. Geological Survey). Reliable and cost-effective power and clean water availability represent two large hurdles to new primary production in Chile. Outside of Chile, Peru remains one of South America's prospective regions and is affected by many of the same inhibiting factors to new production as Chile. In Africa, the two most prospective countries are Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, whose combined production is approximately 86.6% of the continent's 2011 copper mine supply. Both nations have been inconsistent suppliers of copper since the mid-1970s due to political and social instability causing supply risks, including sovereign risk, threat of asset expropriation, ownership disputes over certain large mines and limited infrastructure.

Secondary Copper Production

Copper and copper alloys have been recycled for hundreds of years and secondary copper remains a major source of supply in developed economies. The copper and copper alloy industries rely on the fact that copper scrap is easily and economically used and reused. Depending on its quality and other factors, copper scrap can be refined and converted back into cathode form for further use, directly melted to produce semi-fabricated products or used in primary production as a cooling additive during the smelting process.

Copper Consumption

As highlighted above, copper has many uses. From copper derived from primary and secondary production, fabricators produce semi-fabricated products, such as copper wire, copper alloys, tube products, rods, bars, section, plate, sheets and strips, for various applications. For example, tube products have many applications, including plumbing, heating, vacuuming and air conditioning. Copper wire accounted for 55% of total copper fabrication in 2011.

Global copper consumption in 2011 is estimated to have measured 19.931 million metric tons, an increase of approximately 3.5% from 2010. By market sector, copper is equally exposed to construction and electrical and electronic applications (each 33% of total demand in 2010). In 2010, significant other sources of demand included industrial machinery (13%), transportation (13%) and consumer products (8%).

The combination of a Western economic recovery and ongoing robust demand in emerging markets is expected to result in growth of global copper demand of close to 3.7% in 2012. According to projections by Brook Hunt, copper demand is likely to measure 20.67 million metric tons in 2012 (excluding the direct use of secondary copper by semi-fabricators). Current projections for total copper consumption in 2012 are at about 25.8 million metric tons, a number inclusive of refined copper from primary and secondary production and the direct use of secondary copper in the fabrication sector.

World Copper Production and Consumption 2000–2011 (in Metric Tons)

The following table sets forth a summary of world copper production and consumption from 2000 to 2011.[14]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Electro-Refined Copper Production[15]	12552	13118	12733	12601	13277	13951	14540	15035	15189	15017	15703	16293
SX/EW Production[16]	2291	2538	2619	2676	2658	2644	2755	2990	3071	3289	3309	3401
Refined Copper Production	14844	15656	15351	15277	15935	16595	17296	18025	18260	18306	19012	19694
Europe Consumption	4584	4539	4437	4498	4736	4607	5023	4787	4482	3536	3861	3994
Americas Consumption	3281	2859	2644	2497	2712	2549	2395	2307	2188	1764	1897	1957
China Consumption	1850	2230	2425	3020	3565	3815	3967	4670	5100	6375	7204	7780
Japan Consumption	1349	1145	1164	1202	1279	1256	1307	1268	1199	876	1060	1038
Other Consumption	4096	4010	4224	4358	4729	4730	4792	4949	4960	4750	5242	5162
Refined Copper Consumption (1)	15160	14783	14894	15575	17021	16957	17484	17981	17929	17301	19264	19931
Refined Metal Balance	−316	873	457	−298	−1086	−362	−188	44	331	1005	−252	−237

[14] Please note that the figures may not add up to equal the totals listed due to independent rounding.

The Global Copper Market

Theglobal market in copper consists of (i) trading within the physical copper market and (ii) financial trading, through either (a) the exchange-traded futures and options market or (b) the over-the-counter (''OTC'') market. Each of these is described below in further detail.

The Physical Copper Market

Copper, like any other good or merchandise, is traded between producers (such as mining companies and refiners), consumers (such as fabricators and manufacturers) and/or merchants. Mining companies sell their present or future production to refiners and smelters that transform the metal into shapes or alloys, so that fabricators and manufacturers can then transform these into different end-use products. Copper is used in many different industrial processes, which makes its location relative to consumption demand important, especially given its bulk and the cost of transportation. The source of copper (i.e., mine location and smelters/refineries) is also actively tracked by buyers, including fabricators and consumers, and affects buying behavior. Buyers may require copper from very specific sources because both the physical shape and chemical composition must match the setup of their respective production facilities or fabrication needs. Copper supply chains need to be actively managed on a continuous basis because of fluctuating demand in the market.

Depending on the timing of physical delivery, the price of copper is usually either a function of the cash price (specifically, the settlement price, plus any contractually agreed upon locational premium, if applicable) for the present day or the relevant forward price for future days. The settlement price is the price utilized in a trade for physical delivery of copper assuming that delivery occurs two business days after the price is agreed upon, while a forward price is employed when the delivery is agreed to take place at a specific time in the future. The LME provides the global benchmark prices for the settlement price and forward prices of Grade A Copper. The LME settlement price and three-month forward price of Grade A Copper are the most widely used benchmarks for daily prices of physical copper held in bonded, customs and duties free zones and traded in the international physical copper market, and are published by various financial information sources. Unless otherwise specified, the term ''copper,'' as used in the Registration Statement, always refers to Grade A Copper and the ''settlement price'' or ''LME settlement price'' of copper [17] always refers to the official cash sellers price per metric ton in U.S. dollars of Grade A Copper as quoted on the LME for a particular Business Day.[18]

According to the Registration Statement, in addition to the settlement price or forward prices, in order to obtain copper of a specific brand that is stored at a specific location, consumers are prepared to pay an additional locational premium. As discussed further in ''Locational Premia for Copper'' below, these locational premia are based on various supply and demand factors, for example, freight rates, time to transport and relative pricing power of the producers versus consumers, which in turn is reflective of available sources of copper. A location that is low in supply and high in demand will generally carry a higher locational premium than a location where supply is high and demand is low. Supply contracts between physical market participants are generally annual contracts under which the locational premium is fixed for the period of the contract while the spot or forward price is floating and only fixed at the point of delivery. This approach ensures that the physical aspects of the contract are fixed in order to provide both producers and consumers certainty but leaves both parties exposed to price risk. This price risk is managed independently by both producers and consumers through positions either on futures exchanges or in OTC markets.

The Sponsor represents that, according to the Valuation Agent, on December 30, 2011, the average locational premium per metric ton in the physical copper market in the permitted warehouse locations (as discussed in ''Description of the Trust'' below) ranged from approximately $10.00 to $120.54 over an LME settlement price of $7,554.00; in percentage terms, the average premium ranged from 0.1203% to 1.4308% of the LME settlement price.

Futures Exchanges

The role of a commodity futures exchange is to facilitate and make transparent the process of determining commodity prices. According to the Registration Statement, a majority of copper trading occurs on three commodity exchanges: The LME, COMEX (a division of CME Group, Inc.) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange (''SHFE'').[19] LME members are regulated by the Financial Services Authority (''FSA''), the regulator of the financial services industry in the UK (as discussed below under ''The London Metal Exchange''). COMEX is regulated

[15] Copper is extracted from copper sulfide ores using a multi-step production process. First, a ''mine production'' process is used to extract the metal. Then, the metal ore is separated from the waste. The ore is subsequently crushed and placed in flotation cells with chemical reagents, and, using a process called froth flotation, a material commonly known as ''copper in concentrate'' is extracted. Copper in concentrate is a mixture of about 25–35% copper (the rest being various other metals and impurities). The copper in concentrate then undergoes a ''smelter production,'' through which the copper is processed under high heat (or ''smelted'') to remove impurities, such as iron, sulfur and oxygen. Finally, the copper is chemically leached through an electro-refining process (''electro-refined copper production''), whereby copper is placed into a bath of sulfuric acid and then an electric current is used to move the copper out of the solution onto a stainless steel sheet (an ''anode''). This is repeated until the steel sheets are covered in copper in cathode form.

[16] Copper is extracted from copper oxide ores using a chemical leaching process called solvent extraction and electrowinning (''SX/EW production''), a process which involves dissolving copper into a soluble liquid such as acid, from which the copper is later recovered as copper plates (''cathodes'').

[17] The ''LME settlement price'' or ''settlement price'' is, with respect to any Business Day, the official cash sellers price per metric ton of Grade A Copper on the LME, stated in U.S. dollars, as determined by the LME at the end of the morning's second ring session (12:35 p.m. London time) for copper on each day that the LME is open for trading. The LME settlement price is made publicly available in real-time through third-party vendors such as Bloomberg and Reuters (on Bloomberg, it is currently displayed on Bloomberg page ''LOCADY <comdty>''). It is also made publicly available on a delayed basis on the LME's Web site at approximately 10 p.m. London time.

[18] With respect to the submission of creation and redemption orders and the processing of such orders, and the calculation of NAV, a ''Business Day'' is a day that the Exchange is open for regular trading and that is not a holiday in London, England. With respect to the delivery of Creation Units of Shares in connection with creations or redemptions, a ''Business Day'' is a day that the Exchange is open for regular trading, without regard to London holidays. For example, if in a particular week Tuesday is a London holiday but not an Exchange holiday, a creation or redemption order that is placed on Monday will require Shares to be delivered on Thursday. If in a particular week Tuesday is an Exchange holiday but not a London holiday, a creation or redemption order that is placed on Monday will require Shares to be delivered on Friday. In either case, creation and redemption orders would not be accepted on Tuesday.

[19] According to data sourced from Bloomberg, copper futures volume on COMEX for 2011 was 10,222,548 contracts. As of December 30, 2011, COMEX open interest for copper was 120,988 contracts. Copper futures volume on SHFE for 2011 was 40,833,743 contracts. As of December 30, 2011, SHFE open interest for copper was 429,582 contracts. Copper futures volume on LME for 2011 was 34,503,680 contracts. As of December 30, 2011, LME open interest for copper was 448,161 contracts. Turnover (described as the number of contracts traded in a year multiplied by the number of metric tons per contract) in the calendar year of 2011 for the LME, COMEX and SHFE was 863 million metric tons, 141.4 million metric tons and 204 million metric tons, respectively.

by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (''CFTC'') under the Commodity Exchange Act.[20] The SHFE is regulated by the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission.

Futures prices are settled by bid and offer, reflecting the market's perception of supply and demand of a commodity on a particular day. On the LME, copper is traded in 25 metric ton lots and quoted in U.S. dollars per metric ton. On COMEX, copper is traded in lots of 25,000 pounds and quoted in U.S. cents per pound. On the SHFE, copper is traded in lots of five metric tons and quoted in Chinese renminbi per metric ton. At present, Chinese regulations stipulate that only companies or organizations organized and registered in China or Chinese citizens are allowed to participate in trading on the SHFE.

Exchanges provide for the trading of futures and options contracts. These contracts allow producers and consumers to fix a price in the future, thus providing the consumers a hedge against price variations. Producers and consumers often seek to manage their price risk by taking long or short positions on the futures exchange. The participation of investors, who are ready to buy the risk of price variation in exchange for potential monetary reward, increases liquidity in the market. A futures or options contract defines the standard of the product, the size of the lot, delivery dates and other aspects related to the trading process. Contracts are unique for each exchange. The existence of futures contracts also allows producers and their clients to agree on different price settling arrangements to accommodate different interests.

Over-the-Counter Contracts

OTC contracts are principal-to-principal agreements traded and negotiated privately between two principal parties, without going through an exchange or intermediary. Unlike exchange contracts, OTC contracts can be customized to the counterparty's individual exposures (e.g., through changes to the standardized contract terms in areas such as settlement dates, settlement process, strike, spot or averaging settlement calculations, underlying currency exposures and contract size).[21] OTC contracts can also be structured similarly to exchange contracts such that they are ''look-alikes'' to underlying exchange contracts. In other words, OTC contracts can contain the same economic terms as exchange contracts, although they are not registered with an exchange and are settled bilaterally between the parties to the contract. At present, a central clearing counterparty does not stand between OTC counterparties for the purpose of insulating counterparties from default losses. The underlying price risk of OTC contracts is determined bilaterally, between a dealer or a market maker, acting as a counterparty, and another trading counterparty, which may be a consumer, producer or another dealer. Such OTC transactions can be documented using negotiated terms and references that suit the parties to the contract. These can be the same as the terms and references of exchange contracts (the ''terms of business'') or documentation provided by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

The London Metal Exchange

According to the Registration Statement, the most significant copper futures exchange is the LME. The LME was founded to trade copper in 1877 and later added the trading of additional metals. The LME is a principal-to-principal market where only eligible organizations or ''members'' are able to participate directly in trading. Through its members, the LME offers its clients, who represent all aspects of the physical industry, the opportunity to ''hedge'' their price risk and therefore gain protection from future adverse price movements. Within the membership structure, there are a number of categories of membership, and each category provides for a different level of activity. For example, the trading and clearing members can provide their clients with access to the market, its risk management tools and the LME's delivery mechanism.

Trading between members takes place across three trading platforms: Through open-outcry trading in the ''Ring,'' through an inter-office telephone market and through LMEselect, the LME's electronic trading platform. The LME is a member-owned organization, and membership is open to all companies that meet the relevant criteria as described in the LME's rules and regulations. Membership categories are generally divided between broker members and trade members.

Category 1 members are ''Ring Dealing Members,'' currently including twelve entities, which are entitled to trade in the Ring, on LMEselect and by telephone. They may operate a 24-hour market by trading through the inter-office telephone market. All Ring Dealing Members are also members of LCH.Clearnet and hence are entitled to clear all transactions with other LCH.Clearnet members through the independent clearing house. The twelve Ring Dealing members of the LME are: Amalgamated Metal Trading Limited, Barclays Capital, ED & F Man Commodity Advisers Limited, INTL FCStone (Europe) Ltd., J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd., MAREX Financial Limited, Metdist Trading Ltd, Natixis Commodity Markets Limited, Newedge Group (U.K. Branch), Société Générale, Sucden Financial Limited, and Triland Metals Ltd.

Category 2 members are ''Associate Broker Clearing Members,'' currently including 26 entities, which have all the trading rights of the Ring Dealing Members, except that they may not trade in the Ring. As members of LCH.Clearnet, they also have the capacity to clear all transactions with other LCH.Clearnet members through the independent clearing house.

Category 3 members are ''Associate Trade Clearing Members,'' currently including two entities, which cannot issue client contracts or trade in the Ring. They are typically industrial users of the market that are able to clear their own transactions through LCH.Clearnet.

Category 4 members are ''Associate Broker Members,'' currently including seven entities, which can issue exchange contracts but are not members of LCH.Clearnet and hence cannot make use of its clearing services. They may not trade in the Ring, nor directly on LMEselect, and instead trade through the 24-hour inter-office telephone market.

Category 5 members, ''Associate Trade Members,'' have no trading rights on the LME except as clients. Associate Trade Members are typically industrial and financial companies with an interest in the base metals market.

According to the Registration Statement, the LME provides a transparent forum for the trading of exchange contracts. As a result of this daily trading, prices are ''discovered'' and published by the LME. The prices are then used by the international physical industry as the basis of price negotiations for the physical purchase or sale of base metals. As discussed above, the LME provides global

[20] 7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*

[21] According to the Registration Statement, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, passed [sic] on July 21, 2010, will impose mandatory clearing, exchange-trading, margin and disclosure requirements on many derivatives transactions for certain participants in the U.S. market, including formerly unregulated OTC derivatives. The Commission, the CFTC, the Federal Reserve and other regulators are currently engaged in rulemaking to determine and clarify the details of these requirements.

benchmark prices by publishing the settlement price and three-month forward price of Grade A Copper. Price discovery (i.e., the process of establishing these official prices), as well as a significant portion of the trading volume on the LME, is conducted during regular London trading hours by open-outcry among the twelve Ring Dealing Members in the Ring, a circular area in which the LME Ring Dealing Members trade.

Open outcry is the oldest and most popular way of trading on the LME and consists of a morning session and an afternoon session, in which each of the different metal contracts traded on the LME is traded in a five-minute ring session for each contract, and after a five-minute interval break, the series is repeated. The second ring session in the morning session is integral to setting the cash buyer price, the cash seller price (i.e., the settlement price) and three-month seller price (which is a three-month forward price) for Grade A Copper. At the end of this ring session, the LME determines official prices for these contracts from the last bid and offer prices, before the bell is sounded to signal the session's end. Ring prices are disseminated around the world in real time.

According to the Registration Statement, the LME is required by statute to ensure that business on its markets is conducted in an orderly and transparent manner, providing proper protection to investors and persons looking to manage risk. Regulation of the market is largely carried out by the LME, while the FSA, the regulator of the financial services industry in the United Kingdom, is responsible for regulating the financial soundness and conduct of the business conducted by LME members. The FSA was given rule-making, enforcement, and regulatory powers by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the ''FSM Act''). The FSA was granted this authority to fulfill four statutory objectives: (1) Market confidence, (2) financial stability, (3) consumer protection, and (4) reduction of financial crime. The LME is approved as a Recognised Investment Exchange, and, in conformance with U.K. and other international regulatory requirements, the LME offers, through price, volume transparency and audit trails, a forum for the trading of base metals, including by providing rules for arbitration proceedings. LME members also operate in a strict regulatory environment overseen by the FSA.

The LME and its members are also subject to regulatory controls and input from various U.K. government bodies and offices, as well as directives from the European Union Commission. In international trading, rules applied by overseas regulatory bodies, such as the CFTC, are also taken into account.

LME Warrants

According to the Registration Statement, all contracts registered with the LME are executed on the basis of physical settlement by delivery. In order to effectuate such physical delivery, the LME members are obligated to deliver base metal against LME futures contracts in the form of LME warrants. An ''LME warrant'' is a bearer document evidencing the right of the holder to possession of a specified lot of metal at a specified LME warehouse location. It is the right of the seller of the futures contract to select the LME warrant it will deliver to the buyer of the futures contract. LME warrants are tradable in their own right in the OTC market. The holder of each LME warrant bears the rental payments for storage of the underlying copper in an LME-approved warehouse location, as well as the risk of any changes to the value of the LME warrant due to the physical variance of the underlying copper and any changes in the locational premium or rent. The system for recording all pertinent information regarding LME warrants is called LME Sword and is controlled by the LME as part of its custody and clearing operations. The LME publishes, as a matter of public record (in the form of daily stock reports), the number of, and tonnage associated with, LME warrants (including cancelled LME warrants for which copper has yet to be delivered out of the relevant LME warehouse), as well as other relevant information, such as holding reports. The LME has become a primary source of information regarding the physical demand and supply for specific metals, such as copper. This is because of the perception that it is a ''market of last resort'' for participants to sell excess stock in times of oversupply or as a source of material in times of extreme shortage.

Physical Variance of Copper

The LME trades, promotes and maintains the standards of quality, shape and weight of Grade A Copper, a commonly accepted standardized form of copper cathode. Grade A Copper currently must conform to the standard BS EN 1978:1998 (Cu-CATH-1). This standard specifies the allowed source, shape and chemical composition of the cathode. Most copper cathodes are 99.95% to 99.99% pure copper. The chemical composition, and impurities, in the cathode depend largely on the source of the copper and whether the metal has been processed from copper sulfide ore or copper oxide ore. Copper oxides have a smaller number of residual chemical elements in the cathode.

As discussed further below, all copper delivered to the LME that underlies an LME warrant must be of an acceptable weight (with each LME warrant representing one lot of copper), Acceptable Delivery Brand (as defined below) and acceptable chemical composition (i.e., Grade A Copper) and must be stored in an LME-approved warehouse.

Each cathode varies in size and weight, depending on the refining process. Cathodes are aggregated into ''lots'' of 25 metric tons each, which is the standard weight of the physical metal underlying each LME futures contract traded through the LME clearing system and futures market. Each LME futures contract provides for the delivery of one lot of copper (i.e., 25 metric tons), and upon the settlement of an LME futures contract, a person can satisfy the futures contract's physical delivery requirement with the delivery of one LME warrant representing one lot of copper. Because all physical substances vary in weight, the LME Rules and Regulations (the ''LME Rules'') provide for a tolerance of plus or minus 2% in the weight of a lot of copper as represented by an LME warrant.

Similarly, the physical copper market also trades most copper based on a 25 metric ton lot and has also adopted the standard tolerance of plus or minus 2% in the weight of a lot of copper as set by the LME Rules. In practice, this means that one lot of copper in the physical market generally uses tolerance levels similar to the levels applied by the LME of plus or minus 2% in weight. Therefore, any transaction in physical copper, including a transaction by the Trust, will need to account for such physical tolerances.

Acceptable Delivery Brands and Good Delivery Standards

Each lot of physical copper has a specific brand that is specific to one refiner. A lot of copper always has a single brand, and there is no commingling of brands within an individual lot.

The LME oversees the registration process for each refinery seeking to register its brand of copper as an acceptable delivery brand for LME registered transactions. Copper cannot be represented by LME warrants unless the source refinery has had its brand registered with the LME (an ''Acceptable Delivery Brand'').

Currently, there are 79 brands that are Acceptable Delivery Brands. Some refineries have more than one smelting and refining process, so a refinery may register more than one brand, reflecting, among other factors, the different chemical composition, size, origins and bundling of the copper cathodes. The country with the largest number of Acceptable Delivery Brands is Chile, which has 22 Acceptable Delivery Brands, followed by Japan, which has 9 Acceptable Delivery Brands.

The LME has the authority to de-register brands from the LME from time to time. This decision is generally made by the LME, on the recommendation of the LME's Copper Committee, when an Acceptable Delivery Brand ceases to have a proper tradable market, for example upon a merger of the refiner that causes the brand to be subsumed into the surviving entity's product line, upon closure of the refinery or specific mining source or due to other commercial reasons. An Acceptable Delivery Brand may be de-registered after the issuance of a notice to LME members and other market participants indicating that (i) no further deliveries of such brand will be accepted for LME warranting as of a stated effective date and (ii) once the stocks of such brand in the LME system are exhausted, the brand will be delisted and such copper will no longer constitute good delivery against LME Grade A Copper contracts. The LME attempts to make this process occur in an orderly fashion with sufficient notice to the market.

Acceptable Delivery Brands, de-registered brands and unregistered brands of copper are traded actively in the physical copper market. If a de-registered or unregistered brand has a relationship to an Acceptable Delivery Brand (*e.g.,* a brand is de-registered and phased out due to the merger of the refiner, whose copper product is now registered under a different Acceptable Delivery Brand) it is generally traded in the physical copper market at a slight discount to the LME price. Generally, copper that is not of an Acceptable Delivery Brand is worth less than copper that is of an Acceptable Delivery Brand because of the perceived lower liquidity associated with that brand of metal.

The Trust will accept only copper of an Acceptable Delivery Brand in connection with the creation of Shares.

Warehousing of Copper

The warehousing of copper can generally be divided into two primary systems: the LME-approved warehousing system (i.e., for LME warrants) and the warehousing of copper for the physical market (i.e., any copper delivered outside of systems or exchanges like the LME).

Copper represented by an LME warrant may be stored only in an LME-approved warehouse. Each LME-approved warehouse must comply with the LME Rules related to road, rail and water access to the specific warehouse. LME-approved warehouses are required to be in bonded, customs- and duties-free zones within a jurisdiction and the LME Rules set certain requirements, such as mandatory inspections carried out by the LME, to ensure that LME-registered metal is accepted, processed and stored in accordance with the LME Rules. The LME sets the maximum storage and delivery fees a warehouse can charge for the delivery of LME-registered metal into or out of an LME-approved warehouse. Additionally, the LME sets a maximum daily rent charge (per metric ton) and the rental payment schedule for LME-registered metal stored in an LME-approved warehouse. Warehouse rental rates as of April 2012 will range from 39 to 41 cents per metric ton per day, with annual payment in advance due on March 31 of each calendar year. As a result, LME Warrants generally trade in between these payment dates, inclusive of accrued rent. Warehouse rental charges are typically revised annually, generally in April or May of each calendar year.

According to the Registration Statement, in contrast to the LME-approved warehousing system, warehousing in the physical copper market is not subject to regulations like the LME Rules, although it has developed links, locations and standard practices similar to those used by LME-approved warehouses. These warehouses can be established in bonded, customs- and duties-free zones within a country (as with LME-approved warehouses), or alternatively located in jurisdictions where the movement of metal is subject to customs and duties charges. Rental rates for the storage of non-LME registered copper are agreed upon on a bilateral basis between the warehouse-keeper and the contracting party.

An LME-approved warehouse can reside within the same location as a non-LME-approved warehouse. In addition, LME-approved warehouses may hold copper that is not registered with the LME (i.e., not underlying the issuance of an LME warrant), although the relevant warehouse is obligated to identify, record and store copper not registered with the LME separately from any copper registered with the LME. Such metal is not subject to LME supervision or the LME Rules. Copper held by the Trust can be stored by the Warehouse-keeper in both LME-approved and non-LME-approved warehouses and is not subject to regulation by the LME. All warehouse locations for the Trust will be in bonded, customs- and duties-free zones. For the avoidance of doubt, the Trust will only hold physical copper, not LME warrants.

Locational Premia for Copper

As noted above, copper is bulky relative to precious metals such as gold, silver, platinum and palladium. Copper is used in many different industrial processes, which makes its location relative to the place of consumption important, especially given its bulk relative to its monetary value. The settlement price of copper determined on the LME is based on a theoretical ''cheapest-to-deliver'' LME warrant of copper in the LME system (that is, the LME warrant of copper with the lowest locational premium) because determining which copper will be delivered is the right of the seller. In other words, the settlement price is determined by the Ring Dealing Members relative to a theoretical ''cheapest-to-deliver'' lot because each transaction requires only the delivery of an LME warrant representing a lot of copper in any LME-approved warehouse. By virtue of market forces, any LME dealer required to deliver copper will always, if possible, deliver the LME warrant representing the ''cheapest-to-deliver'' LME warrant of copper it owns.

LME warrants in the OTC market (*i.e.,* not used for the settlement of LME registered transactions) may trade at a price that is different from the LME settlement price. Depending on the location and the brand associated with a particular LME warrant, the relevant premium will differ in amount, reflecting the supply and demand dynamics of the specific location and brand of copper underlying that LME warrant.

Within the physical copper market, there is a similar dynamic, with the result that copper trades at a locational premium (or discount) to the settlement price, depending on the grade, brand and location of the copper and the terms of delivery (which are often based on the International Commercial Terms, an internationally recognized standard used in contracts for the sale of goods also referred to as the Incoterms®). All other pricing variables being equal (if copper is consistently the same grade (*e.g.,* Grade A Copper), the same brand (*e.g.,* an Acceptable Delivery Brand) and delivered under the same International

Commercial Terms (e.g., same in-warehouse insurance, transportation and/or delivery costs paid, as well as similar pre-entry customs, duties and taxes)), differences in locational premia can reflect various supply and demand factors, such as the relative pricing power of the producers versus the consumers. Currently, warehouse locations in Asia, such as Singapore, Malaysia and South Korea, due to their proximity to China, carry the highest locational premia over the LME settlement price. Fundamentally, copper that is stored in a location that is low in supply and high in demand will carry a higher premium than copper that is stored in a location where supply is generally high and demand is low.

The Trust will hold only copper and will not trade in copper futures contracts on the LME, COMEX, the SHFE or any other futures exchange. The Trust will not buy, sell or hold LME Warrants. Rather, the Trust will take delivery of copper in the form of Grade A Copper. According to the Registration Statement, the Trust will not be regulated by the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act as a ''commodity pool,'' and the Sponsor is not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor. Investors in the Trust will not receive the regulatory protections afforded to investors in regulated commodity pools, nor may the LME, COMEX, the SHFE or any futures exchange enforce its rules with respect to the Trust's activities.

Description of the Trust

The Trust will invest in Grade A copper in physical form. All copper owned by the Trust will be of an Acceptable Delivery Brand at the time such copper enters the Trust. The Trust will store copper in warehouses that are maintained by the Warehouse-keeper. Initially, the permitted warehouse locations are in the Netherlands (Rotterdam), Singapore (Singapore), South Korea (Busan and Gwangyang), China (Shanghai) and the United States (Baltimore, Chicago and New Orleans). Although the Trust may hold copper in warehouses in any of these locations (or other locations that may be determined from time to time), the locations at which copper is actually held will depend on (i) the warehouse locations at which Authorized Participants have actually delivered copper to the Trust and (ii) the warehouse locations from which copper is or has been delivered pursuant to the Trust's redemption procedures.

As discussed in ''The Physical Copper Market'' above, copper at different warehouse locations will trade with different locational premia, based on supply and demand factors (for example, freight rates, insurance costs, time to transport and the relative pricing power of the producers versus consumers). The Trust's Selection Protocol, which is described in ''Selection Protocol'' below, is designed to ensure that the Trust will always deliver copper first from the warehouse where it holds available copper that has the lowest locational premium at a particular time, referred to in the Registration Statement as the ''cheapest-to-deliver location.'' The cheapest-to-deliver location is determined on each Business Day of the Trust by the Valuation Agent independently in its sole discretion, using the same procedure applied by the Valuation Agent to determine the locational premium of each warehouse location where the Trust holds copper.

The Valuation Agent will be responsible for (i) calculating the locational premia used to calculate the Trust's NAV and in certain other calculations by the Administrative Agent and (ii) determining whether the cheapest-to-deliver location has changed. The locational premium for a warehouse location for a Business Day will be calculated as an amount expressed in U.S. dollars that is equal to the average value of copper per metric ton in such location minus the LME settlement price of copper on such Business Day.

The Valuation Agent will calculate the average value of copper per metric ton in a location through a combination of (i) a weighted calculation (based on tonnage) of actual transactions and (ii) the indicative prices of market makers. Data will be collected primarily by phone, but also by email and by direct submission. In order to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest, or perception of a conflict, the Valuation Agent will exclude any information provided by any JPMorgan-affiliated entity when calculating the locational premium of copper in any permitted warehouse location. The Valuation Agent will record details regarding its contacts for reference and internal audit purposes.

When the Valuation Agent collects information on actual transactions for use in calculating locational premia, the Valuation Agent will generally request full details regarding such transactions, including price, material specifications, transaction size, delivery point and terms, payment details and other factors, all of which may inform the Valuation Agent's assessment of the value of the underlying transaction. If a particular transaction involves a significantly higher or lower price than other comparable transactions, the Valuation Agent may request proof of the transaction price, and if such information is not provided, the price may be excluded from the assessment. Where possible, the Valuation Agent will seek to confirm details with the parties on both sides of a transaction.

The Valuation Agent is expected to conduct its polling process for each permitted warehouse location of the Trust for each day that is a regular Business Day in such location; if a day is not a regular Business Day in a permitted warehouse location, the last calculated locational premium will be used. The Valuation Agent will use a combination of actual and indicative transaction prices from market participants. The number of market participants that provide information will vary.

In calculating the locational premia, the Valuation Agent will determine in its discretion the relative weights that it will give to actual transactions as compared to indicative prices. The Valuation Agent may vary the relative weights of the components based on the level of physical activity on a particular Business Day as well as other factors. The use of both actual transaction information and indicative pricing information is intended to allow continuity of pricing and up-to-date market quotes for periods when physical activity has declined.

Pursuant to the Valuation Agreement, the Valuation Agent has made numerous commitments to ensure the integrity and objectivity of the locational premia:

- The Valuation Agent will not make any locational premia publicly available prior to the time such information is provided to the Trust, the Sponsor and the Administrative Agent on any Business Day.
- The Valuation Agent will maintain books and records relating to its valuations for at least ten years from the end of the period to which they relate, and will allow an independent third party to inspect such books and records upon reasonable notice.
- The Valuation Agent will at all times maintain written policies and procedures reasonably designed to:

(i) Prevent any violation of applicable law, including without limitation the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the Commodity Exchange Act, in connection with its provision of services under the Valuation Agreement; and

(ii) Ensure the Valuation Agent's compliance with, and prevent violations of, the Valuation Agreement.

• The Valuation Agent will designate a chief compliance officer who is responsible for administering the Compliance Policies and Procedures. The chief compliance officer must:

(i) Review on an ongoing basis the adequacy of the Compliance Policies and Procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation;

(ii) Provide a report to the Sponsor, at least annually, on the adequacy of the Compliance Policies and Procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation; and

(iii) Report promptly to the Sponsor (A) any violation of the Compliance Policies and Procedures and (B) any material weakness or inadequacy in the Compliance Policies and Procedures and the steps taken or to be taken to remedy any such weakness.

• The Valuation Agent must provide to the Sponsor:

(i) For each fiscal year of the Trust, within 30 days of the end of such fiscal year, a certification that (A) during such fiscal year the Valuation Agent has complied with the terms and conditions of the Valuation Agreement and its valuation methodology and (B) the Valuation Agent's representations and warranties in the Valuation Agreement continue to be materially true and correct;

(ii) For each calendar quarter, reports or certifications requested by the Sponsor relating to the valuation data, valuation methodology and related services; and

(iii) Such other reports or certifications at such other times as the Sponsor may reasonably request from time to time in response to an articulated, identifiable concern, including reports or certifications required to be delivered to a governmental agency or regulatory body.

• The Valuation Agent may not purchase or sell, and must instruct its officers, directors, employees and agents not to purchase or sell, any securities of the Trust or futures, options or other derivative instruments on securities of the Trust, and must maintain compliance policies and procedures reasonably designed to promote and monitor compliance with such instruction by the foregoing persons.

• The Valuation Agent must take specific security measures when collecting, storing, processing, archiving and disposing of information used to derive locational premia.

The Sponsor has represented that it believes that the Valuation Agent's independence, valuation methodology and other commitments will ensure the integrity and objectivity of the pricing information, and that such pricing information, together with the procedures for transparency and public availability of information set forth below, will produce a robust arbitrage mechanism that will (i) align the secondary market price per Share to the NAV per Share and (ii) facilitate having creation and redemptions occur at a value close to the NAV per Share.

The Sponsor has further represented that, because the Trust will create and redeem Shares based solely on a weight of copper, rather than a price of copper (as described below), the locational premia will be used primarily for (i) informational purposes, such as calculating intraday indicative values that are published in order to facilitate arbitrage activity, and (ii) making other determinations, such as whether and when copper will be sold in order to pay the Trust's expenses, that bear little relationship to creation and redemption activity.

Daily Operations of the Trust

According to the Registration Statement, on each Business Day, after 4 p.m. Eastern Time (''E.T.'') (unless otherwise indicated below), the following activities, each of which is described in more detail below, will be taken by or on behalf of the Trust, in the order indicated:

• First, if the Valuation Agent has determined and informed the Administrative Agent by 5 p.m. London time on any such Business Day, that the cheapest-to-deliver location has changed, the Administrative Agent and the Warehouse-keeper will follow the procedures described in the Registration Statement relating to a change in the cheapest-to-deliver location.

• Second, the Administrative Agent will (A) process any creation orders successively, in the order that they were submitted in completed form to the Administrative Agent, (B) instruct the Warehouse-keeper to give effect to changes in the ownership of copper as a result of processing any such creation orders and (C) cause the Trust to create Shares to effect any such creation orders.

• Third, the Administrative Agent will (A) process any redemption orders successively, in the order that they were submitted in completed form to the Administrative Agent, (B) instruct the Warehouse-keeper to give effect to changes in the ownership of copper as a result of processing any such redemption orders and (C) cause the Trust to redeem Shares to effect any such redemption orders.

• Fourth, the Administrative Agent will calculate the Trust's NAV, NAV per Share, Creation Unit Ratio and Creation Unit Weight effective for the next Business Day.

• Fifth, if the Trust's procedure for paying the Sponsor's fee (as described in the Registration Statement) requires copper to be transferred on such Business Day, the Administrative Agent will instruct the Warehouse-keeper to effectuate a book-entry transfer of the ownership of such copper to the Sponsor for payment of any accrued unpaid Sponsor's fee.

• Sixth, if the Trust's procedure for paying Other Expenses [22] (as discussed in the Registration Statement) requires copper to be transferred on such Business Day, the Administrative Agent will instruct the Warehouse-keeper to effectuate the book-entry transfer of such copper from the Trust to the Sponsor for sale and the application of the proceeds toward payment of accrued unpaid Other Expenses.

Creations and Redemptions of Shares

Shares of the Trust are created when an Authorized Participant transfers copper having a weight equal to the Creation Unit Weight (as described below) to the Trust and the Trust, in return for such copper, delivers a Creation Unit of Shares to the Authorized Participant.[23] Shares of the Trust are redeemed when an Authorized Participant transfers a Creation Unit of Shares to the Trust and the Trust, in return for such Shares, delivers copper having a weight equal to the Creation

[22] ''Other Expenses'' are expenses of the Trust other than the Sponsor's fee.

[23] To be an Authorized Participant, a person must: (i) Be a registered broker-dealer or other securities market participant such as a bank or other financial institution that is not required to register as a broker-dealer to engage in securities transactions; (ii) be a participant in DTC; (iii) have entered into, or had its agent enter into on its behalf, an Authorized Participant Warehouse Agreement with the Warehouse-keeper establishing the Authorized Participant's Reserve Account and Private Account; (iv) have entered into an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Sponsor on behalf of the Trust, which among other things grants express authority to the Administrative Agent to instruct the Warehouse-keeper to transfer whole lots and/or fractional lots of copper (including creation overweight and creation underweight amounts of copper associated with any creation order and redemption underweight amounts of copper associated with any redemption order) between the Trust Account and such Authorized Participant's Private Account and Reserve Account; and (v) have delivered at least 25.0 metric tons of copper to the Warehouse-keeper at a permitted warehouse location of the Trust to establish its Reserve Account (and thereafter maintain at least 15.0 metric tons of copper in its Reserve Account at any permitted warehouse location of the Trust). In general, in order to create Shares, an Authorized Participant must own copper that is held in a permitted warehouse location of the Warehouse-keeper prior to the submission of a creation order.

Unit Weight to the Authorized Participant.[24]

A Creation Unit of Shares is a block of 2,500 Shares. The Creation Unit Weight for a particular day is equal to 25.0 metric tons multiplied by the Creation Unit Ratio in effect for such day. The Creation Unit Ratio is initially equal to 1.0, but declines gradually over time, reflecting the payment of expenses by the Trust. As a result, the Creation Unit Weight will decline gradually over time as well. The Creation Unit Weight and Creation Unit Ratio in effect on any Business Day will have been calculated on the prior Business Day, after the calculation of the Trust's NAV on such Business Day.[25]

Holding and Transferring Copper in Whole Lots and Fractional Lots

In connection with a creation order or a redemption order, an Authorized Participant must transfer to the Trust, or the Trust must transfer to the Authorized Participant, as applicable, copper having an aggregate weight equal to the number of Creation Units being created or redeemed, multiplied by the Creation Unit Weight in effect for such day. The copper that the Trust holds normally trades in standardized lots, each of which weighs between 24.5 metric tons and 25.5 metric tons. These lots (referred to in the Registration Statement as ''whole lots'') will not be physically divisible in connection with the Trust's activities, and consequently the exact weight of copper required for a creation or a redemption generally cannot be transferred using only whole lots.

As a result, the creation and redemption of shares in the manner contemplated by the Trust's operations requires a means of owning and transferring not only whole lots of copper, but also ''fractional lots,'' i.e., interests that represent a fractional portion of a whole lot, in order to resolve any overweight amounts or underweight amounts.

Therefore, the Warehouse-keeper will establish and utilize a book-entry procedure to record ownership by the Trust, the Sponsor or an Authorized Participant of specific whole and fractional lots of copper held in the warehouse locations. The Warehouse-keeper's book-entry system will use three different types of accounts, referred to in the Registration Statement as the Trust Account,[26] the Reserve Accounts[27] and the Private Accounts.[28] The Warehouse-keeper will record in these accounts the warehouse receipts it issues representing the ownership of specific whole and fractional lots of copper by the Trust, the Sponsor and each Authorized Participant. An overview of each of these types of accounts and the operation of the accounts in connection with creations and redemptions of Creation Units is described further in the Registration Statement.

Selection Protocol

The operation of the Trust requires the Administrative Agent to follow a prescribed procedure to identify specific lots of copper to be used for (i) the reconciliation of any creation overweight and creation underweight amounts when the Trust issues Creation Units of Shares; (ii) the satisfaction of any redemption orders accepted on any Business Day; (iii) the reconciliation of any redemption underweight amounts when the Trust redeems Creation Units of Shares; (iv) the calculation and payment of Trust expenses; and (v) the reallocation of ownership interests in copper to the extent required in connection with a change in the cheapest-to-deliver location, as described in the Registration Statement. The ''Selection Protocol'' is the procedure used by the Administrative Agent whenever it needs to select lots for these purposes.

The Selection Protocol is intended to provide a consistent and transparent method of selecting lots, by requiring the Administrative Agent to select lots in the following manner:

- Lots will be selected first from the cheapest-to-deliver location, and then from other warehouse locations successively based on a ranking of their respective locational premia from lowest to highest.
- If there are multiple lots in the same warehouse location specified by the first step, lots in such warehouse location will be selected based on the date such lots were first delivered to the relevant account, with the earliest delivered lot being selected first.
- If there are multiple lots in the same warehouse location that were first delivered to the relevant account on the

[24] Creation orders submitted to the Administrative Agent must contain the following information: (i) The number of Creation Units expected to be created; (ii) the amount of the transaction fee due for such creation order; (iii) the warehouse location for each whole lot proposed to be transferred to the Trust; (iv) the specific identification number for each whole lot proposed to be transferred to the Trust; (v) the exact weight, expressed in metric tons, of each whole lot proposed to be transferred to the Trust; and (vi) the brand of each whole lot to be transferred to the Trust, which must be an Acceptable Delivery Brand. Creation orders will be given effect in the order accepted by the Administrative Agent, after the implementation of any change in the cheapest-to-deliver location on a particular Business Day, but before giving effect to any redemptions or the payment of any accrued unpaid Sponsor's fee or accrued unpaid Other Expenses on such Business Day. The amount of copper required to be transferred from the Authorized Participant to the Trust Account will be determined using the Creation Unit Ratio calculated on the immediately prior Business Day. All weights will be calculated to the nearest 0.001 metric ton.

[25] References in the Registration Statement to the ''weight'' of copper refer to the net weight of copper in metric tons. This means, with respect to any lot, the weight of the actual copper in the lot and does not include the weight of any bindings, straps, wooden platforms (pallets), or of any temporary or permanent storage mechanisms.

[26] The Warehouse-keeper will maintain a book-entry account at each warehouse location to record all of the copper that is owned by the Trust. Collectively, such book-entry accounts are referred to as the ''Trust Account.'' The Trust's ownership of whole lots and fractional lots of copper will be recorded in the Trust Account. Copper that is transferred to the Trust in connection with creation orders will be recorded by the Warehouse-keeper, upon instruction from the Administrative Agent, as an addition to the Trust Account, and copper that is transferred from the Trust in connection with redemption orders or the payment of Trust expenses will be recorded by the Warehouse-keeper, upon instruction from the Administrative Agent, as a removal from the Trust Account. In consideration for its Sponsor's Fee, the Sponsor will pay all expenses associated with the storage of copper owned by the Trust and recorded in the Trust Account, including both whole and fractional lots.

[27] The Warehouse-keeper will maintain at each warehouse location a book-entry account to record the private ownership interest in copper held by an Authorized Participant at such warehouse location. These book-entry accounts with respect to an Authorized Participant are collectively referred to herein as the ''Reserve Account'' of such Authorized Participant. A Reserve Account serves two primary purposes. First, in order to reduce the risk that creation orders will fail as a result of an insufficient amount of copper being transferred from an Authorized Participant's Private Account (as discussed below) to the Trust in connection with a creation order, each Authorized Participant will be required to hold an excess amount of copper that meets a minimum requirement in order to satisfy any underweight amounts remaining from a creation order. This copper will be held in the Reserve Account so that it is separately identifiable from the copper owned by the same Authorized Participant through its Private Account. Second, a Reserve Account will be used to record any fractional lot of copper that an Authorized Participant may hold at a warehouse location as a result of the processing of creation or redemption orders. A fractional lot can be created when the weight of copper needed to create or redeem a Creation Unit of Shares is more or less than the weight of the whole lots of copper delivered.

[28] The Warehouse-keeper will maintain at each warehouse location book-entry accounts to record the private ownership interest in copper held by each of the Sponsor and each Authorized Participant, as applicable. These book-entry accounts of the Sponsor or an Authorized Participant, as applicable, are collectively referred to herein for any single owner as the ''Private Account'' of such owner. As part of a creation or redemption, an Authorized Participant will use its Private Account to facilitate movements of copper between itself and the Trust. Each Authorized Participant or the Sponsor can add or remove copper from its respective Private Account by adding copper to, or removing copper from, a warehouse location.

same date, lots will be selected based on the actual weight of the lot, with the lot having the lowest actual weight being selected first.

The Sponsor represents that, in addition to providing an objective selection protocol, these selection methods make it more likely that ''older'' lots of copper will be redeemed and potentially used for industrial purposes rather than held indefinitely by the Trust.

Creation of Shares

In connection with any creation order on any Business Day, an Authorized Participant will be required to transfer to the Trust copper having an aggregate weight equal to the number of Creation Units being created multiplied by the Creation Unit Weight in effect for such Business Day. When an Authorized Participant submits a creation order it must specify, among other things, the specific whole lot(s) in its Private Account to be transferred to the Trust Account for such creation order (using the unique identification number(s) of such lot(s)), as well as the warehouse location and weight of each such lot (calculated to the nearest 0.001 metric ton).[29] In order to assure that the exact required amount of copper is transferred to the Trust Account, in connection with any creation order, the Administrative Agent will calculate the amount by which the aggregate actual weight of the whole lots to be transferred by the Authorized Participant falls short of (a ''creation underweight'') or exceeds (a ''creation overweight'') the aggregate Creation Unit Weight for such creation order, and will instruct the Warehouse-keeper to adjust for any such overweight or underweight amount for such creation order by transferring ownership of copper between the Authorized Participant's Reserve Account and the Trust Account, pursuant to specific procedures set forth in the Registration Statement.

Redemption of Shares

In connection with any redemption order on any Business Day, the Trust will be required to transfer to the redeeming Authorized Participant copper having an aggregate weight equal to the number of Creation Units being redeemed multiplied by the Creation Unit Weight in effect for such Business Day (calculated to the nearest 0.001 metric ton). In order to assure that the exact required amount of copper is delivered from the Trust to the redeeming Authorized Participant in connection with any redemption order, the Administrative Agent will select, in accordance with the Selection Protocol, specific whole lots to be transferred from the Trust to the redeeming Authorized Participant, and will instruct the Warehouse-keeper to transfer such selected whole lots to such Authorized Participant's Private Account, until the aggregate weight of whole lots transferred in connection with the redemption order is less than the aggregate Creation Unit Weight of such redemption order and the remaining weight of copper needed to satisfy the redemption order is less than the weight of the next whole lot that would be selected pursuant to the Selection Protocol.

The remaining weight by which the aggregate weight of the transferred whole lots (calculated to the nearest 0.001 metric ton) falls short of the aggregate weight of the copper required to be transferred from the Trust to the Authorized Participant is the ''redemption underweight.'' Following the transfer of whole lots of copper, the Administrative Agent will instruct the Warehouse-keeper to adjust for any redemption underweight by transferring ownership of copper recorded in the Trust Account to the relevant Authorized Participant's Reserve Account, pursuant to specific procedures set forth in the Registration Statement.

When copper is redeemed in the foregoing manner, the amount of copper received by the Authorized Participant will equal a *pro rata* share of the copper held by the Trust based on the weight of the Trust's aggregate copper holdings immediately prior to the processing of redemptions. However, because the copper held by the Trust in different locations may vary in value based on the applicable locational premium, the value of the copper actually received by the Authorized Participant will depend on the location of the specific whole lot(s) and fractional lots, if any, of copper that were transferred to the Authorized Participant.

The cut-off time for placing creation orders or redemption orders for a Business Day is 4 p.m. E.T. Creation orders and redemption orders will be processed on each Business Day after 4 p.m., in the order that such orders have been received in satisfactory form by the Administrative Agent. Redemption orders will be processed individually following the processing of all creation orders on such day but prior to the calculation of the Trust's NAV and any payment of accrued expenses on such day.

The Valuation Agent will generally be responsible for (i) calculating the locational premia used in connection with the determination of the NAV, the NAV per Share, the Creation Unit Ratio and other calculations by the Administrative Agent, and (ii) determining whether the cheapest-to-deliver location has changed.

The Warehouse-Keeper's Role

The Warehouse-keeper is responsible for the day-to-day storage of the copper held by the Authorized Participants and the Trust and the accurate recordkeeping of these inventories of copper.[30] The Warehouse-keeper's principal responsibilities include:

(a) Facilitating the delivery of copper in and out of each Authorized Participant's Private Account and Reserve Account;

(b) Storing the copper of the Trust, the Authorized Participants and the Sponsor in its warehouse locations;

(c) Effectuating the transfers or allocations of copper between the Trust Account and each Authorized Participant's Private Account and Reserve Account;

(d) Effectuating the transfers or allocations of copper between the Trust Account and the Sponsor's Private Account;

(e) Confirming the executability of creation orders and redemption orders and cooperating with the Administrative Agent to resolve any discrepancies, errors or any other issues affecting a creation order or redemption

[29] The Authorized Participant chooses the location from which whole lots of metal will be transferred to the Trust for a creation. This can include the potential that whole lots specified in a creation order will be from more than one location. This provides Authorized Participants with greater flexibility in order to fulfill a creation order. In addition, the Trust does not know at all times where an Authorized Participant will have sufficient stock available for creations at any given time. Although the Authorized Participant will choose which location(s) to which to deliver, the metal must be Grade A Copper of an acceptable LME brand (at such time) and the location(s) must be acceptable warehouse locations for the Trust (at such time).

[30] According to the Registration Statement, The Henry Bath Group, the Warehouse-keeper, is a warehousing services provider specializing in the storage and shipping of exchange-traded metals and soft commodities around the world. The Henry Bath Group operates a global platform of exchange-approved storage warehouses for holding, making and taking delivery of physical commodity products and is licensed by the LME, the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange, the COMEX (a division of the CME Group), the Intercontinental Exchange and the Dubai Copper & Commodities Exchange to store and issue exchange-traded warrants for various commodities including copper, aluminum, zinc, lead, nickel, tin, aluminum alloy, steel billets, cocoa, robusta coffee, arabica coffee and plastics.

order prior to acceptance or rejection; and

(f) Electing sub-contractors for warehousing.

The Henry Bath Group warehouse locations utilized by the Trust will consist of both LME-approved and non-LME-approved warehouses. With respect to LME-approved warehouses, the LME sets minimum security standards for all such member warehouse facilities, including but not limited to scheduled inspections of premises, visual inspection of all metal in storage, quarterly inspection of all weighing equipment by an institution unaffiliated with the warehouse and review of all records and supporting documentation.

Reporting and Valuation

According to the Registration Statement, on each Business Day, as promptly as practicable after 4 p.m. E.T., the following will be published on the Trust's Web site:

- The number of outstanding Shares of the Trust as of the beginning of the Business Day;
- The Trust's NAV;
- The NAV per Share;
- The locational premium for each warehouse location, as calculated by the Valuation Agent at 5 p.m. London time, quoted both in U.S. dollars and as a percentage premium relative to the LME settlement price;
- The price per metric ton of copper in each warehouse location where the Trust is permitted to hold copper;
- The aggregate weight in metric tons of all copper owned by the Trust;
- The aggregate weight in metric tons of the copper owned by the Trust in each warehouse location;
- The gross value in U.S. dollars of the copper owned by the Trust in each warehouse location;
- The Creation Unit Ratio; and
- The Creation Unit Weight.

On each Business Day, as promptly as practicable after 4 p.m. E.T., a downloadable file will be made available on the Trust's Web site with the following information relating to each lot of copper owned by the Trust:

- The unique identification number of such lot;
- The warehouse location in which such lot is held;
- The brand of such lot and, if such brand of copper is not an Acceptable Delivery Brand, an indication that such lot consists of a brand of copper that has been de-registered;
- The weight in metric tons of such lot; and
- The date upon which such lot was delivered to the Trust.

In addition, during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. E.T., NYSE Arca will calculate and publish:

- The ''First-Out IIV,'' an intraday indicative value per Share disseminated approximately every 15 seconds that represents, as of the time of such calculation, the hypothetical U.S. dollar value per Share of the copper that would need to be transferred to or from the Trust to create or redeem one Share included in a Creation Unit, assuming that copper in cheapest-to-deliver location was used for such creation or redemption; and
- The ''Liquidation IIV,'' an intraday indicative value per Share disseminated approximately every 15 seconds that represents, as of the time of such calculation, the hypothetical U.S. dollar value per Share of all of the copper owned by the Trust divided by the number of Shares then outstanding.[31]

The Valuation Agent will calculate the average value of copper per metric ton in a location through a combination of (i) a weighted calculation (based on tonnage) of actual transactions and (ii) the indicative prices of market makers. Data will be collected primarily by phone, but also by email and by direct submission. In order to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest, or perception of a conflict, the Valuation Agent will exclude any information provided by any JPMorgan-affiliated entity when calculating the locational premium of copper in any permitted warehouse location. The Valuation Agent will record details regarding its contacts for reference and internal audit purposes.

When the Valuation Agent collects information on actual transactions for use in calculating locational premia, the Valuation Agent will generally request full details regarding such transactions, including price, material specifications, transaction size, delivery point and terms, payment details and other factors, all of which may inform the Valuation Agent's assessment of the value of the underlying transaction. If a particular transaction involves a significantly higher or lower price than other comparable transactions, the Valuation Agent may request proof of the transaction price, and if such information is not provided, the price may be excluded from the assessment. Where possible, the Valuation Agent will seek to confirm details with the parties on both sides of a transaction.

[31] The Liquidation IIV is the Indicative Trust Value for purposes of NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201(e)(2)(v).

The tonnage weighting of copper for indicative prices will be set at the equivalent of 10 lots, or approximately 250 metric tons, of copper.

In calculating the locational premia, the Valuation Agent will determine in its discretion the relative weights that it will give to actual transactions as compared to indicative prices. The Valuation Agent may vary the relative weights of the components based on the level of physical activity on a particular Business Day, as well as other factors. The use of both actual transaction information and indicative pricing information is intended to allow continuity of pricing and up-to-date market quotes when physical activity falls.

In conducting its valuation process, the Valuation Agent generally aims to speak to market participants from both sides of the market. The Valuation Agent seeks to maintain an open process that allows any participants who are conducting business in a market to contribute information to the Valuation Agent. The Valuation Agent may, however, disregard data that it believes is incorrect or unrepresentative of the market. There is no set parameter to decide whether a particular data point will be excluded as an outlier, as such a determination will depend significantly on prevailing market conditions.

On each Business Day, the Valuation Agent will provide locational premia to the Administrative Agent at or before 5 p.m. London time.

Net Asset Value

The Administrative Agent will calculate the NAV of the Trust on each Business Day as promptly as practicable after 4 p.m. E.T.

To calculate the NAV of the Trust, the Administrative Agent will first calculate the Trust's gross asset value. The Trust's gross asset value, with respect to any Business Day, will be equal to the aggregate value in U.S. dollars of all whole lots and fractional lots of copper held by the Trust in each warehouse location, calculated using the LME settlement price as of such Business Day plus the applicable locational premia, after giving effect to, as applicable, (i) any change in the cheapest-to-deliver location (as discussed below), (ii) any creation orders and (iii) any redemption orders, but before the selection of lots of copper for the purpose of paying any accrued unpaid Trust expenses on such Business Day.

After the Administrative Agent calculates the gross asset value, the Administrative Agent will calculate the Trust's NAV, with respect to any

Business Day, as an amount equal to (x) the gross asset value of the Trust as of such Business Day *minus* (y) the Trust's accrued unpaid expenses (i.e., the total amount of any accrued unpaid Sponsor's fee and accrued unpaid Other Expenses) as of such Business Day.

NAV Per Share

On any Business Day, as promptly as practicable following the calculation of the Trust's NAV as set forth above, the Administrative Agent will calculate the NAV per Share by dividing (x) the Trust's NAV for such Business Day by (y) the number of Shares of the Trust outstanding on such Business Day, after accounting for any creations or redemptions of Shares for such Business Day.

Creation Unit Ratio and Creation Unit Weight

On each Business Day, as promptly as practicable after 4 p.m. E.T., the Administrative Agent will calculate the Creation Unit Ratio that will be effective for the next Business Day. The Administrative Agent will use the Creation Unit Ratio to determine the Creation Unit Weight, which is the weight of copper that an Authorized Participant or the Trust is obligated to transfer in connection with a creation or redemption, as applicable, of a Creation Unit of Shares for the applicable Business Day.

The Creation Unit Ratio will be determined by the Administrative Agent as follows:

- First, the Administrative Agent will calculate the aggregate weight in metric tons of all the copper owned by the Trust, after giving effect to (i) any creation orders and (ii) any redemption orders, but before the selection of any lots of copper for the purpose of paying accrued unpaid Trust expenses on such Business Day.
- Second, the Administrative Agent will calculate the accrued unpaid Sponsor's fee, expressed in metric tons, owed by the Trust. The Administrative Agent will do so by (i) first, calculating the accrued unpaid Sponsor's fee in U.S. dollars, (ii) second, selecting pursuant to the Selection Protocol (from a population of whole lots available in the Trust Account) and taking into account their value (including any locational premia), the lots that would need to be transferred to pay such accrued unpaid Sponsor's fee in full (including any portion of a whole lot, as applicable) and (iii) third, calculating the aggregate weight in metric tons of such lots identified in (ii).
- Third, the Administrative Agent will calculate all accrued unpaid Other Expenses, expressed in metric tons, owed by the Trust. The Administrative Agent will proceed in so doing by (i) first, calculating the accrued unpaid Other Expenses in U.S. dollars, (ii) second, selecting pursuant to the Selection Protocol (from a population of whole lots available in the Trust Account, excluding for such purposes any lots used, either in whole or in part, in the calculation described in step two above) and taking into account their value (including any locational premia), the lots that would need to be transferred or sold to pay such accrued unpaid Other Expenses in full (including any portion of a whole lot, as applicable) and (iii) third, calculating the aggregate weight in metric tons of such lots identified in (ii).
- Fourth, the Administrative Agent will subtract the weights determined pursuant to the second and third steps above from the aggregate weight in metric tons of all of the Trust's copper (i.e., the amount determined in the first step above). This process represents a calculation of the Trust's NAV, but expressed in metric tons of copper instead of U.S. dollars.
- Finally, the Administrative Agent will calculate the Creation Unit Ratio by dividing (x) the weight derived pursuant to the fourth step above by (y) one-hundredth (1/100) multiplied by the number of Shares of the Trust then outstanding. (The divisor in this step reflects the fact that each Share of the Trust included in the initial Creation Unit will have, a value equal to one-hundredth (1/100) of one metric ton of copper, because the initial Creation Unit of Shares will be issued in exchange for 25 metric tons of copper and a Creation Unit will consist of 2,500 Shares of the Trust.)

On each Business Day, as soon as practicable following the calculation of the Creation Unit Ratio, the Administrative Agent will calculate the Creation Unit Weight that will be effective for the next Business Day. The Creation Unit Weight for any Business Day will be equal to 25.0 metric tons of copper *multiplied by* the Creation Unit Ratio in effect for the next Business Day, as calculated pursuant to the process described above. The Creation Unit Weight is the weight of copper that an Authorized Participant or the Trust would be obligated to transfer in connection with a creation order or a redemption order in respect of one Creation Unit on such Business Day.

Intraday Indicative Values

The Administrative Agent will calculate the NAV of the Trust and the NAV per Share only once each day. In order to provide market participants with an indication of the underlying value of the Trust's Shares during the during the [sic] trading day, on each day on which NYSE Arca is open for business, NYSE Arca will disseminate, approximately every 15 seconds, two different intraday indicative values for the Trust's Shares, referred to in the Registration Statement as the ''First-Out IIV'' and the ''Liquidation IIV.'' Both the First-Out IIV and the Liquidation IIV will incorporate the price of copper as well as the previous day's locational premia, as discussed further below.

The objective is that the First-Out IIV and the Liquidation IIV reflect the intraday cash settlement price of copper throughout the day. The First-Out IIV and the Liquidation IIV can incorporate one of two values: (1) The ''Last Traded'' price from LMEselect of the cash price of copper at such point; or (2) the ''Last Traded'' price from LMEselect of the three-month copper price at such point, and using the previous day's cash-to-three month spread fixed at the auction, convert the intraday three-month price of copper to an indicative intraday cash equivalent.[32]

First-Out IIV

The Sponsor expects that, because of the Selection Protocol, Authorized Participants generally will expect to receive copper from the cheapest-to-deliver location whenever they redeem Creation Units of Shares. The Sponsor also expects that, because an Authorized Participant will not expect that the copper it will receive upon redeeming a Creation Unit will be more valuable (i.e., have a higher locational premium) than the copper it delivers to the Trust when creating a Creation Unit of Shares, the Authorized Participant will tend to deliver copper in exchange for Creation Units of Shares only from the cheapest-

[32] Currently the three-month copper contract is the most liquid intraday contract, with live ticking prices every second. It is therefore the most accurate reflection of intraday price activity and, hence, the current best method to derive an IIV price for copper. At some point in the future, the intraday activity for the cash price of copper (i.e., copper to be settled two days from trade date) might become a deeper and more liquid market. This would allow the Exchange to switch from using the three-month copper price plus a cash-to-three month spread conversion to simply applying the intraday cash price traded. If the Sponsor instructs the Exchange to make the change described above to the method of deriving the IIV price for copper, the Sponsor will notify the market of such change by causing the Trust to make a public filing to that effect (*i.e.,* a press release that would be filed on Form 8–K and, if required, an amendment to the Trust's Registration Statement). *See* email from Michael Cavalier, Chief Counsel, NYSE Euronext, to Christopher W. Chow, Special Counsel, and Brian J. Baltz, Attorney-Advisor, Commission, dated April 11, 2012.

to-deliver location at which the Authorized Participant holds copper. Because of the foregoing dynamic and the arbitrage mechanism described below, the Sponsor expects that the Shares will trade with a market price that is within a limited range, with the lower end of that range approximating the value of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location and the higher end of that range approximating the value of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location at which the Authorized Participants have copper available.

The ''First-Out IIV'' is an intraday indicative value disseminated every 15 seconds during the Exchange trading day that represents, as of the time of such calculation, the hypothetical U.S. dollar value per Share of the copper that would need to be transferred to or from the Trust to create or redeem one Share included in a Creation Unit, assuming that copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location was used for such creation or redemption. The First-Out IIV will be calculated and published by NYSE Arca.

The Exchange will calculate the First-Out IIV as follows:

- First, NYSE Arca will calculate an indicative price per metric ton of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location, which will be the sum of (x) a deemed intraday indicative cash price per metric ton of copper in U.S. dollars based on either a live cash price or a combination of basis swaps and live intraday futures prices, as of the time of such First-Out IIV calculation, derived by methods and means established by the Exchange, and (y) the last available locational premium calculated by the Valuation Agent for copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location on such Business Day (which will have been provided to Arca by the Administrative Agent); [33]
- Second, NYSE Arca will calculate an indicative value for a Creation Unit Weight of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location, by multiplying the value calculated in the first step by the Creation Unit Weight in effect for such Business Day (which will have been provided to NYSE Arca by the Administrative Agent). The calculation in this step represents an indicative value in U.S. dollars, as of the time of calculation, of the amount of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location that would need to be delivered by an Authorized Participant for a Creation Unit of Shares; and
- Third, NYSE Arca will convert the value obtained in the second step to a U.S. dollar value per Share by dividing the value obtained in the second step by 2,500 (the number of Shares in a Creation Unit). The result of this calculation is the First-Out IIV.

The First-Out IIV is intended to facilitate arbitrage activity by Authorized Participants by serving as an indicator of whether the Trust's Shares are trading at a discount or premium during the Exchange trading day. If an Authorized Participant views the First-Out IIV as an estimate of the underlying value of copper per Share in U.S. dollars of the Shares it could create or redeem on any Business Day, an Authorized Participant may seek to create Shares when the market price exceeds the First-Out IIV (if the Authorized Participant has copper lots available for delivery to the Trust in the cheapest-to-deliver location), and may seek to redeem Shares when the market price is less than the First-Out IIV, because:

- If the market price per Share is greater than the underlying value of copper per Share in U.S. dollars, an Authorized Participant could create a Creation Unit of Shares by delivering the Creation Unit Weight of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location to the Trust, and may be able to sell such Shares on the NYSE Arca for an aggregate amount that is greater than the value of the copper used to create the Shares; and
- If the underlying value per Share in U.S. dollars is greater than the market price per Share, an Authorized Participant could redeem a Creation Unit of Shares by delivering the Creation Unit to the Trust and receiving a Creation Unit Weight of copper in the cheapest-to-deliver location, and may be able to sell the copper for an aggregate amount that is greater than [sic] amount it paid to acquire the Shares.

Liquidation IIV

The ''Liquidation IIV'' is an intraday indicative value disseminated every 15 seconds during the NYSE Arca Core Trading Session that represents, as of the time of the calculation, the hypothetical U.S. dollar value per Share of all of the copper owned by the Trust divided by the number of Shares then outstanding.[34]

The Exchange will calculate the Liquidation IIV as follows:

- First, NYSE Arca will determine an indicative price per metric ton of copper reflecting the weighted average price of copper held in the Trust, calculated as the sum of (a) a deemed intraday indicative cash price per metric ton of copper in U.S. dollars based on either a live cash price or a combination of basis swaps and live intraday futures prices, as of the time of such Liquidation IIV calculation, derived by methods and means established by the Exchange, and (b) the weighted average locational premium per metric ton, calculated using the locational premium calculated by the Valuation Agent for each warehouse location in effect for such time for such Business Day, and the number of metric tons of copper held by the Trust at each warehouse location on such Business Day (which will have been provided to the NYSE Arca by the Administrative Agent);
- Second, NYSE Arca will calculate an indicative value for a Creation Unit Weight of copper in the Trust by multiplying the value calculated in the first step by the Creation Unit Weight in effect for such Business Day (which will have been provided to NYSE Arca by the Administrative Agent). The calculation in this step represents an indicative average value in U.S. dollars, as of the time of calculation, of the amount of copper in the Trust (including both whole and fractional lots of copper) corresponding to a Creation Unit of Shares; and
- Third, NYSE Arca will convert the value obtained in the second step to a U.S. dollar value per Share by dividing the value obtained in the second step by 2,500 (the number of Shares in a Creation Unit). The result of this calculation is the Liquidation IIV.

Additional Information Relating to the Trust

While the Trust's investment objective is for the value of the Shares to reflect, at any given time, the value of the copper owned by the Trust at that time, less the Trust's expenses and liabilities, the Shares may trade in the secondary market on NYSE Arca at prices that are lower or higher than the NAV per Share. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV per Share may be influenced by, among other things, non-concurrent trading hours between NYSE Arca and the LME. While the Shares will trade on NYSE Arca until the market closes (generally 4 p.m. E.T.), liquidity in the global copper market will be reduced after the close of copper trading on the LME (generally 4:55 p.m. London time, or 11:55 a.m. E.T.). As a result, during the time after the close of

[33] The locational premia will not change in the generation of the IIV associated with the pricing for such day. These published locational premia will be published by the Valuation Agent in U.S. dollars per metric ton. These levels will be converted into a Share equivalent as a function of the Creation Unit Weight applicable on such day for a Creation Unit of Shares and the number of Shares within a Creation Unit.

[34] As noted above, the Liquidation IIV is the Indicative Trust Value for purposes of NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201(e)(2)(v).

trading on the LME, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares, may widen. In addition, the NAV per Share includes a locational premium for the Trust's copper in each warehouse location, which will not be reflected in the price of copper that is traded on the LME. Creations and redemptions of Creation Units are not executed at the NAV per Share, but rather occur based on a specified weight of copper required to create or redeem Shares on a particular day, which may contribute to disparities between the NAV per Share and the secondary market price of Shares.

Additional information regarding the world copper market, the Shares and the operation of the Trust, including termination events, risks, Trust expenses, Sponsor fees, and creation and redemption procedures, are described in the Registration Statement.

Availability of Information Regarding Copper Prices

Currently, the Consolidated Tape Plan does not provide for dissemination of the spot price of a commodity, such as copper, over the Consolidated Tape. However, there will be disseminated over the Consolidated Tape the last sale price for the Shares, as is the case for all equity securities traded on the Exchange (including exchange-traded funds). In addition, there is a considerable amount of copper price and copper market information available on public Web sites and through professional and subscription services.

Investors may obtain almost on a 24-hour basis copper pricing information based on the spot price for an ounce of copper from various financial information service providers, such as Reuters and Bloomberg. Reuters and Bloomberg provide at no charge on their Web sites delayed information regarding the spot price of copper and last sale prices of copper futures, as well as information about news and developments in the copper market. Reuters and Bloomberg also offer a professional service to subscribers for a fee that provides information on copper prices directly from market participants. Complete real-time data for copper futures and options prices traded on the COMEX are available by subscription from Reuters and Bloomberg. The COMEX also provides delayed futures and options information on current and past trading sessions and market news free of charge on its Web site (*www.cmegroup.com*). There are a variety of other public Web sites providing information on copper, ranging from those specializing in precious metals to sites maintained by major newspapers, such as The Wall Street Journal.

The locational premia will be available on the Trust's Web site and from various financial information service providers, such as Reuters and Bloomberg. While the Valuation Agent is the only entity that will provide locational premia information for each location, other information vendors provide periodic information relating to copper pricing in various warehouses. For example, FastMarkets Ltd. provides weekly premium reports for all primary base metals, including copper, on an in-warehouse and cost-insurance-freight (''CIF'') basis, based on information collected directly from a large number of market participants on all sides of the physical market. In addition, Platts, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., provides weekly prices for all primary base metals in the weekly ''Platts Metal Week'' publications.[35] It is not expected that the weekly price in the FastMarkets Ltd. and Platts publications generally will differ significantly from the daily price provided by the Valuation Agent. The LME settlement price will be available from Bloomberg.[36]

The Trust's Web site (*www.jpmxf.com*) will provide ongoing pricing information for copper spot prices and the Shares. Market prices for the Shares will be available from a variety of sources including brokerage firms, information Web sites and other information service providers. The Net Asset Value will be published by the Sponsor on each Warehouse Business Day and will be posted on the Trust's Web site. The Exchange will provide on its Web site (*www.nyx.com*) a link to the Trust's Web site.[37] In addition, the Exchange will make available over the Consolidated Tape quotation information, trading volume, closing prices and NAV for the Shares from the previous day.

Criteria for Initial and Continued Listing

The Trust will be subject to the criteria in Rule 8.201(e) for initial and continued listing of the Shares.

It is anticipated that a minimum of 100,000 Shares will be required to be outstanding at the start of trading. The minimum number of Shares required to be outstanding is comparable to requirements that have been applied to previously listed Shares of the streetTRACKS Gold Trust, the iShares Gold Trust, the iShares Silver Trust and exchange-traded funds. The Exchange believes that the anticipated minimum number of Shares outstanding at the start of trading is sufficient to provide adequate market liquidity.

Trading Rules

The Exchange deems the Shares to be equity securities, thus rendering trading in the Fund subject to the Exchange's existing rules governing the trading of equity securities. Trading in the Shares on the Exchange will occur in accordance with NYSE Arca Equities Rule 7.34(a). The Exchange has appropriate rules to facilitate transactions in the Shares during all trading sessions. As provided in NYSE Arca Equities Rule 7.6, Commentary .03, the minimum price variation (''MPV'') for quoting and entry of orders in equity securities traded on the NYSE Arca Marketplace is $0.01, with the exception of securities that are priced less than $1.00 for which the MPV for order entry is $0.0001.

Further, NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201 sets forth certain restrictions on ETP Holders acting as registered Market Makers in the Shares to facilitate surveillance. Pursuant to NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201(g), an ETP Holder acting as a registered Market Maker in the Shares is required to provide the Exchange with information relating to its trading in the underlying copper, related futures or options on futures, or any other related derivatives. Commentary .04 of NYSE Arca Equities Rule 6.3 requires an ETP Holder acting as a registered Market Maker, and its affiliates, in the Shares to establish, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of any material nonpublic information with respect to such products, any components of the related products, any physical asset or commodity underlying the product, applicable currencies, underlying indexes, related futures or options on futures, and any related derivative instruments (including the Shares).

As a general matter, the Exchange has regulatory jurisdiction over its ETP Holders and their associated persons, which include any person or entity controlling an ETP Holder, as well as a subsidiary or affiliate of an ETP Holder that is in the securities business. A subsidiary or affiliate of an ETP Holder that does business only in commodities or futures contracts would not be

[35] FastMarkets Ltd. and Platts may not publish prices based on exactly the same warehouse locations as the Valuation Agent.

[36] *See* note 17, *supra.*

[37] NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201(e)(2)(iv) provides that the Exchange will consider the suspension or removal from listing of an issue of Commodity-Based Trust Shares if the Exchange stops providing a hyperlink on its Web site to the value of the underlying commodity from a source unaffiliated with the sponsor for such issue.

subject to Exchange jurisdiction, but the Exchange could obtain information regarding the activities of such subsidiary or affiliate through surveillance sharing agreements with regulatory organizations of which such subsidiary or affiliate is a member.

With respect to trading halts, the Exchange may consider all relevant factors in exercising its discretion to halt or suspend trading in the Shares. Trading on the Exchange in the Shares may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in the Shares inadvisable. These may include: (1) The extent to which conditions in the underlying copper market have caused disruptions and/or lack of trading, or (2) whether other unusual conditions or circumstances detrimental to the maintenance of a fair and orderly market are present. In addition, trading in Shares will be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's ''circuit breaker'' rule.[38]

Surveillance

The Exchange intends to utilize its existing surveillance procedures applicable to derivative products (including Commodity-Based Trust Shares) to monitor trading in the Shares. The Exchange represents that these procedures are adequate to properly monitor Exchange trading of the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws.

The Exchange's current trading surveillance focuses on detecting securities trading outside their normal patterns. When such situations are detected, surveillance analysis follows and investigations are opened, where appropriate, to review the behavior of all relevant parties for all relevant trading violations. Also, pursuant to NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201(g), the Exchange is able to obtain information regarding trading in the Shares and the underlying copper, copper futures contracts, options on copper futures, or any other copper derivative, through ETP Holders acting as registered Market Makers, in connection with such ETP Holders' proprietary or customer trades through ETP Holders which they effect on any relevant market. In addition, the Exchange may obtain trading information via the Intermarket Surveillance Group (''ISG'') from other exchanges who are members of the ISG,[39] including COMEX. In addition, the Exchange has entered into a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement with LME that applies with respect to trading in copper.

Information Bulletin

Prior to the commencement of trading, the Exchange will inform its ETP Holders in an Information Bulletin of the special characteristics and risks associated with trading the Shares. Specifically, the Information Bulletin will discuss the following: (1) The procedures for purchases and redemptions of Shares in the Creation Unit (including noting that Shares are not individually redeemable); (2) NYSE Arca Equities Rule 9.2(a), which imposes a duty of due diligence on its ETP Holders to learn the essential facts relating to every customer prior to trading the Shares; (3) how information regarding the IIV is disseminated; (4) the requirement that ETP Holders deliver a prospectus to investors purchasing newly issued Shares prior to or concurrently with the confirmation of a transaction; (5) the possibility that trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen as a result of reduced liquidity of physical copper trading during the Core and Late Trading Sessions after the close of the major world copper markets; and (6) trading information. For example, the Information Bulletin will advise ETP Holders, prior to the commencement of trading, of the prospectus delivery requirements applicable to the Trust. The Exchange notes that investors purchasing Shares directly from the Trust (by delivery of the Creation Deposit) will receive a prospectus. ETP Holders purchasing Shares from the Trust for resale to investors will deliver a prospectus to such investors.

In addition, the Information Bulletin will reference that the Trust is subject to various fees and expenses described in the Registration Statement. The Information Bulletin will also reference the fact that there is no regulated source of last sale information regarding physical copper, that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the trading of copper as a physical commodity, and that the CFTC has regulatory jurisdiction over the trading of copper futures contracts and options on copper futures contracts.

The Information Bulletin will also discuss any relief, if granted, by the Commission or the staff from any rules under the Act.

2. Statutory Basis

The basis under the Act for this proposed rule change is the requirement under Section 6(b)(5)[40] that an exchange have rules that are designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that the Shares will be listed and traded on the Exchange pursuant to the initial and continued listing criteria in NYSE Arca Equities Rule 8.201. The Exchange has in place surveillance procedures that are adequate to properly monitor trading in the Shares in all trading sessions and to deter and detect violations of Exchange rules and applicable federal securities laws. The Exchange may obtain information via ISG from other exchanges that are members of ISG, including COMEX. In addition, the Exchange has entered into a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement with LME that applies with respect to trading in copper. On each day on which NYSE Arca is open for business, the last sale price for the Shares will be disseminated over the Consolidated Tape. In addition, there is a considerable amount of copper price and copper market information available on public Web sites and through professional and subscription services. Investors may obtain almost on a 24-hour basis copper pricing information based on the spot price for an ounce of copper from various financial information service providers. NYSE Arca will disseminate, approximately every 15 seconds, two different intraday indicative values for the Trust's Shares—the First-Out IIV and the Liquidation IIV. The Trust's Web site will provide ongoing pricing information for copper spot prices and the Shares. Complete real-time data for copper futures and options prices traded on the COMEX are available by subscription from Reuters and Bloomberg. The COMEX also provides delayed futures and options information on current and past trading sessions and market news free of charge on its Web site. Market prices for the Shares will be available from a variety of sources including brokerage firms, information

[38] *See* NYSE Arca Equities Rule 7.12.

[39] A list of ISG members is available at *http://www.isgportal.org.* The Exchange does not have access to information regarding copper-related OTC transactions in spot, forwards, options or other derivatives.

[40] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

Web sites and other information service providers. The NAV will be published by the Sponsor on each Warehouse Business Day and will be posted on the Trust's Web site. The Exchange will provide on its Web site a link to the Trust's Web site. In addition, the Exchange will make available over the Consolidated Tape quotation information, trading volume, closing prices and NAV for the Shares from the previous day.

The proposed rule change is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors and the public interest in that a large amount of information is publicly available regarding the Trust and the Shares, thereby promoting market transparency. The Trust's Web site will provide ongoing pricing information for copper spot prices and the Shares. Investors may obtain almost on a 24-hour basis copper pricing information based on the spot price for an ounce of copper from various financial information service providers. NYSE Arca will disseminate, approximately every 15 seconds, two different intraday indicative values for the Trust's Shares—the First-Out IIV and the Liquidation IIV. Market prices for the Shares will be available from a variety of sources including brokerage firms, information Web sites and other information service providers. The NAV will be published by the Sponsor on each warehouse Business Day and will be posted on the Trust's Web site. The Exchange will provide on its Web site a link to the Trust's Web site. In addition, the Exchange will make available over the Consolidated Tape quotation information, trading volume, closing prices and NAV for the Shares from the previous day. Trading in Shares of the Trust will be halted if the circuit breaker parameters in NYSE Arca Equities Rule 7.12 have been reached or because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in the Shares inadvisable. Moreover, prior to the commencement of trading, the Exchange will inform its ETP Holders in an Information Bulletin of the special characteristics and risks associated with trading the Shares.

The proposed rule change is designed to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that it will facilitate the listing and trading of an additional type of Commodity-Based Trust Shares that will enhance competition among market participants, to the benefit of investors and the marketplace. As noted above, the Exchange has in place surveillance procedures relating to trading in the Shares and may obtain information via ISG from other exchanges that are members of ISG or with which the Exchange has entered into a comprehensive surveillance sharing agreement.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–NYSEArca–2012–28 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NYSEArca–2012–28. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used.

To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NYSEArca–2012–28, and should be submitted on or before May 11, 2012.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[41]

Kevin M. O'Neill,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9528 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–66817; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2012–050]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Routing Fees

April 16, 2012.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 11, 2012, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (''NASDAQ'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange

[41] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by NASDAQ. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC proposes to modify Chapter XV, Section 2, governing pricing for NASDAQ members using the NASDAQ Options Market (''NOM''), NASDAQ's facility for executing and routing standardized equity and index options.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's Web site at *http://www.nasdaq.cchwallstreet.com,* at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of this rule filing is to recoup costs that the Exchange incurs for routing and executing Customer, Firm, Market Maker and Professional orders in equity and index options to the BATS Exchange, Inc. (''BATS''). The Exchange's Routing Fees are located at Chapter XV, Section 2, entitled ''NASDAQ Options Market-Fees and Rebates,'' and are as follows:

Exchange	Customer	Firm	MM	Professional
BATS	$0.55	$0.55	$0.55	$0.55
BOX	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.11
CBOE	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.31
CBOE orders greater than 99 contracts in NDX, MNX ETFs, ETNs & HOLDRs	0.29	0.55	0.55	0.31
C2	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
ISE	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.29
ISE Select Symbols *	0.31	0.55	0.55	0.39
NYSE Arca Penny Pilot	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
NYSE Arca Non Penny Pilot	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.11
NYSE AMEX	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.31
PHLX (for all options other than PHLX Select Symbols)	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.31
PHLX Select Symbols **	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.51

* These fees are applicable to orders routed to ISE that are subject to Rebates and Fees for Adding and Removing Liquidity in Select Symbols. See ISE's Schedule of Fees for the complete list of symbols that are subject to these fees.

** These fees are applicable to orders routed to PHLX that are subject to Rebates and Fees for Adding and Removing Liquidity in Select Symbols. See PHLX's Pricing Schedule for the complete list of symbols that are subject to these fees.

The Exchange is proposing to amend the current BATS Routing Fees by renaming those fees as ''BATS Penny.'' [3] The Exchange is not proposing to amend the current rate of $0.55 per contract for Customers, Firms, Market Makers, and Professionals but proposes to apply those fees solely to Penny options routed to BATS.

The Exchange proposes to create new Routing Fees to BATS for non-Penny options. BATS recently adopted a $0.75 per contract non-Penny fee for customers that remove liquidity from the BATS Options order book and a $0.80 per contract non-Penny fee for professionals, firms and market makers that remove liquidity from the BATS Options order book.[4] The Exchange is proposing to adopt BATS non-Penny Routing Fees to account for the new BATS fees to remove liquidity and other routing costs incurred by the Exchange when routing to BATS, as follows:

Exchange	Customer	Firm	MM	Professional
BATS non-Penny	$0.86	$0.91	$0.91	$0.91

NASDAQ Options Services LLC (''NOS''), a member of the Exchange, is the Exchange's exclusive order router. Each time NOS routes to away markets NOS is charged a $0.06 clearing fee and, in the case of certain exchanges, a transaction fee is also charged in certain symbols, which are passed through to the Exchange. The Exchange currently recoups clearing and transaction charges incurred by the Exchange when Customer, Firm, Market Maker and Professional orders are routed to an away market. The Exchange currently recoups clearing and transaction charges incurred by the Exchange as well as certain other costs incurred by the Exchange when routing to away markets, such as administrative and technical costs associated with operating NOS, the Exchange's exclusive order router; the Exchange's membership fees at away markets; and technical costs associated with routing.[5]

The Exchange is adopting BATS non-Penny Routing Fees to account for the BATS remove fees of $0.75 per contract for customer orders and $0.80 per contract for professional, firm and market maker orders, the $0.06 clearing

[3] BATS defines Penny options as those issues that are quoted pursuant to BATS Rule 21.5, Interpretation and Policy .01.

[4] *See* SR–BATS–2012–015.

[5] In addition to membership fees and transaction fees, the Exchange also incurs an Options Regulatory Fee when routing to an away market that assesses that fee.

cost and another $0.05 per contract associated with administrative and technical costs associated with operating NOS.

As with all fees, the Exchange may adjust these Routing Fees in response to competitive conditions by filing a new proposed rule change.

2. Statutory Basis

NASDAQ NASDAQ [sic] believes that the proposed rule changes are consistent with the provisions of Section 6 of the Act,[6] in general, and with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[7] in particular, in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among members and issuers and other persons using any facility or system which NASDAQ operates or controls.

The Exchange believes that the proposed amendment to the current BATS Routing Fees to rename those fees as ''BATS Penny'' and apply those fees to Penny options routed to BATS and adopt separate Routing Fees for non-Penny options routed to BATS is reasonable because the two separate categories take into account the different fees to remove liquidity assessed by BATS for non-Penny versus Penny options. The Exchange seeks to recoup costs incurred when routing orders to BATS on behalf of its members.

The Exchange believes that the proposed amendment to the current BATS Routing Fees to rename those fees as ''BATS Penny'' and apply those fees to Penny options routed to BATS and adopt separate Routing Fees for non-Penny options routed to BATS is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because the Exchange will uniformly apply the BATS Penny as well as BATS non-Penny Routing Fees to its members based on the type of options orders routed to BATS.[8]

The proposed BATS non-Penny Routing Fees are reasonable because they seek to recoup costs that are incurred by the Exchange when routing Customer, Firm, Market Maker and Professional orders to BATS on behalf of members. Each destination market's transaction charge varies and there is a standard clearing charge for each transaction incurred by the Exchange along with other administrative and technical costs that are incurred by the Exchange. The Exchange believes that the proposed Routing Fees would enable the Exchange to recover the remove fees assessed by BATS for non-Penny options, plus clearing and other administrative and technical fees for the execution of such orders when routed to BATS. The Exchange also believes that the proposed BATS non-Penny Routing Fees are equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because they would be uniformly applied to all non-Penny orders that are routed to BATS.

With respect to the Firm and Market Maker Routing Fees, the Exchange initially proposed to assess fixed Routing Fees of $0.55 per contract applicable to all away markets.[9] The Exchange noted in that rule change that pricing on the various options exchanges varies significantly from exchange to exchange for non-Customer orders. Accordingly, the Exchange proposed a $0.55 per contract side Routing Fee in order to capture the majority of the transaction and clearing fees for Firm and Market Maker orders, while making the Exchange's Routing Fees easier to calculate and predict for members whose proprietary orders are routed away. In addition, fixed Routing Fees are easier to comprehend by the members whose orders are routed away. Further, predicting, calculating and charging back ''pass-through'' fees is an unduly burdensome, expensive and complicated task for members whose orders are routed away. The Exchange noted that fixed Routing Fees for Firm and Market Maker orders should ease the burden, expense and complexity of this task. Furthermore, fixed fees are easier to manage and maintain for the Exchange, ensuring accurate billing and accounting. The Exchange believes its proposal to increase the BATS non-Penny Customer Routing Fee from $0.55 per contract to $0.86 per contract and the Professional, Firm and Market Maker Routing Fees from $0.55 per contract to $0.91 per contract is reasonable because the fees proposed by BATS are not within the range of fees assessed by other exchanges since the recent increase in the BATS fee to remove liquidity from $0.44 per contract to $0.75 per contract for customer non-Penny options and from $0.44 per contract to $0.80 for professionals, firms and market makers. The Exchange believes it is reasonable to recoup the BATS remove fees plus the clearing and other costs to recoup Routing Fees. The Exchange believes that the increase to the Firm and Market Maker non-Penny BATS Routing Fees are equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because, as previously mentioned, those fees would be similarly calculated for Customers, Firms, Market Makers and Professionals.[10] Additionally, the non-Penny BATS Routing Fees would be uniformly assessed for all non-Penny orders routed to BATS.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act.[11] At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–NASDAQ–2012–050 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission,

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78f.

[7] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[8] *See* note 3.

[9] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 61666 (March 5, 2010), 75 FR 12318 (March 15, 2010) (SR–NASDAQ–2010–027).

[10] The Exchange's proposed non-Penny BATS Routing Fees are calculated similarly for all participants by adding the fee to remove liquidity assessed by BATS for the particular market participant plus a fee of $.11 per contract which represents clearing and other costs noted herein.

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASDAQ–2012–050. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NASDAQ–2012–050 and should be submitted on or before May 11, 2012.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[12]

Kevin M. O'Neill,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–9529 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[12] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #13060 and #13061]

Oregon Disaster #OR–00042

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of OREGON dated 04/02/2012.

Incident: Severe Winter Storm System.

Incident Period: 01/17/2012 through 01/21/2012.

Effective Date: 04/02/2012.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 06/01/2012.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 01/02/2013.

ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW., Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be filed at the address listed above or other locally announced locations.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Marion.

Contiguous Counties:

Oregon: Clackamas, Jefferson, Linn, Polk, Wasco, Yamhill.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere	4.125
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.063
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere	6.000
Businesses Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations With Credit Available Elsewhere	3.125
Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.000
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses & Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 13060B and for economic injury is 130610.

The State which received an EIDL Declaration # is Oregon.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

Dated: April 2, 2012.

Karen G. Mills,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2012–9499 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Notice With Respect to List of Countries Denying Fair Market Opportunities for Government-Funded Airport Construction Projects

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 533 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, as amended (49 U.S.C. 50104), the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has determined not to list any countries as denying fair market opportunities for U.S. products, suppliers, or bidders in foreign government-funded airport construction projects.

DATES: *Effective Date:* Date of Publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jean Heilman Grier, Senior Procurement Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, (202) 395–9476, or Greta Milligan, Assistant General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative, (202) 395–4678.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 533 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, as amended by section 115 of the Airport and Airway Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1987, Public Law 100–223 (codified at 49 U.S.C. 50104) (''the Act''), requires USTR to decide whether any foreign country has denied fair market opportunities to U.S. products, suppliers, or bidders in connection with airport construction projects of $500,000 or more that are funded in whole or in part by the government of such country. The list of such countries must be published in the **Federal Register**. USTR has not received any complaints or other information that indicates that U.S. products, suppliers, or bidders are being denied fair market opportunities in such airport construction projects. As a consequence, for purposes of the Act, USTR has decided not to list any countries as denying fair market opportunities for U.S. products, suppliers, or bidders in foreign government-funded airport construction projects.

Ronald Kirk,

United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2012–9547 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190–W2–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2012–0031]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension of Two Currently-Approved Information Collection Requests: Financial and Operating Statistics for Motor Carriers of Property

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces FMCSA's plan to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) its request to extend two currently-approved information collection requests (ICRs) as follows: (1) OMB Control Number 2126–0032 entitled, *''Annual Report of Class I and Class II Motor Carriers of Property (formerly OMB 2139–0004),''* and (2) OMB Control Number 2126–0033 entitled, *''Quarterly Report of Class I Motor Carriers of Property (formerly OMB 2139–0002).''* These ICRs are necessary to ensure that motor carriers comply with FMCSA's financial and operating statistics requirements at chapter III of title 49 CFR part 369 entitled, *''Reports of Motor Carriers.''* The agency invites public comment on these ICRs.

DATES: We must receive your comments on or before *June 19, 2012.*

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments bearing the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Docket Number FMCSA–2012–0031 insert new number using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the Agency name and docket number. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the exemption process, see the Public Participation heading below. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* and follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets, or go to the street address listed above.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement for the Federal Docket Management System published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316), or you may visit *http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdfE8-794.pdf.*

Public Participation: The Federal eRulemaking Portal is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. You can obtain electronic submission and retrieval help and guidelines under the ''help'' section of the Federal eRulemaking Portal Web site. If you want us to notify you that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard, or print the acknowledgement page that appears after submitting comments online. Comments received after the comment closing date will be included in the docket and will be considered to the extent practicable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Vivian Oliver, Office of Research and Information Technology, Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, West Building 6th Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001. Telephone: 202–366–2974; email *Vivian.Oliver@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Annual Report of Class I and Class II Motor Carriers of Property (Form M) and the Quarterly Report of Class I Motor Carriers of Property (Form QFR) are mandated reporting requirements for all for-hire motor carriers (See 49 U.S.C. 14123; and implementing FMCSA regulations at 49 CFR part 369). The Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) has exercised his discretion under section 14123 to also require Class I property carriers (including dual-property carriers), Class I household goods carriers and Class I passenger carriers to file quarterly reports. Motor carriers (including interstate and intrastate) subject to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations are classified on the basis of their gross carrier operating revenues.[1]

Under the Financial and Operating Statistics (F&OS) program, FMCSA collects from Class I and Class II property carriers balance sheet and income statement data along with information on safety needs, tonnage, mileage, employees, transportation equipment, and other related data. FMCSA may also ask carriers to respond to surveys concerning their operations. The data and information collected would be made publicly available and used by FMCSA to determine a motor carrier's compliance with the F&OS program requirements prescribed at chapter III of title of 49 CFR part 369.

The regulations were formerly administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and later transferred to the Secretary on January 1, 1996, by section 103 of the ICC Termination Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–88, 109 Stat. 803 (Dec. 29, 1995)), now codified at 49 U.S.C. 14123. On September 30, 1998, the Secretary delegated and transferred the authority to administer the F&OS program to the former Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), now part of the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA), to former chapter XI, subchapter B of 49 CFR part 1420 (63 FR 52192).

On September 29, 2004, the Secretary transferred the responsibility for the F&OS program from BTS to FMCSA in the belief that the program was more aligned with FMCSA's mission and its other motor carrier responsibilities (69 FR 51009). On August 10, 2006, the Secretary published a final rule (71 FR 45740) that transferred and redesignated certain motor carrier financial and statistical reporting regulations of BTS, that were formerly located at chapter XI, subchapter B of title 49 CFR part 1420, to FMCSA under chapter III of title 49 CFR part 369.

FMCSA plans to initiate a regulatory proceeding in the near future that will

[1] For purposes of the Financial and Operating Statistics (F&OS) program, carriers are classified into the following three groups: (1) Class I carriers are those having annual carrier operating revenues (including interstate and intrastate) of $10 million or more after applying the revenue deflator formula as set forth in Note A of 49 CFR 369.2; (2) Class II carriers are those having annual carrier operating revenues (including interstate and intrastate) of at least $3 million, but less than $10 million after applying the revenue deflator formula as set forth in 49 CFR 369.2; and (3) Class III carriers are those having annual carrier operating revenues (including interstate and intrastate) of less than $3 million after applying the revenue deflator formula as set forth in Note A of 49 CFR 369.2.

result in the elimination of two quarterly reporting requirements that are currently reported to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). These forms include: (1) Form QFR Quarterly for property carriers, authorized by OMB under information collection 2126–0033; and (2) the Class I passenger carrier financial quarterly survey (MP–1 Quarterly), authorized by OMB under information collection 2126–0031. The FMCSA does not have the statutory authority to eliminate the annual reporting requirements for property or passengers. FMCSA will be publishing a direct final rule that will include additional information, including the reduced paperwork burden, resulting from this future action.

Title: Annual Report of Class I and Class II Motor Carriers of Property (formerly OMB Control Number 2139–0004).

New OMB Control Number: 2126–0032.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently-approved information collection.

Respondents: Class I and Class II Motor Carriers of Property.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 197 (per year).

Estimated Time per Response: 9 hours.

Expiration Date: September 30, 2012.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 1,773 hours [197 respondents × 9 hours to complete form = 1,773].

Title: Quarterly Report of Class I Motor Carriers of Property (formerly OMB Control Number 2139–0002).

New OMB Control Number: 2126–0033.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently-approved information collection.

Respondents: Class I Motor Carriers of Property.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 111.

Estimated Time per Response: 1.8 hours (27 minutes per quarter).

Expiration Date: September 30, 2012.

Frequency of Response: Quarterly.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 200 hours [111 respondents × 1.8 hours to complete forms = 200].

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the agency to perform its mission; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways for FMCSA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Issued on: April 12, 2012.

Kelly Leone,

Associate Administrator for Office of Research and Information Technology.

[FR Doc. 2012–9548 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2012–0048]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Extension of a Currently-Approved Information Collection: Annual and Quarterly Report of Class I Motor Carriers of Passengers

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FMCSA announces its plan to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) its request to revise a currently-approved information collection for Class I Motor Carriers of Passengers, (Form MP–1) entitled, ''Annual and Quarterly Reports.'' This information collection is necessary to ensure that motor carriers comply with financial and operating statistics requirements at 49 CFR part 369. The agency invites public comments on this information request.

DATES: We must receive your comments on or before June 19, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments bearing the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Docket Number FMCSA–2012–0048 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the Agency name and docket number. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, see the Public Participation heading below. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* and follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets, or go to the street address listed above.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement for the Federal Docket Management System published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316), or you may visit *http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdfE8-794.pdf.*

Public Participation: The Federal eRulemaking Portal is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. You can obtain electronic submission and retrieval help and guidelines under the ''help'' section of the Federal eRulemaking Portal Web site. If you want us to notify you that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard, or print the acknowledgement page that appears after submitting comments online. Comments received after the comment closing date will be included in the docket and will be considered to the extent practicable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Vivian Oliver, Office of Research and Information Technology, Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, West Building 6th Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: 202–366–2974; email *Vivian.Oliver@dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: For-hire Class I motor carriers of passengers (including interstate and intrastate) [1] are required

[1] For purposes of the Financial & Operating Statistics (F&OS) program, passenger carriers are classified into the following two groups: (1) Class I carriers are those having average annual gross transportation operating revenues (including interstate and intrastate) of $5 million or more from passenger motor carrier operations after applying the revenue deflator formula in the Note of section

Continued

to file Motor Carrier Quarterly and Annual Reports (Form MP–1) that provide financial and operating data (see 49 U.S.C. 14123; and implementing FMCSA regulations at 49 CFR part 369). The agency uses this information to assess the health of the industry and identify industry changes that may affect national transportation policy. The data also show company financial stability and traffic patterns. Motor carriers of passengers required to comply with the regulations are classified on the basis of their annual gross carrier operating revenues. Under the Financial & Operating Statistics (F&OS) program the FMCSA collects balance sheet and income statement data along with information on tonnage, mileage, employees, transportation equipment, and other related data.

The data and information collected is made publicly available as prescribed in 49 CFR part 369. The regulations were formerly administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), the Interstate Commerce Act, 49 U.S.C. 11145, 49 U.S.C. 11343(d)(1) and the Bus Regulatory Act of 1982 and later transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation on January 1, 1996, by the ICC Termination Act of 1995 (ICCTA) (Pub. L. 104–88, 109 Stat. 803 (Dec. 29, 1995)), now codified at 49 U.S.C. 14123. The Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) transferred the authority to administer the F&OS program to the former Bureau of Transportation Statistics on September 30, 1998 (63 FR 52192). Pursuant to this authority, the BTS, now part of the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA), became the responsible DOT modal administration for implementing the F&OS program and requirements at 49 CFR part 1420. On September 29, 2004, the Secretary transferred the responsibility for the F&OS program from BTS, to FMCSA (69 FR 51009). On August 10, 2006 (71 FR 45740), the Secretary published a final rule that transferred and redesignated the motor carrier financial and statistical reporting regulations of BTS that were formerly located at chapter XI of title 49 CFR to FMCSA in 49 chapter III of title 49 CFR part 369.

FMCSA plans to initiate a regulatory proceeding in the near future that will result in the elimination of two quarterly reporting requirements that are currently reported to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). These forms include: (1) Form QFR Quarterly for property carriers, authorized by OMB under information collection 2126–0033; and (2) the Class I passenger carrier financial quarterly survey (MP–1 Quarterly), authorized by OMB under information collection 2126–0031. The FMCSA does not have the statutory authority to eliminate the annual reporting requirements for property or passengers. FMCSA will be publishing a direct final rule that will include additional information, including the reduced paperwork burden, resulting from this future action.

Title: Annual and Quarterly Report of Class I Motor Carriers of Passengers (OMB 2139–0003).

OMB Control Number: 2126–0031.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved information collection request.

Respondents: Class I Motor Carriers of Passengers.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2.

Estimated Time per Response: 18 minutes per response.

Expiration Date: September 30, 2012.

Frequency of Response: Annually and Quarterly.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 3 hours [10 responses × 18 minutes per response/60 minutes].

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including: (1) Whether the proposed collection is necessary for the agency to perform its mission; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways for FMCSA to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

Issued on: April 12, 2012.

Kelly Leone,

Associate Administrator for Office of Research and Information Technology.

[FR Doc. 2012–9551 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

1420.3; (2) Class II passenger carriers are those having average annual gross transportation operating revenues (including interstate and intrastate) of less than $5 million from passenger motor carrier operations after applying the revenue deflator formula as shown in Note A of section 1420.3. Only Class I carriers of passengers are required to file Annual and Quarterly Report Form MP–1, but Class II passenger carriers must notify the agency when there is a change in their classification or their revenues exceed the Class II limit.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[FMCSA–2012–0102]

Proposed Recommendations on Obstructive Sleep Apnea

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces proposed recommendations from the Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee (MCSAC) and the Medical Review Board (MRB) on Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) and the medical certification of commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers. The MCSAC and the MRB are FMCSA advisory committees and operate in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). At the Agency's request, the committees deliberated and provided their finalized recommendations to FMCSA on February 6, 2012. The Agency proposes to adopt the recommendations as regulatory guidance after reviewing and evaluating comments received from the public.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments bearing the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Docket No. FMCSA 2012–0102 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

Instructions: Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket numbers for this notice. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below for further information.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or

comments, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time or Room W12–140 on the ground level of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The FDMS is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. If you want acknowledgment that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard or print the acknowledgment page that appears after submitting comments on-line.

Privacy Act: Anyone may search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or of the person signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's Privacy Act Statement for the FDMS published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316), or you may visit *http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-785.pdf.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Ward, Nurse Consultant Medical Programs, (202) 366–4001, *fmcsamedical@dot.gov,* FMCSA, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W64–224, Washington, DC 20590–0001. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

49 CFR 391.41(b)(5) provides that a person is qualified physically to drive a CMV if that person has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of a respiratory dysfunction likely to interfere with the ability to control and drive a CMV safely.

The Instructions to The Medical Examiner on the Medical Examination Report, (49 CFR 391.43), identifies OSA as one of several respiratory dysfunctions that may be detrimental to safe driving as this condition may interfere with driver alertness and may cause gradual or sudden incapacitation.

FMCSA directed its two advisory committees, the MCSAC and the MRB, meet jointly and publically to deliberate on the topic of OSA and whether CMV drivers with OSA should be medically certified.

FMCSA tasked the MCSAC and the MRB with jointly providing information, concepts, and ideas the Agency should consider in developing regulatory guidance for motor carriers, CMV drivers, and medical examiners on OSA and whether drivers with this condition should be medically certified to operate CMVs in interstate commerce. FMCSA instructed the MCSAC and MRB to provide information about how to address drivers with OSA in the short-term until the Agency can consider stategies for a long-term regulatory action.

As part of the committees' process for developing recommendations to be considered for regulatory guidance on OSA, the November 2007 Evidence Report was updated in November 2011 and presented at the December 2011 joint meeting of the MCSAC and the MRB.

After the December 2011 joint MCSAC–MRB meeting, a MCSAC–MRB subcommittee was formed in accordance with FACA requirements. The subcommittee's task was to bring recommendations back to the full joint committee for deliberation. The subcommittee met publicly on January 4–5, 2012, to discuss this task and prepared recommendations for the full MCSAC's and MRB's consideration and deliberation at the February 2012 joint MCSAC–MRB meeting. In February 2012 the joint committee deliberated and finalized its recommendations on OSA and medical certification of CMV drivers.

Basis for Proposed Guidance on OSA

The existing advisory criteria for the Respiratory Dysfunction requirement [391.41(b)(5)] states that ''There are many conditions that interfere with oxygen exchange and may result in incapacitation, including [among others] sleep apnea. If the medical examiner detects a respiratory dysfunction, that in any way is likely to interfere with the driver's ability to safely control and drive a commercial motor vehicle, the driver must be referred to a specialist for further evaluation and therapy.''

Currently, FMCSA relies on medical examiners to apply professional judgment in applying FMCSA's advisory criteria on OSA to determine whether a driver has a respiratory dysfunction such as OSA that may affect his or her ability to operate a CMV safely. The motor carrier community and medical examiners have requested that FMCSA improve the existing advisory criteria and provide more uniform regulatory guidance on OSA to the motor carrier industry and medical examiners.

The Proposed Recommendations

Introduction

The MCSAC and MRB developed and discussed several key questions in considering Task 11–05 to provide information, concepts, and ideas FMCSA should consider in developing regulatory guidance for motor carriers, CMV drivers, and medical examiners on OSA and whether drivers with this condition should be medically certified to operate CMVs in interstate commerce. These questions are listed below.

- Are individuals with OSA at an increased risk for a motor vehicle crash when compared to comparable individuals who do not have OSA?
- What disease-related factors are associated with an increased motor vehicle crash risk among individuals with OSA?
- Are individuals with OSA unaware of the presence of the factors that appear to be associated with an increased motor vehicle crash risk?
- Are there screening/diagnostic tests available that will enable examiners to identify those individuals with OSA who are at an increased risk for a motor vehicle crash?
- Which treatments have been shown to effectively reduce crash risk among individuals with OSA?
- What is the length of time required following initiation of an effective treatment for individuals with OSA to reach a degree of improvement that would permit safe driving?
- How soon following cessation of treatment will individuals with OSA demonstrate reduced driver safety (i.e., as a consequence of non-compliance)?

Discussion of the above questions formed the basis of the joint MCSAC–MRB recommendations for consideration by FMCSA when developing regulatory guidance regarding OSA. The joint MCSAC–MRB recommendations are summarized below.

I. General Recommendations Regarding OSA

A. OSA diagnosis precludes unconditional certification.

B. A driver with an OSA diagnosis may be certified if the following conditions are met:

1. The driver has untreated OSA with an apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) of less than or equal to 20 (i.e., mild-to-moderate OSA), *and*

2. The driver does not admit to experiencing excess sleepiness during the major wake period, *or*

3. The driver's OSA is being effectively treated.

C. Notes on AHI threshold:

1. The AHI threshold is used to prioritize drivers with OSA who need immediate treatment.

2. The AHI threshold is set at 20 because crash risk in the moderate-to-

severe OSA range is statistically higher than for drivers with mild OSA.

3. Although an AHI of 15 is likely a safer threshold, there is no data to support this and such a threshold may be less practical in terms of enrolling patients for treatment.

4. Drivers with mild OSA (AHI levels as low as 5) may benefit from OSA treatment, and should be encouraged to explore treatment options.

5. Drivers with an AHI between 5 and 20 should be encouraged to seek treatment if they have a history involving a fatigue-related crash or a DOT-defined single vehicle crash,[1] or if they report sleepiness while operating a motor vehicle.

D. A driver with an OSA diagnosis may be recertified annually, based on demonstrating compliance with treatment.

1. Minimally acceptable compliance with Positive Airway Pressure (PAP) treatment consists of at least 4 hours per day of use on 70 percent of days.

2. Drivers should be made aware that more hours of PAP use is preferable and that optimal treatment efficacy occurs with 7 or more hours of daily use during sleep.

II. Immediate Disqualification or Certification Denial

A. Drivers should be disqualified immediately or denied certification if any of the following conditions are met:

1. The driver admits to experiencing excessive sleepiness during the major wake period while driving; *or*

2. The driver experienced a crash associated with falling asleep; *or*

3. The driver has been found non-compliant with treatment per Recommendation I.D.

III. Conditional Certification

A. Drivers may be granted conditional certification if any of the following conditions are met:

1. The driver has an AHI of greater than 20 until compliant with PAP; *or*

2. The driver has undergone surgery and is pending post-op findings per Recommendations VI–VIII; *or*

3. The driver has a Body Mass Index (BMI) of greater than or equal to 35 kg/m^2 pending a sleep study.

B. Notes on BMI threshold:

1. The MRB is in agreement that a BMI threshold of 33 is supported by studies.

2. MCSAC member Robert Petrancosta (Con-Way Freight) asserted that a BMI threshold should be objectively related to crash risk.

C. Conditional certification should include the following elements:

1. A driver with a BMI of greater than or equal to 35 kg/m^2 may be certified for 60 days pending sleep study and treatment (if the driver is diagnosed with OSA).

2. Within 60 days, if a driver being treated with OSA is compliant with treatment (per Recommendations I.D. and V–IX), the driver may receive an additional 90-day conditional certification.

3. After 90 days, if the driver is still compliant with treatment, the driver may be certified for no more than 1 year. Future certification should be dependent on continued compliance.

D. OSA Screening (i.e., identifying individuals with undiagnosed OSA)

1. In addition to a BMI of 35 or above, the following information may help a clinician diagnose OSA:

a. Symptoms of OSA may include loud snoring, witnessed apneas, or sleepiness during the major wake period;

b. Risk factors of OSA may include the following factors. However, a single risk factor alone may not infer risk, and a combination of multiple factors should be examined.

i. Factors associated with high risk:

—Small or recessed jaw
—Small airway (Mallampati Scale score of Class 3 or 4)
—Neck size *(≥)* 17 inches (male), 15.5 inches (female)
—Hypertension (treated or untreated)
—Type 2 diabetes (treated or untreated)
—Hypothyroidism (untreated)

ii. Other factors:

—BMI greater than or equal to 28 kg/m^2
—Age 42 and above
—Family history
—Male or post-menopausal female
—Experienced a single-vehicle crash

IV. Method of Diagnosis and Severity

A. Methods of diagnosis include in-laboratory polysomnography, at-home polysomnography, or an FDA-approved limited channel ambulatory testing device which ensures chain of custody.

1. In-laboratory polysomnography, which is more comprehensive, should be considered when the clinician suspects another sleep disorder in addition to sleep apnea.

2. New OSA screening technologies will likely emerge.

B. The driver should be tested while on usual chronic medications.

C. The MCSAC and MRB did not consider AHI levels from unattended (i.e., in-home) studies, only in-laboratory sleep studies that detect the arousal component of hypopneas, as well as saturation.

1. An in-home sleep study may underestimate AHI when compared to an in-laboratory sleep study because the in-home study likely does not consider total sleep time.

2. The medical examiner should use clinical judgment when interpreting the results of an unattended sleep study.

a. If the clinician believes the level of apnea is greater than the level reported by the in-home study, the clinician should consider recommending an in-laboratory sleep study.

V. Treatment: Positive Airway Pressure (PAP)

A. All individuals with OSA should be referred to a clinician with relevant expertise.

B. PAP is the preferred OSA therapy.

C. Adequate PAP pressure should be established through one of the following methods:

1. Titration study with polysomnography

D. Auto-titration system

A driver who has been disqualified may be conditionally certified (per Recommendation III) if the following conditions are met:

1. The driver is successfully treated for one week; *and*

2. The driver can demonstrate at least minimal compliance (i.e., 4 hours per use on 70 percent of nights); *and*

3. The driver does not report excessive sleepiness during the major wake period.

VI. Treatment: Bariatric Surgery

A. After bariatric surgery, a driver may be certified if the following conditions are met:

1. Six months have passed since the surgery (for weight loss); *and*

2. The driver has been compliant with PAP for six months; *and*

3. The driver has been cleared by the treating physician; *and*

4. The driver does not report excessive sleepiness during the major wake period.

B. After six months have passed since surgery, if the apnea appears to have resolved, a repeat sleep study should be considered to test for the presence of ongoing sleep apnea.

C. Annual recertification:

1. If clinically indicated, repeat the sleep study.

[1] Per 49 CFR 390.5, ''accident'' means (1) an occurrence involving a commercial motor vehicle operating on a highway in interstate or intrastate commerce which results in: (i) A fatality; (ii) Bodily injury to a person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or (iii) One or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the motor vehicle(s) to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.

VII. Treatment: Oropharyngeal Surgery, Facial Bone Surgery

A. After oropharyngeal or facial bone surgery, a driver may be certified if the following conditions are met:

1. One month has passed since surgery; *and*

2. The driver has been cleared by the treating physician; *and*

3. The driver does not report excessive sleepiness during the major wake period.

B. After one month has passed since surgery, if the apnea appears to have resolved a repeat sleep study should be considered to test for the presence of ongoing sleep apnea.

C. Annual recertification:

1. If clinically indicated, repeat the sleep study.

VIII. Treatment: Tracheostomy

A. After a tracheostomy, a driver may be certified if the following conditions are met:

1. One month has passed since surgery; *and*

2. The driver has been cleared by the treating physician; *and*

3. The driver does not report excessive sleepiness during the major wake period.

B. After one month has passed since surgery, if the apnea appears to have resolved a repeat sleep study should be considered to test for the presence of ongoing sleep apnea.

C. Annual recertification:

1. If clinically indicated, repeat the sleep study.

IX. Treatment Alternatives

A. There is limited data regarding compliance and long-term efficacy of dental appliances and these technologies are not approved alternatives at this time.[2]

B. Surgical treatment is acceptable (See Recommendations VI–VIII).

Request for Comments

FMCSA requests comments on the above joint recommendations provided to the Agency by its Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee and Medical Review Board on Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Commenters are requested to provide supporting data wherever appropriate.

The Agency will consider all comments received before the close of business May 21, 2012. Comments will be available for examination in the docket at the location listed under the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice. The Agency will file comments received after the comment closing date in the public docket, and will consider them to the extent practicable. In addition to late comments, FMCSA will also continue to file, in the public docket, relevant information that becomes available after the comment closing date. Interested persons should monitor the public docket for new material.

Issued on: April 16, 2012.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator of Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9555 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

[2] Based on public comments received at the February MCSAC meeting, one member (Danny Schnautz, Clark Freight Lines, Inc., Pasadena, TX) suggested that the efficacy of dental appliances may need to be reviewed.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–1999–6480; FMCSA–2001–11426; FMCSA–2002–12844; FMCSA–2003–16564; FMCSA–2005–21711; FMCSA–2005–22727; FMCSA–2006–23773; FMCSA–2007–0017; FMCSA–2008–0021; FMCSA–2009–0303; FMCSA–2009–0291]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Vision

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of renewal of exemptions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces its decision to renew the exemptions from the vision requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations for 29 individuals. FMCSA has statutory authority to exempt individuals from the vision requirement if the exemptions granted will not compromise safety. The Agency has concluded that granting these exemption renewals will provide a level of safety that is equivalent to or greater than the level of safety maintained without the exemptions for these commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers.

DATES: This decision is effective May 12, 2012. Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments bearing the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) numbers: FMCSA–1999–6480; FMCSA–2001–11426; FMCSA–2002–12844; FMCSA–2003–16564; FMCSA–2005–21711; FMCSA–2005–22727; FMCSA–2006–23773; FMCSA–2007–0017; FMCSA–2008–0021; FMCSA–2009–0303; FMCSA–2009–0291, using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

Instructions: Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket number for this notice. Note that DOT posts all comments received without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information included in a comment. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time or Room W12–140 on the ground level of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. If you want acknowledgment that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard or print the acknowledgement page that appears after submitting comments on-line.

Privacy Act: Anyone may search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or of the person signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's Privacy Act Statement for the FDMS published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316), or you may visit *http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-785.pdf.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elaine M. Papp, Chief, Medical Programs Division, 202–366–4001, *fmcsamedical@dot.gov,* FMCSA, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W64–224, Washington, DC 20590–0001. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, FMCSA may renew an exemption from the vision requirements in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), which applies to drivers of CMVs in interstate commerce, for a two-year period if it finds ''such exemption would likely achieve a level of safety that is equivalent to or greater than the level that would be achieved absent such exemption.'' The procedures for requesting an exemption (including renewals) are set out in 49 CFR part 381.

Exemption Decision

This notice addresses 29 individuals who have requested renewal of their exemptions in accordance with FMCSA procedures. FMCSA has evaluated these 29 applications for renewal on their merits and decided to extend each exemption for a renewable two-year period. They are:

Dennis J. Ameling (IA)
Leo G. Becker (KS)
Timothy W. Bickford (ME)
Stanley W. Davis (TX)
Ray L. Emert (PA)
Sean O. Feeny (FL)
Steven R. Felks (TX)
John W. Forgy (ID)
Michael J. Frein (IA)
Jimmy G. Hall (NC)
Dennis R. Irvin (MA)
Neil W. Jennings (MO)
Mark L. LeBlanc (MN)
David A. Miller (IA)
Richard W. Neyens (WA)
Paul D. Schnautz (TX)
Steve J. Sherar (AZ)
Robert R. Skinner, Jr. (NY)
William T. Smiley (MD)
Richard M. Smith (CO)
David N. Stubbs (MS)
Edward J. Sullivan (NH)
Martin L. Taylor (UT)
Aaron S. Taylor (WI)
William B. Thomas (SC)
Gary R. Thomas (OH)
Michael J. Tisher (AK)
Kevin R. White (NC)
Robert D. Williams (LA)

The exemptions are extended subject to the following conditions: (1) That each individual has a physical examination every year (a) by an ophthalmologist or optometrist who attests that the vision in the better eye continues to meet the requirements in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), and (b) by a medical examiner who attests that the individual is otherwise physically qualified under 49 CFR 391.41; (2) that each individual provides a copy of the ophthalmologist's or optometrist's report to the medical examiner at the time of the annual medical examination; and (3) that each individual provide a copy of the annual medical certification to the employer for retention in the driver's qualification file and retains a copy of the certification on his/her person while driving for presentation to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local enforcement official. Each exemption will be valid for two years unless rescinded earlier by FMCSA. The exemption will be rescinded if: (1) The person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption; (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained before it was granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315.

Basis for Renewing Exemptions

Under 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1), an exemption may be granted for no longer than two years from its approval date and may be renewed upon application for additional two year periods. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, each of the 29 applicants has satisfied the entry conditions for obtaining an exemption from the vision requirements (64 FR 68195; 65 FR 20251; 67 FR 10471; 67 FR 17102; 67 FR 19798; 67 FR 68719; 68 FR 2629; 68 FR 74699; 69 FR 10503; 69 FR 17267; 69 FR 19611; 69 FR 71100; 70 FR 48797; 70 FR 61493; 70 FR 71884; 71 FR 4632; 71 FR 6829; 71 FR 16410; 71 FR 19602; 71 FR 19604; 72 FR 1053; 72 FR 67340; 73 FR 1395; 73 FR 5259; 73 FR 6246; 73 FR 11989; 73 FR 15254; 73 FR 15567; 73 FR 16950; 73 FR 27015; 73 FR 76440; 74 FR 60022; 74 FR 65842; 74 FR 65842; 75 FR 4623; 75 FR 9478; 75 FR 9480; 75 FR 13653; 75 FR 19674; 75 FR 20881; 75 FR 22176). Each of these 29 applicants has requested renewal of the exemption and has submitted evidence showing that the vision in the better eye continues to meet the requirement specified at 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10) and that the vision impairment is stable. In addition, a review of each record of safety while driving with the respective vision deficiencies over the past two years indicates each applicant continues to meet the vision exemption requirements. These factors provide an adequate basis for predicting each driver's ability to continue to drive safely in interstate commerce. Therefore, FMCSA concludes that extending the exemption for each renewal applicant for a period of two years is likely to achieve a level of safety equal to that existing without the exemption.

Request for Comments

FMCSA will review comments received at any time concerning a particular driver's safety record and determine if the continuation of the exemption is consistent with the requirements at 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315. However, FMCSA requests that interested parties with specific data concerning the safety records of these drivers submit comments by May 21, 2012.

FMCSA believes that the requirements for a renewal of an exemption under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315 can be satisfied by initially granting the renewal and then requesting and evaluating, if needed, subsequent comments submitted by interested parties. As indicated above, the Agency previously published notices of final disposition announcing its decision to exempt these 29 individuals from the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10). The final decision to grant an exemption to each of these individuals was made on the merits of each case and made only after careful consideration of the comments received to its notices of applications. The notices of applications stated in detail the qualifications, experience, and medical condition of each applicant for an exemption from the vision requirements. That information is available by consulting the above cited **Federal Register** publications.

Interested parties or organizations possessing information that would otherwise show that any, or all, of these drivers are not currently achieving the statutory level of safety should immediately notify FMCSA. The Agency will evaluate any adverse evidence submitted and, if safety is being compromised or if continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, FMCSA will take immediate steps to revoke the exemption of a driver.

Issued on: April 16, 2012.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9550 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2012–0040]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Vision

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of applications for exemptions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces receipt of applications from 10 individuals for exemption from the vision requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. If granted, the exemptions would enable these individuals to qualify as drivers of commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) in interstate commerce without meeting the Federal vision requirement.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments bearing the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Docket No. FMCSA–2012–0040 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

Instructions: Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket numbers for this notice. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below for further information.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time or Room W12–140 on the ground level of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The FDMS is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. If you want acknowledgment that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard or print the acknowledgement page that appears after submitting comments on-line.

Privacy Act: Anyone may search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or of the person signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's Privacy Act Statement for the FDMS published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316), or you may visit *http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-785.pdf.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elaine M. Papp, Chief, Medical Programs Division, (202) 366–4001, *fmcsamedical@dot.gov,* FMCSA, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W64–224, Washington, DC 20590–0001. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, FMCSA may grant an exemption from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations for a 2-year period if it finds ''such exemption would likely achieve a level of safety that is equivalent to or greater than the level that would be achieved absent such exemption.'' FMCSA can renew exemptions at the end of each 2-year period. The 10 individuals listed in this notice have each requested such an exemption from the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), which applies to drivers of CMVs in interstate commerce. Accordingly, the Agency will evaluate the qualifications of each applicant to determine whether granting an exemption will achieve the required level of safety mandated by statute.

Qualifications of Applicants

Rudolph P. Bisschop

Mr. Bisschop, age 55, has had amblyopia in his left eye since childhood. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/30, and in his left eye, 20/80. Following an examination in 2011, his ophthalmologist noted, ''In my medical opinion, you have sufficient stable vision to perform all of the driving tasks required to operate a commercial motor vehicle.'' Mr. Bisschop reported that he has driven tractor-trailer combinations for 30 years, accumulating 1.9 million miles. He holds a Class A CDL from Massachusetts. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Richard Doroba

Mr. Doroba, 46, has had amblyopia in his right eye since birth. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/200, and in his left eye, 20/20. Following an examination in 2011, his optometrist noted, ''Mr. Doroba, in my medical opinion, has sufficient vision to perform the driving tasks required of a commercial vehicle operator.'' Mr. Doroba reported that he has driven tractor-trailer combinations for 25 years, accumulating 1.5 million miles. He holds a Class A CDL from Illinois. His driving record for the last 3 years shows one crash for which he was cited for speeding too fast for conditions and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Dennis E. Fisher

Mr. Fisher, 55, has a history of macular degeneration in his right eye due to branch vein occlusion. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/80, and in his left eye, 20/30. Following an examination in 2011, his ophthalmologist noted, ''Has sufficient vision to perform the driving tasks required to operate a commercial vehicle.'' Mr. Fisher reported that he has driven tractor-trailer combinations for 31 years, accumulating 3.6 million miles. He holds a Class A CDL from New York. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Charles W. Gajefski

Mr. Gajefski, 53, has had a retinal scar in his right eye since childhood. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/200, and in his left eye, 20/15. Following an examination in 2011, his optometrist noted, ''It is my professional opinion that Charles is capable of safely performing the driving tasks necessary to operate a commercial vehicle.'' Mr. Gajefski reported that he has driven tractor-trailer combinations for 2 years, accumulating 400,000 miles. He holds a Class A CDL from Colorado. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Steven M. Martin

Mr. Martin, 45, has had amblyopia in his right eye since birth. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/2000, and in his left eye, 20/20. Following an examination in 2011, his optometrist noted, ''In my medical

opinion, Mr. Martin has sufficient vision to operate a commercial motor vehicle.'' Mr. Martin reported that he has driven straight trucks for 28 years, accumulating 84,000 miles and tractor-trailer combinations for 14 years, accumulating 196,000 miles. He holds a Class A CDL from Illinois. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes but one conviction for speeding in a CMV. He exceeded the speed limit by 16 mph.

Charles A. Padgett

Mr. Padgett, 53, has had staphyloma in his right eye since birth. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is count-finger vision, and in his left eye, 20/20. Following an examination in 2011, his optometrist noted, ''I do believe he has sufficient vision to perform the driving tasks required to operate a commercial vehicle.'' Mr. Padgett reported that he has driven straight trucks for 9 years, accumulating 468,000 miles and tractor-trailer combinations for 6 years, accumulating 240,000 miles. He holds a Class A CDL from Florida. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Joseph L. Ruff.

Mr. Ruff, 51, has had coat's disease in his right eye since birth. The visual acuity in his right eye is light perception, and in his left eye, 20/15. Following an examination in 2011, his ophthalmologist noted, ''I feel that he has sufficient vision to perform driving tasks required to operate a commercial motor vehicle.'' Mr. Ruff reported that he has driven straight trucks for 4 years, accumulating 52,000 miles. He holds a Class C operator's license from Georgia. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Tommy Thomas

Mr. Thomas, 52, has a prosthetic right eye due to a traumatic injury sustained in 1971. The visual acuity in his right eye is no light perception, and in his left eye, 20/20. Following an examination in 2011, his ophthalmologist noted, ''The patient has been advised of monocular precautions and is cleared to drive a commercial vehicle at this time.'' Mr. Thomas reported that he has driven tractor-trailer combinations for 3 years, accumulating 195,000 miles. He holds a Class A CDL from California. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Malcolm J. Tilghman, Sr.

Mr. Tilghman, 51, has had amblyopia in his right eye since birth. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/400, and in his left eye, 20/20. Following an examination in 2011, his optometrist noted, ''In this case I certify that vision in Mr. Tilghman's left eye qualifies him to operate a commercial motor vehicle.'' Mr. Tilghman reported that he has driven straight trucks for 3 years, accumulating 687,500 miles and buses for 10 years, accumulating 100,000 miles. He holds a Class B CDL from Delaware. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

William S. Willis, Jr.

Mr. Willis, 74, has had amblyopia in his right eye since birth. The best corrected visual acuity in his right eye is 20/200, and in his left eye, 20/25. Following an examination in 2011, his ophthalmologist noted, ''Has significant vision to operate commercial vehicle.'' Mr. Willis reported that he has driven straight trucks for 57 years, accumulating 798,000 miles and tractor-trailer combinations for 30 years, accumulating 180,000 miles. He holds a Class A CDL from Maryland. His driving record for the last 3 years shows no crashes and no convictions for moving violations in a CMV.

Request for Comments

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, FMCSA requests public comment from all interested persons on the exemption petitions described in this notice. The Agency will consider all comments received before the close of business May 21, 2012. Comments will be available for examination in the docket at the location listed under the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice. The Agency will file comments received after the comment closing date in the public docket, and will consider them to the extent practicable.

In addition to late comments, FMCSA will also continue to file, in the public docket, relevant information that becomes available after the comment closing date. Interested persons should monitor the public docket for new material.

Issued on: April 16, 2012.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9553 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA–2007–0071; FMCSA–2009–0011; FMCSA–2009–0291; FMCSA–2010–0050]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Vision

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of renewal of exemptions; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces its decision to renew the exemptions from the vision requirement in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations for 11 individuals. FMCSA has statutory authority to exempt individuals from the vision requirement if the exemptions granted will not compromise safety. The Agency has concluded that granting these exemption renewals will provide a level of safety that is equivalent to or greater than the level of safety maintained without the exemptions for these commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers.

DATES: This decision is effective May 21, 2012. Comments must be received on or before May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments bearing the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) numbers: FMCSA–2007–0071; FMCSA–2009–0011; FMCSA–2009–0291; FMCSA–2010–0050, using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility; U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.
- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

Instructions: Each submission must include the Agency name and the docket number for this notice. Note that DOT posts all comments received without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information included in a comment. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or

comments, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time or Room W12–140 on the ground level of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. If you want acknowledgment that we received your comments, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard or print the acknowledgement page that appears after submitting comments on-line.

Privacy Act: Anyone may search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or of the person signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's Privacy Act Statement for the FDMS published in the **Federal Register** on January 17, 2008 (73 FR 3316), or you may visit *http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-785.pdf.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elaine M. Papp, Chief, Medical Programs Division, 202–366–4001, *fmcsamedical@dot.gov,* FMCSA, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W64–224, Washington, DC 20590–0001. Office hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, FMCSA may renew an exemption from the vision requirements in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), which applies to drivers of CMVs in interstate commerce, for a two-year period if it finds ''such exemption would likely achieve a level of safety that is equivalent to or greater than the level that would be achieved absent such exemption.'' The procedures for requesting an exemption (including renewals) are set out in 49 CFR part 381.

Exemption Decision

This notice addresses 11 individuals who have requested renewal of their exemptions in accordance with FMCSA procedures. FMCSA has evaluated these 11 applications for renewal on their merits and decided to extend each exemption for a renewable two-year period. They are:

Harvey H. Curtis, Sr. (MD)
Alan R. Fontaine (CT)
Herbert C. Hirsch (MO)
Michael D. Kilgore (TX)
Joseph J. Kushak (MI)
Douglas L. Norman (NC)
Richard W. Pierce (NM)
Christopher A. Reineck (OH)
Caroll R. Rogers (CA)
Wayne J. Savage (VA)
Anthony T. Smith (MI)

The exemptions are extended subject to the following conditions: (1) That each individual has a physical examination every year (a) by an ophthalmologist or optometrist who attests that the vision in the better eye continues to meet the requirements in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), and (b) by a medical examiner who attests that the individual is otherwise physically qualified under 49 CFR 391.41; (2) that each individual provides a copy of the ophthalmologist's or optometrist's report to the medical examiner at the time of the annual medical examination; and (3) that each individual provide a copy of the annual medical certification to the employer for retention in the driver's qualification file and retains a copy of the certification on his/her person while driving for presentation to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local enforcement official. Each exemption will be valid for two years unless rescinded earlier by FMCSA. The exemption will be rescinded if: (1) The person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption; (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained before it was granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315.

Basis for Renewing Exemptions

Under 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(1), an exemption may be granted for no longer than two years from its approval date and may be renewed upon application for additional two year periods. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, each of the 11 applicants has satisfied the entry conditions for obtaining an exemption from the vision requirements (73 FR 16950; 73 FR 6242; 74 FR 65842; 75 FR 14656; 75 FR 22176; 75 FR 28684; 75 FR 9477; 75 FR 9478; 75 FR 9480). Each of these 11 applicants has requested renewal of the exemption and has submitted evidence showing that the vision in the better eye continues to meet the requirement specified at 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10) and that the vision impairment is stable. In addition, a review of each record of safety while driving with the respective vision deficiencies over the past two years indicates each applicant continues to meet the vision exemption requirements. These factors provide an adequate basis for predicting each driver's ability to continue to drive safely in interstate commerce. Therefore, FMCSA concludes that extending the exemption for each renewal applicant for a period of two years is likely to achieve a level of safety equal to that existing without the exemption.

Request for Comments

FMCSA will review comments received at any time concerning a particular driver's safety record and determine if the continuation of the exemption is consistent with the requirements at 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315. However, FMCSA requests that interested parties with specific data concerning the safety records of these drivers submit comments by May 21, 2012.

FMCSA believes that the requirements for a renewal of an exemption under 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315 can be satisfied by initially granting the renewal and then requesting and evaluating, if needed, subsequent comments submitted by interested parties. As indicated above, the Agency previously published notices of final disposition announcing its decision to exempt these 11 individuals from the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10). The final decision to grant an exemption to each of these individuals was made on the merits of each case and made only after careful consideration of the comments received to its notices of applications. The notices of applications stated in detail the qualifications, experience, and medical condition of each applicant for an exemption from the vision requirements. That information is available by consulting the above cited **Federal Register** publications.

Interested parties or organizations possessing information that would otherwise show that any, or all, of these drivers are not currently achieving the statutory level of safety should immediately notify FMCSA. The Agency will evaluate any adverse evidence submitted and, if safety is being compromised or if continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31136(e) and 31315, FMCSA will take immediate steps to revoke the exemption of a driver.

Issued on: April 16, 2012.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–9552 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

Notice of Availability of a Final Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement, a Final Section 4(f) Evaluation, and a Draft General Conformity Determination for the California High-Speed Train System Merced to Fresno Section

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), United States Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: FRA is issuing this notice to advise the public that FRA is issuing a Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Final 4(f) Evaluation for the California High-Speed Train (HST) System Merced to Fresno Section (Project). FRA is also making a Draft General Conformity Determination for the Project available for public review and comment. FRA is the lead Federal agency and the California High-Speed Rail Authority (Authority) is the lead state agency for the environmental review process. The agencies have prepared the Final EIS consistent with federal law and also to serve as an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) served as Cooperating Agencies for the preparation of the EIS.

DATES: The Final EIS and Final Section 4(f) Evaluation are being made available to the public for a 30-day waiting period according to 40 CFR 1506.10 prior to final FRA action. The waiting period commences on the date the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's notice of availability is published in the **Federal Register**. Written comments on the Draft Conformity Determination for the California HST Project Merced to Fresno Section may be sent by May 29, 2012, to Mr. David Valenstein at the contact address below.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Final EIS, Final Section 4(f) Evaluation, and Draft General Conformity Determination are available online at the FRA's Web site: *http://www.fra.dot.gov* and the Authority's Web site: *http://www.cahighspeedrail.ca.gov* and the Authority's offices at 770 L Street, Suite 800, Sacramento, CA; they are also available for viewing at the following locations in or near the Project area:

- Fresno County Public Library, Central Branch, 2420 Mariposa Street, Fresno, CA 93721
- Madera County Library, 121 North G Street, Madera, CA 93637
- Chowchilla Branch Library (Merced County Library), 300 Kings Avenue, Chowchilla, CA 93610
- Merced Community Senior Center, 755 West 15th Street, Merced, CA 95340
- Merced County Library, 2100 O Street, Merced, CA 95340
- Galilee Missionary Baptist Church, 22941 Fairmead Boulevard, Chowchilla, CA 93610
- Le Grand Branch Library, 12949 Le Grand Road, Le Grand, CA 95333
- Lao Family Community (Executive Summary in Hmong), 855 W 15th Street, Merced, CA 95340–5801
- Madera Ranchos Branch Library, 37167 Avenue 12, Suite 4C, Madera, CA 95636
- Merced County Los Manos Branch Library, 1312 South Seventh Street, Los Banos, CA 93635
- Atwater Branch Library, 1600 Third Street, Atwater, CA 95301–3607

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Valenstein, Chief, Environment and Systems Planning Division, Office of Railroad Policy and Development, Federal Railroad Administration, U.S., Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., MS–20, Washington, DC 20590 (telephone: 202–493–6368).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Once completed, the California HST system will provide intercity, high-speed passenger rail service on more than 800 miles of tracks throughout California, connecting the major population centers of Sacramento, the San Francisco Bay Area, the Central Valley, Los Angeles, the Inland Empire, Orange County, and San Diego. It will use state-of-the-art, electrically powered, high-speed, steel-wheel-on-steel-rail technology, including contemporary safety, signaling, and automated train-control systems, with trains capable of operating up to 220 miles per hour (mph) over a fully graded-separated, dedicated double track alignment. The HST System is comprised of multiple sections, one of which is the Merced to Fresno section analyzed in the Final EIS.

The Final EIS describes the potential environmental impacts, both adverse and beneficial, of the Project, identifies appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts, and identifies the agencies' preferred alternative. The approximately 65-mile-long Merced to Fresno Section is an essential part of the statewide HST System. The Merced to Fresno Section is the location of the connection between the Bay Area and Sacramento branches of the HST System; it will provide Merced and Fresno access to a new transportation mode and will contribute to increased mobility throughout California. This project-level EIS tiers off of the Statewide Program EIS published in 2005 and the Bay area to Central Valley Program EIS published in 2008 and builds on the earlier decisions and Program EISs.

In August 2011, FRA issued a Draft EIS and circulated the document for a 60-day public and agency review and comment period. The Draft EIS analyzed a No Action Alternative and various Action Alternatives for the construction and operation of the California HST Project Merced to Fresno Section including alignment alternatives and station locations. FRA and the Authority convened three public hearings on the Draft EIS, held in Merced, Madera, and Fresno on September 14, September 15, and September 20, 2011, respectively.

Consistent with the provisions of Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500 *et seq.*), FRA's Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts (Environmental Procedures) (64 FR 28545, May 26, 1999), the Final EIS evaluates the potential environmental effects associated with Action Alternatives and the No Action Alternative, identifies appropriate mitigation measures to minimize the potential environmental impacts, and identifies a preferred alternative. The FRA, the Authority, and Cooperating Agencies considered the entire record and the potential for environmental impact in selecting the Preferred Alternative. Additionally, the Final EIS includes FRA's Final Section 4(f) Evaluation which provides the supporting analysis to comply with 49 U.S.C. 303 and FRA's Environmental Procedures.

FRA is also issuing a Draft General Conformity Determination for public and agency comment. The Draft General Conformity Determination has been prepared pursuant to 40 CFR part 93, subpart B, which establishes the process for complying with the general conformity requirements of the Clean Air Act. Consistent with those regulations, FRA is making the Draft Conformity Determination available for public review and comment. Analysis of the Project's potential emissions found that construction period emissions

would exceed the General Conformity *de minimis* threshold for Nitrogen Dioxide (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), a precursor for ozone. However, operation of the Project would result in an overall reduction of regional emissions of all applicable air pollutants and would not cause a localized exceedance of an air quality standard. Conformance of the Project will be accomplished through a Voluntary Emissions Reduction Agreement which will offset the NOx and VOC emissions consistent with applicable regulatory requirements.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 12, 2012.

Joseph C. Szabo,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2012–9491 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety; Actions on Special Permit Applications

AGENCY: Pipeline And Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of actions on Special Permit Applications.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the procedures governing the application for, and the processing of, special permits from the Department of Transportation's Hazardous Material Regulations (49 CFR part 107, Subpart B), notice is hereby given of the actions on special permits applications in (February to March 2012). The mode of transportation involved are identified by a number in the ''Nature of Application'' portion of the table below as follows: 1—Motor vehicle, 2—Rail freight, 3—Cargo vessel, 4—Cargo aircraft only, 5—Passenger-carrying aircraft. Application numbers prefixed by the letters EE represent applications for Emergency Special Permits. It should be noted that some of the sections cited were those in effect at the time certain special permits were issued.

Dated: Issued in Washington, DC, on April 13, 2012.

Donald Burger,

Chief, Special Permits and Approvals Branch.

S.P No.	Applicant	Regulation(s)	Nature of special permit thereof
		MODIFICATION SPECIAL PERMIT GRANTED	
8826–M	Phoenix Air Group, Inc. Cartersville, GA.	49 CFR 172.101; 172.204(c)(3); 173.27; 175.30(a)(1); 175.320(b).	To modify the special to reflect the current statutes and regulations changes.
14909–M	Lake Clark Air, Inc. Port Alsworth, AK.	49 CFR 173.304(f)	To reissue the special permit originally issued on an emergency basis authorizing the transportation in commerce of compressed oxygen without rigid outer packaging when no other means of transportation exist.
10656–M	Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. Frankfort, KY.	49 CFR 172.203(d); Part 172, Subparts C, D, E, F, G.	To modify the special permit add 49 CFR Part 172 Subpart I as it pertains to security plans to the list of regulations exempted in paragraph 4.
11406–M	Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. Frankfort, KY.	49 CFR Part 172, Subparts, C, D, E, F, G, H; Part 173, Subparts B, I; 173.22(a)(1); Part 174, Subpart K; 177.842.	To modify the special permit add 49 CFR Part 172 Subpart I as it pertains to security plans to the list of regulations exempted in paragraph 4.
11670–M	Schlumberger Oilfield UK Plc Dyce, Aberdeen Scotland, Ab.	49 CFR 178.36	To modify the exemption to authorize the use of a newly designed non-DOT specification oil well sampling cylinder for the transportation of Division 2.1 materials.
14193–M	Honeywell International, Inc. Morristown, NJ.	49 CFR 173.313	To reissue the exemption originally issued on an emergency basis for the transportation of non-DOT specification IMO Type 5 portable tanks, mounted in an ISO frame, containing certain Division 2.2 and 2.3 materials.
10646–M	Schlumberger Technologies Corporation Sugar Land, TX.	49 CFR 173.302	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional material in the construction of non-DOT specification cylinders.
14457–M	Amtrol Alfa Metalomecanica SA Portugal.	49 CFR 173.304a(a)(1)	To modify the special permit to extend the external visual inspection to every five (5) years.
14808–M	Amtrol, Inc. West Warwick, RI	49 CFR 178.51(b), (f)(1) and (2) and (g).	To modify the special permit to authorize a longer time between requalification testing.
15036–M	UTLX Manufacturing, Incorporated Alexandria, LA.	49 CFR 173.31(e)(2)(ii), 173.244(a)(2), 173.314, 179.100, 179.101, 179.102–3, 179.15(b) and 179.16.	To modify the special permit to authorize the manufacture, marking, sale and use of three additional non-DOT specification tank cars for transportation of chlorine and certain other materials toxic by inhalation.
14940–M	Crown Aerosol Packaging Philadelphia, PA.	49 CFR 173.306	To modify the special permit to authorize rail freight and cargo vessel as additional modes of transportation
13381–M	Carleton Technologies, Pressure Technology Division Westminster, MD.	49 CFR 173.302(a)(1), 173.304(a), 175.3 and 180.205.	To modify the special permit to authorize an extended testing time period for cylinders which are past their retest date but are not empty.
14616–M	Chlorine Service Company Kingwood, TX.	49 CFR 178.245–1(a)	To modify the special permit to correct pressure ranges to bring it in line with other special permits issued.
11215–M	Orbital Sciences Corporation Mojave, CA.	49 CFR Part 172, Subparts C, D; 172.101, Special Provision 109.	To modify the special permit to add a Class 9 material.

S.P No.	Applicant	Regulation(s)	Nature of special permit thereof
		NEW SPECIAL PERMIT GRANTED	
14951–N	Lincoln Composites Lincoln, NE.	49 CFR 173.302a	To authorize the manufacture, marking, sale and use of a non-DOT specification fully wrapped fiber reinforced composite gas cylinders for the transportation of certain compressed gases. (modes 1, 2,3)
15458–N	Southern States LLC	49 CFR 49 CFR Parts 171–181; 49 CFR 172.301(c); and 173.304.	To authorize the transportation in commerce of specially designed non-DOT specification cylinders containing compressed sulfur hexafluoride. (modes 1, 2, 3, 4)
15451–N	NK CO., LTD Gangseo-Gu, Busan.	49 CFR 180.209(a) and (b)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain DOT 3AA, 3AAX and 3T cylinders in Multiple Element Gas Containers that have been retested every ten (10) years instead of every five (5) years by acoustic emission and ultrasonic examination (AE/UE) in place of the internal visual inspection and the hydrostatic retest required by § 180.205. (modes 1, 2, 3)
15452–N	BE Aerospace Lenexa, KS	49 CFR 173.302(f)(2)(i)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain DOT Specification 39 cylinders containing oxygen that have their pressure relief devices set to an alternative burst at pressure range. (modes 4, 5)
15516–N	Moog Inc. East Aurora, NY	49 CFR Part 172, Subpart C	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain waste hazardous materials between Moog plants without shipping paper documentation for less than one half mile by private motor vehicle. (mode 1)
15517–N	Mountain West Helicopters, LLC Alpine, UT.	49 CFR 172.101 Column (9B), 172.204(c)(3), 173.27(b)(2), 175.30(a)(1), 172.200, 172.300 and 172.400.	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials by external load in remote areas of the US without being subject to hazard communication requirements and quantity limitations where no other means of transportation is available. (mode 4)
15507–N	Yiwu Jinyu Machinery Factory Jiangwan Town, Yiwu City.	49 CFR 173.304(d)	To authorize the manufacture, marking, sale and use of a non-refillable, non-DOT specification inside metal container similar to a DOT 2Q for the transportation in commerce of certain Division 2.1 and 2.2 gases. (modes 1, 2, 3, 4)
15509–N	The Virginia Commercial Space Flight Authority Norfolk, VA.	49 CFR 173.301 and 173.302a.	To authorize the transportation in commerce of Helium in a non-DOT specification packaging for a short distance by motor vehicle. (mode 1)
15483–N	United Space Alliance Houston, TX.	49 CFR 173.302a	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain Division 2.2 compressed gases in non-DOT specification cylinders to support the International Space Station Human Research Facility Gas Delivery System. (modes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
15541–N	T.L. Forest Products, Inc., dba Timberland Logging Ashland, OR.	49 CFR 49 CFR Parts 172.101, Column (9b), 172.204(c)(3), 173.27(b)(2), 175.30(a)(1), 172.200, 172.300, and 172.400.	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials by cargo aircraft including by external load in remote areas without being subject to hazard communication requirements and quantity limitations where no other means of transportation is available. (mode 4)
15532–N	SET Environmental Inc. Wheeling, IL.	49 CFR 173.244	To authorize the one-time, one-way transportation in commerce of one irregularly shaped sodium dispersion vessels in alternative packaging. (mode 1)
15536–N	WavesinSolids LLC State College, PA.	49 CFR 173.302 and 180.209	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain cylinders which have been alternatively ultrasonically retested for use in transporting Division 2.1, 2,2 and 2.3 materials. (modes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
15537–N	Alaska Pacific Powder Company Watkins, CO.	49 CFR 172.101 Column (9B)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain Class 1 explosive materials which are forbidden for transportation by air, to be transported by cargo aircraft within the State of Alaska when other means of transportation are impracticable or not available. (mode 4)
15556–N	Winco Inc. Aurora, OR	49 CFR 49 CFR Table § 172.101, Column (9B), § 172.204(c)(3), § 173.27(b)(2) and § 175.30(a)(1) §§ 172.200 and 172.301(c) and 175.75.	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials by 14 CFR Part 133 Rotorcraft External Load Operations transporting hazardous materials attached to or suspended from an aircraft, in remote areas of the US only, without being subject to hazard communication requirements, quantity limitations and certain loading and stowage requirements. (mode 4)
15560–N	San Joaquin Helicopters Delano, CA.	49 CFR § 172.101 Column (9B), § 172.204(c)(3), § 173.27(b)(2), § 175.30(a)(1), §§ 172.200, 172.300, 172.400, 173.302(f)(3) and § 175.75.	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials by Part 133 Rotorcraft External Load Operations, attached to or suspended from an aircraft, in remote areas of the US without meeting certain hazard communication and stowage requirements. (mode 4)

S.P No.	Applicant	Regulation(s)	Nature of special permit thereof
15535–N	PM HELI–OPS, INC CENTRAL POINT, OR.	49 CFR 172.101 Column (9B), 172.204(c)(3), 173.27(b)(2) and 175.30(a)(1).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain forbidden explosives in sling load operations in remote areas of the US without being subject to hazard communication requirements, quantity limitations and certain loading and stowage requirements. (mode 4)
EMERGENCY SPECIAL PERMIT GRANTED			
15118–M	Mystery Creek Resources Inc. McGrath, AK.	49 CFR 172.101 Column (9B)	To add nitric acid to the table in paragraph 6 and also to authorize transportation from 3 additional airports (mode 4)
15418–N	Southwest Airlines Dallas, TX	49 CFR 172.301(c); 173.219(b)(1).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of life-saving appliances containing a compressed gas cylinder that is filled in excess of its marked service ≤pressure. (modes 1, 4, 5)
15467–N	Dena'ina Air Taxi LLC Anchorage, AK.	49 CFR 172.101 Column (9B)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain Class 1 explosive materials which are forbidden for transportation by air, to be transported by cargo aircraft within the State of Alaska when other means of transportation are impracticable or not available. (mode 4)
15540–N	Andrew Airways, Inc. Kodiak, AK.	49 CFR 175.310(c)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain non-DOT specification bulk packages containing Class 3 material by cargo aircraft where no other means of transportation is practicable. (mode 4)
15551–N	Zapata Incorporated Charlotte, NC.	49 CFR 173.21(e)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of a Division 4.1, Packing Group II material by highway, that has the potential to react during transportation. (mode 1)
15584–N	Pacific Bio-Material Management, Inc. d/b/a Pacific Scientific Transport Fresno, CA.	49 CFR 173.196, 173.197(d)(3)(ii).	To authorize the transportation in commerce human and animal tissue samples in non-specification packaging. (mode 1)
15562–N	Crowley Petroleum Distribution, Inc. Anchorage, AK.	49 CFR 172.101 Hazardous Materials Table Column (9B).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of propane by cargo only aircraft in packages that exceed the quantity limitation where no other means of transportation is available. (mode 4)
MODIFICATION SPECIAL PERMIT WITHDRAWN			
13336–M	Renaissance Industries, Inc. Sharpsville Operations M-1102 Sharpsville, PA.	49 CFR 173.302(a)(1); 173.304; 175.3.	To modify the special permit to authorize additional Division 2.2 gases.
9168–M	All-Pak Dangerous Goods, a Division of Berlin Packaging (Former Grantee All-Pak, Inc.) Bridgeville, PA.	49 CFR Part 172; Subpart E; 173.118; 173.244; 173.345; 173.346; 173.359; 173.370; 173.377; 175.3; 175.33; 172.504; 173.3.	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional mode of transportation (cargo vessel).
NEW SPECIAL PERMIT WITHDRAWN			
15469–N	B.J. Alan Company Youngstown, OH.	49 CFR 173.62	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain fireworks in large packagings. (mode 1)
EMERGENCY SPECIAL PERMIT WITHDRAWN			
15053–N	Department of Defense Scott Air Force Base, IL.	49 CFR 173.302 and 173.304	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain Division 2.1 and 2.2 gases in non-DOT specification packagings. (modes 1, 4)
DENIED			
12561–M	Request by Rhodia, Inc. Cranbury, NJ February 15, 2012. To modify the special permit by amending Paragraph 7 to reflect existing AAR and 49 CFR construction specifications for DOT 111 tank cars.		
14872–N	Request by Arkema, Inc. King of Prussia, PA March 05, 2012. To authorize the transportation in commerce of methyl mercaptan in certain DOT 105J300W tank cars.		
15317–N	Request by The Dow Chemical Company PHILADELPHIA, PA March 05, 2012. To authorize the transportation in commerce of ethylene oxide in a DOT 105J400W tank car with a maximum gross rail load (GRL) not to exceed 286,000 pounds.		
15497–N	Request by U.S. Department of Energy Washington, DC March 13, 2012. To authorize the transportation in commerce of radioactive materials without being subject to the requirements in 49 CFR 173.417(a)(1)(i).		
15503–N	Request by Garden City Co-op, Inc. Garden City, KS March 05, 2012. To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain cargo tanks used as an implementation of husbandry with a capacity of 5,000 gallons containing anhydrous ammonia.		
15546–N	Request by T. SCOTT DUNN CONSTRUCTION, INC. DBA Heli-Dunn Phoenix, OR February 01, 2012. To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials by external load in remote areas of the US without being subject to hazard communication requirements and quantity limitations where no other means of transportation is available.		

[FR Doc. 2012–9422 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4909–60–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Surface Transportation Board

[Docket No. FD 35607]

Manning Rail, Inc.—Acquisition and Operation Exemption—Manning Grain Company

Manning Rail, Inc. (MRI), a noncarrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption [1] under 49 CFR 1150.31 to acquire from Manning Grain Company (MGC) and operate a 7.1-mile rail line between its point of connection with BNSF Railway Company at milepost 8.1 at or near Fairmont and terminus at milepost 15.2 at or near Burress, in Fillmore County, Neb. (the Line).[2]

The earliest this transaction may be consummated is May 4, 2012, the effective date of the exemption.

MRI certifies that its projected annual revenues as a result of this transaction will not exceed those that would qualify it as a Class III rail carrier and will not exceed $5 million.

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void *ab initio.* Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions to stay must be filed no later than April 27, 2012 (at least 7 days before the exemption becomes effective).

An original and 10 copies of all pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 35607, must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board, 395 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20423–0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on Thomas F. McFarland, Thomas F. McFarland, P.C., 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1890, Chicago, IL 60604–1112.

Board decisions and notices are available on our Web site at ''*www.stb.dot.gov.*''

Decided: April 17, 2012.

By the Board, Rachel D. Campbell, Director, Office of Proceedings.

Jeffrey Herzig,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2012–9594 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

[1] MRI initially filed its verified notice of exemption on March 8, 2012. By decision served on March 20, 2012, the notice was held in abeyance at MRI's request to enable MRI to investigate the history of the line. By letter filed on March 22, 2012, MRI requests that the proceeding be restored to active status.

[2] MGC obtained authority to acquire the Line in *Manning Grain Company—Acquisition and Operation Exemption—Fillmore Western Railway Company,* FD 35612 (STB served Apr. 6, 2012).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 16, 2012.

The Department of the Treasury will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, on or after the date of publication of this notice.

DATES: Comments should be received on or before May 21, 2012 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestion for reducing the burden, to (1) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for Treasury, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, or email at *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* and (2) Treasury PRA Clearance Officer, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Suite 8140, Washington, DC 20220, or on-line at *www.PRAComment.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 927–5331, email at *PRA@treasury.gov,* or the entire information collection request maybe found at *www.reginfo.gov.*

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545–0064.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: Application for Exemption From Social Security and Medicare Taxes and Waiver of Benefits.

Form: 4029.

Abstract: Form 4029 is used by members of recognized religious groups to apply for exemption from social security and Medicare taxes under IRC sections 1402(g) and 3127. The information is used to approve or deny exemption from social security and Medicare taxes.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 3,792.

OMB Number: 1545–0387.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: Application for Filing Information Returns Magnetically/Electronically.

Form: 4419.

Abstract: Under section 6011(e)(2)(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, any person, including corporations, partnerships, individuals, estates and trusts, who is required to file 250 or more information returns must file such returns magnetically/electronically. Payers required to file on magnetic media or electronically must complete Form 4419 to receive authorization to file.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Businesses or other for-profits.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 6,500.

OMB Number: 1545–1356.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: TD 8725—Miscellaneous Sections Affected by the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

Abstract: This document contains final regulations relating to joint returns, property exempt from levy, interest, penalties, offers in compromise, and the awarding of costs and certain fees. The regulations reflect changes to the law made by the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 and a conforming amendment made by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The regulations affect taxpayers with respect to filing of returns, interest, penalties, court costs, and payment, deposit, and collection of taxes.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 86.

OMB Number: 1545–1685.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: TD 9046—Tax Shelter Disclosure Regulations.

Abstract: These regulations finalize the rules relating to the filing by certain taxpayers of a disclosure statement with their Federal tax returns under section 6011(a), the rules relating to the registration of confidential corporate tax shelters under section 6111(d), and the rules relating to the list maintenance requirements under section 6112. These regulations affect taxpayers participating in reportable transactions, persons responsible for registering confidential corporate tax shelters, and organizers and sellers of potentially abusive tax shelters.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Businesses or other for-profits.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 1.

OMB Number: 1545–1831.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: TD 9157—Guidance Regarding the Treatment of Certain Contingent Payment Debt Instruments with one or more Payments that are Denominated in, or Determined by Reference to, a Nonfunctional Currency.

Abstract: The IRS needs the information from the holder of certain debt instruments in order to alert the agency that the computation of interest income/expense by the holder and issuer will not be consistent. The respondents will be holders of contingent payment debt instruments which require payments to be made in or by reference to foreign currency. The respondents will probably be investment banks, however, may also include others who hold these debt instruments for investments.

Affected Public: Private Sector: businesses or other for-profits.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 100.

OMB Number: 1545–1953.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: REG–140029–07 (NPRM) Substantiation and Reporting Requirements for Cash and Noncash Charitable Contributions and Deductions.

Abstract: These proposed regulations provide guidance concerning substantiation and reporting requirements for cash and noncash charitable contributions under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code (Code). The regulations reflect the enactment of provisions of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 and the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The regulations provide guidance to individuals, partnerships, and corporations that make charitable contributions, and will affect any donor claiming a deduction for a charitable contribution.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 226,419.

OMB Number: 1545–1956.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: Rev. Proc. 2005–51, Revenue Procedure regarding I.R.C. 6707A(e) and Disclosure with the SEC.

Abstract: This revenue procedure provides guidance to persons who may be required to pay certain penalties under sections 6662(h), 6662A, or 6707A of the Internal Revenue Code, and who may be required under section 6707A(e) to disclose those penalties on reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This revenue procedure describes the report on which the disclosures must be made, the information that must be disclosed, and the deadlines by which persons must make the disclosures on reports filed with the SEC in order to avoid additional penalties under section 6707A(e).

Affected Public: Private Sector: businesses or other for-profits.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 430.

OMB Number: 1545–2130.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: Determination Under Section 860(e)(4) by a Qualified Investment Entity.

Form: 8927.

Abstract: The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (AJCA) expanded the meaning of the term ''determination'' to include self-determinations made by a regulated investment company (RIC) or a real estate investment trust (REIT). IRC section 860(g) provides that no deficiency dividend deduction shall be allowed under IRC section 860(a) unless a claim is filed within 120 days after the date of the determination. Form 8927 is used by the RIC or REIT to establish the date of determination under IRC section 860(e)(4).

Affected Public: Individual or Households.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 140.

Dawn D. Wolfgang,

Treasury PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9501 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

April 16, 2012.

The Department of the Treasury will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, on or after the date of publication of this notice.

DATES: Comments should be received on or before May 21, 2012 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestion for reducing the burden, to (1) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for Treasury, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, or email at *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* and (2) Treasury PRA Clearance Officer, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Suite 8140, Washington, DC 20220, or on-line at *www.PRAComment.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 927–5331, email at *PRA@treasury.gov,* or the entire information collection request may be found at *www.reginfo.gov.*

Bureau of the Public Debt (BPD)

OMB Number: 1535–0036.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Title: Application by Voluntary Guardian of Incapacitated Owner of United States Savings Bonds/Notes.

Form: PD F 2513.

Abstract: Used by voluntary guardian of incapacitated bond owner(s) to establish right to act on behalf of owner.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 2,600.

Dawn D. Wolfgang,

Treasury PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9490 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Additional Designations, Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury 's Office of Foreign Assets Control (''OFAC'') is publishing the names of 2 individuals and 16 entities whose property and interests in property have been blocked pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (''Kingpin Act'') (21 U.S.C. 1901–1908, 8 U.S.C. 1182).

DATES: The designation by the Director of OFAC of the two individuals and 16 entities identified in this notice pursuant to section 805(b) of the Kingpin Act is effective on April 12, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Director, Sanctions

Compliance & Evaluation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, Tel: (202) 622–2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's Web site at *http://www.treasury.gov/ofac* or via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service at (202) 622–0077.

Background

The Kingpin Act became law on December 3, 1999. The Kingpin Act establishes a program targeting the activities of significant foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations on a worldwide basis. It provides a statutory framework for the imposition of sanctions against significant foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations on a worldwide basis, with the objective of denying their businesses and agents access to the U.S. financial system and the benefits of trade and transactions involving U.S. companies and individuals.

The Kingpin Act blocks all property and interests in property, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, owned or controlled by significant foreign narcotics traffickers as identified by the President. In addition, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security may designate and block the property and interests in property, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, of persons who are found to be: (1) Materially assisting in, or providing financial or technological support for or to, or providing goods or services in support of, the international narcotics trafficking activities of a person designated pursuant to the Kingpin Act; (2) owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, a person designated pursuant to the Kingpin Act; or (3) playing a significant role in international narcotics trafficking.

On April 12, 2012, the Director of OFAC designated the following two individuals and 16 entities whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 805(b) of the Kingpin Act.

Individuals

FIGUEROA GOMEZ, Hassein Eduardo (a.k.a. FERNANDEZ GOMEZ, Ernesto; a.k.a. FIGUERO GOMEZ, Hassein Eduardo; a.k.a. FIGUEROA, Edward), c/o DESARROLLO ARQUITECTONICO FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o DESARROLLOS INMOBILIARIOS CITADEL, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o DESARROLLOS TURISTICOS FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o EL PALOMAR CAR WASH, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o FORTIA BAJA SUR, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o GEOFARMA S.A. DE C.V.; c/o GRUPO COMERCIAL SAN BLAS, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o GRUPO F Y F MEDICAL INTERNACIONAL DE EQUIPOS; c/o PROMOCIONES CITADEL, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o PUNTO FARMACEUTICO S.A. DE C.V.; c/o SCUADRA FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o UNION ABARROTERO DE JALISCO S.C. DE R.L. DE C.V.; Donato Guerra 227, Colonia Centro, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; San Aristeo 2323, Colonia Popular, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Las Cortes 2935, Barajas Villasenor, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Tlajomulco de Zuniga, Paseo de los Bosquez 115, El Palomar, Jalisco, Mexico; Benito Juarez, Valentin Gomez Farias 120A, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico; Puerta de Hierro 5594, Colonia Puerta de Hierro, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Acueducto 2200, Casa 2, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Avenida Pinos 330–2, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Marina Heights Tower Penthouse 4902, Dubai Marina, Dubai, United Arab Emirates; DOB 9 May 1973; alt. DOB 10 May 1973; POB Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Passport 01140311083 (Mexico); alt. Passport 6140103492 (Mexico); alt. Passport 96340014324 (Mexico) (individual) [SDNTK]

FIGUEROA VASQUEZ, Ezio Benjamin, c/o DISPOSITIVOS INDUSTRIALES DINAMICOS, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o DISTRIBUIDORA LIFE, S.A.; c/o DISTRIBUIDORA MEDICA HOSPITALARIA, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o EL PALOMAR CAR WASH, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o GEOFARMA S.A. DE C.V.; c/o GRUPO COMERCIAL SAN BLAS, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o GRUPO F Y F MEDICAL INTERNACIONAL DE EQUIPOS; c/o PUNTO FARMACEUTICO S.A. DE C.V.; c/o SCUADRA FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V.; c/o TECNOLOGIA OPTIMA CORPORATIVA S. DE R.L. DE C.V.; Paseo de los Heroes 108–104, Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico; Ave Tamaulipas 103 9, Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico; Jojutla 65, Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico; Victoria 86 Interior 106, Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico; Calle Arbol 4508, Col Chapalita, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; 6094 Fraccionamiento Puerta, Boulevard Puerta de Hierro, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Avenida Vallarta 6503, Ciudad Granja, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Donato Guerra 227, Colonia Centro, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; San Aristeo 2323, Colonia Popular, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Las Cortes 2935, Barajas Villasenor, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Calle Colonias 269, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Ave Lopez de Legaspi 2439, Colonia Lopez, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Calle Abedules 507–5, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Fraccionamiento El Palomar, Paseo el Palomar 132, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; 2200 Acueducto, Casa 2, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; 2a Secc, Paseo Loma Ancha Colonias de San Javier, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Avenida Pinos 330–2, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Colima No 319–B, Col. Roma, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Blvd. Puerta de Hierro No 6094, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Paseo de las Lomas No 43, Lomas de Colli, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; Colinas de San Javier, Paseo Loma Ancha 3547, Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico; DOB 20 Jun 1952; POB Mexico; Passport GO1814955 (Mexico); alt. Passport 05140035482 (Mexico); alt. Passport 94330015931 (Mexico); alt. Passport 07140276330 (Mexico); VisaNumberID GDL000506209 (Mexico) (individual) [SDNTK]

Entities

DESARROLLO ARQUITECTONICO FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V., Vereda De La Alondra No 8, Col Puerta De Hierro, Zapopan, Jalisco 45116, Mexico; Vereda De La Alondra No 8, Col Puerta De Hierro, Tlajomulco de Zuniga, Jalisco, Mexico; Avenida Miguel Hidalgo Manzana 47, Lote 11, Local—B, Colonia Reg. 92, Quintana Roo, Benito Juarez 77516, Mexico; Avenida Vallarta No. 6503, Piso 15, Col. C.D. Granja, Zapopan, Jalsico 45010, Mexico; Calzada de los Fresnos, No 70–A, Col. C.D. Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 17103 (Mexico); R.F.C. DAF0301276R6 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

DESARROLLOS INMOBILIARIOS CITADEL, S.A. DE C.V., Calzada de los Fresnos, No. 70 A, Desp. 101, Col. Ciudad Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 40246 (Mexico); R.F.C. DIC071012771 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

DESARROLLOS TURISTICOS FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V., Calzada de los Fresnos, No 70–A–103, Col. Ciudad Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Johanes Brahms No. 209, Int. 10, Col. Residencial La Estancia, Zapopan, Jalisco 45030, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 39853 (Mexico); R.F.C. DTF071012189 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

DISPOSITIVOS INDUSTRIALES DINAMICOS, S.A. DE C.V. (a.k.a.

DISDA), Gaseoducto No. 7, Parque Industrial Puebla 2000, Puebla, Puebla 72226, Mexico; RFC DID100927249 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

DISTRIBUIDORA LIFE, S.A., Colon, Panama; RUC # 1205391–1–583093 (Panama) [SDNTK]

DISTRIBUIDORA MEDICA HOSPITALARIA, S.A. DE C.V., Colima No. 323 Int. 9, Col. Roma Norte, Cuauhtemoc, Mexico City, Distrito Federal 06700, Mexico; Tenozique Manzana 189 Lote 28, Col. Pedregal de San Nicolas 1a, Tlalpan, Mexico City, Distrito Federal 14100, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 175066 (Mexico); R.F.C. DMH930419ETA (Mexico) [SDNTK]

EL PALOMAR CAR WASH, S.A. DE C.V., Plaza El Palomar, Zona M Unico El P. Panor, Col. El Palomar, Tlajomulco, Jalisco 45645, Mexico; Paseo De Las Lomas 6272, Col. Lomas De Colli, Zapopan, Jalsico 45037, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 10374 (Mexico); R.F.C. PCW010604T1 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

FORTIA BAJA SUR, S.A. DE C.V., Calzada Fresnos No 70–A, Int. 102, Col. Ciudad Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Comerciantes No. 5395, Int. 11, Col. Jardines de Guadalupe, Zapopan, Jalisco 45030, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 39854 (Mexico); R.F.C. FBS0710126M0 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

GEOFARMA S.A. DE C.V., Calle Nueva York No. 304, Col. Napoles, Benito Juarez, Mexico City, Distrito Federal 03810, Mexico; Wisconsin No. 68, Col. Napoles, Benito Juarez, Mexico City, Distrito Federal 03810, Mexico; Colonias No. 269, Guadalajara, Jalisco 44100, Mexico; Uno No. 110, Col. Revoluciones, Boca Del Rio, Veracruz 94296, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 265072 (Mexico); R.F.C. GEO000810UD5 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

GRUPO COMERCIAL SAN BLAS, S.A. DE C.V., Avenida Vallarta Edif. Concentro, No. 6503, Piso 16, Ciudad Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Homero No. 418, Sexto Piso, Col. Polanco, Del Miguel Hidalgo, Mexico City, Distrito Federal 11570, Mexico; Colonias 269, Guadalajara, Jalisco 44160, Mexico; Benjamin Hill No. 178, Colonia Condesa, Cuauhtemoc, Mexico City, Distrito Federal 06140, Mexico; Vicente Guerrero No. 1261, Colonia Molino de Parra, Municipio Morelia, Michoacan 58010, Mexico; Avenida Vallarta #6503, Torre Corey, Piso 16, Col. Ciudad Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 251184 (Mexico); R.F.C. GCS9903264U1 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

GRUPO F Y F MEDICAL INTERNACIONAL DE EQUIPOS, Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 290199 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

PROMOCIONES CITADEL, S.A. DE C.V., Calzada del Fresnos 70–A, Desp. 104, Col. Granja, Zapopan, Jalisco 45010, Mexico; Avenida Miguel Hidalgo Manzana 47, Lote 11, Local—A, Colonia Reg. 92, Benito Juarez, Quintana Roo 77516, Mexico; R.F.C. PCI071012KB2 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

PUNTO FARMACEUTICO S.A. DE C.V., Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 258473 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

SCUADRA FORTIA, S.A. DE C.V., Paseo De Las Lomas No. 90, El Colli Ejidal, Zapopan, Jalisco 45070, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 13537 (Mexico); R.F.C. SFO011205UJ8 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

TECNOLOGIA OPTIMA CORPORATIVA S. DE R.L. DE C.V., Vereda de la Codorniz, No. 100, Col. Coto Cataluna, Puerta de Hierro, Zapopan, Jalisco 45110, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 44444 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

UNION ABARROTERO DE JALISCO S.C. DE R.L. DE C.V., Avenida Lazaro Cardenas No. 3446–14, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Folio Mercantil No. 17656 (Mexico) [SDNTK]

Dated: April 12, 2012.

Adam J. Szubin,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2012–9494 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for Notice 2005–64

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). Currently, the IRS is soliciting comments concerning Notice 2005–64, Foreign Tax Credit and Other Guidance under Section 965.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before June 19, 2012 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Yvette Lawrence, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6129, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the form and instructions should be directed to Allan Hopkins, (202) 622–6665, at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6129, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at *Allan.M.Hopkins@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Foreign Tax Credit and Other Guidance under Section 965.

OMB Number: 1545–1957.

Form Number: Notice 2005–64.

Abstract: This notice supplements the guidance set forth in Notice 2005–10, 2005–6 I.R.B. 474, which primarily addressed the requirements for a domestic reinvestment plan described in section 965(b)(4), and Notice 2005–38, 2005–22 I.R.B. 1100, which primarily addressed the limitations described in section 965(b)(1), (2), and (3) on the amount of dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction under section 965(a), including the effects of certain acquisitions, dispositions, and similar transactions on those limitations. This notice sets forth guidance on various issues arising under section 965, including issues relating to the foreign tax credit and minimum tax credit, expense allocation and apportionment, and currency translation.

Current Actions: There is no change in the paperwork burden previously approved by OMB. This form is being submitted for renewal purposes only.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Businesses and other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 25,000.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 250,000.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will

be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. Allcomments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection ofinformation on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: April 17, 2012.

Allan Hopkins,

Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2012–9609 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Advisory Committee on Prosthetics and Special-Disabilities Programs, Notice of Meeting

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under Public Law 92–463 (Federal Advisory Committee Act) that a meeting of the Federal Advisory Committee on Prosthetics and Special-Disabilities Programs will be held on May 8–9, 2012, in room 230 at the Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC. The meeting will convene at 8:30 a.m. on both days, and will adjourn at 4:30 p.m. on May 8 and at 12 noon on May 9. The meeting is open to the public.

The purpose of the Committee is to advise the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on VA's prosthetics programs designed to provide state-of-the-art prosthetics and the associated rehabilitation research, development, and evaluation of such technology. The Committee also provides advice to the Secretary on special disabilities programs, which are defined as any program administered by the Secretary to serve Veterans with spinal cord injuries, blindness or visual impairments, loss of extremities or loss of function, deafness or hearing impairment, and other serious incapacities in terms of daily life functions.

On May 8, the Committee will be briefed by the Chief Research and Development Officer; Director of Audiology and Speech Pathology; Director of National Veterans Sports Programs and Special Events; Chief Procurement and Logistics Officer; and Director of Blind Rehabilitation Services. On May 9, the Committee will be briefed by the Chief Consultant for Telehealth Services.

No time will be allocated for receiving oral presentations from the public. However, members of the public may direct questions or submit written statements for review by the Committee in advance of the meeting to Mr. Larry N. Long, Designated Federal Officer, Veterans Health Administration, Patient Care Services, Rehabilitation Services (10P4RD), VA, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC, 20420, or by email at *lonlar@va.gov.* Any member of the public wishing to attend the meeting should contact Mr. Long at (202) 461–7354.

By Direction of the Secretary.

Dated: April 16, 2012.

Vivian Drake,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9498 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Joint Biomedical Laboratory Research and Development and Clinical Science Research and Development Services Scientific Merit Review Board; Notice of Meetings

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under the Public Law 92–463 (Federal Advisory Committee Act) that the panels of the Joint Biomedical Laboratory Research and Development and Clinical Science Research and Development Services Scientific Merit Review Board will meet from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the dates indicated below:

Panel	Date(s)	Location
Hematology	May 23, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Mental Health and Behavioral Science-B	May 24, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Neurobiology-D	May 24–25, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Immunology-A	May 30, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Mental Health and Behavioral Science-A	May 31, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Surgery	May 31, 2012	* VA Central Office.
Endocrinology-B	June 1, 2012	* VA Central Office.
Neurobiology-A	June 1, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Clinical Application of Genetics	June 1, 2012	* VA Central Office.
Cardiovascular Studies	June 4, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Cellular and Molecular Medicine	June 4, 2012	* VA Central Office.
Infectious Diseases-A	June 4, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Epidemiology	June 6, 2012	* VA Central Office.
Clinical Research Program	June 7–8, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Infectious Diseases-B	June 8, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Neurobiology-E	June 8, 2012	* VA Central Office.
Pulmonary Medicine	June 8, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Gastroenterology	June 11–12, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Endocrinology-A	June 14–15, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Neurobiology-C	June 14–15, 2012	L'Enfant Plaza Hotel.
Oncology-A	June 14–15, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Nephrology	June 15, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.
Eligibility	July 23, 2012	Sheraton Suites—Old Town Alexandria.

The addresses of the hotel and VA Central Office are: L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, 480 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC. Sheraton Suites—Old Town Virginia, 801 North Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

* VA Central Office, 131 M Street NE., Washington, DC.

* Teleconference.

The purpose of the Board is to provide advice on the scientific quality, budget, safety and mission relevance of investigator-initiated research proposals submitted for VA merit review consideration. Proposals submitted for review by the Board involve a wide range of medical specialties within the general areas of biomedical, behavioral and clinical science research.

The panel meetings will be open to the public for approximately one-half hour at the start of each meeting to discuss the general status of the program. The remaining portion of each panel meeting will be closed to the public for the review, discussion, and evaluation of initial and renewal research proposals.

The closed portion of each meeting involves discussion, examination, reference to staff and consultant critiques of research proposals. During this portion of each meeting, discussions will deal with scientific merit of each proposal and qualifications of personnel conducting the studies, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, as well as research information, the premature disclosure of which could significantly frustrate implementation of proposed agency action regarding such research proposals. As provided by subsection 10(d) of Public Law 92–463, as amended, closing portions of these panel meetings is in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6) and (9)(B).

Those who plan to attend the general session or would like to obtain a copy of minutes of the panel meetings and rosters of the members of the panels should contact LeRoy G. Frey, Ph.D., Chief, Program Review (10P9B), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420, or call (202) 443–5674 or by email at *Leroy.frey@va.gov*.

By Direction of the Secretary.

Dated: March 29, 2012.

Vivian Drake,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–9602 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 77 Friday,

No. 77 April 20, 2012

Part II

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Federal Property Suitable as Facilities To Assist the Homeless; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–5601–N–14]

Federal Property Suitable as Facilities To Assist the Homeless

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice identifies unutilized, underutilized, excess, and surplus Federal property reviewed by HUD for suitability for use to assist the homeless.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Juanita Perry, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Room 7266, Washington, DC 20410; telephone (202) 708–1234; TTY number for the hearing- and speech-impaired (202) 708–2565 (these telephone numbers are not toll-free), or call the toll-free Title V information line at 800–927–7588.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 24 CFR part 581 and section 501 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11411), as amended, HUD is publishing this Notice to identify Federal buildings and other real property that HUD has reviewed for suitability for use to assist the homeless. The properties were reviewed using information provided to HUD by Federal landholding agencies regarding unutilized and underutilized buildings and real property controlled by such agencies or by GSA regarding its inventory of excess or surplus Federal property. This Notice is also published in order to comply with the December 12, 1988 Court Order in *National Coalition for the Homeless* v. *Veterans Administration,* No. 88–2503–OG (D.D.C.).

Properties reviewed are listed in this Notice according to the following categories: Suitable/available, suitable/unavailable, suitable/to be excess, and unsuitable. The properties listed in the three suitable categories have been reviewed by the landholding agencies, and each agency has transmitted to HUD: (1) Its intention to make the property available for use to assist the homeless, (2) its intention to declare the property excess to the agency's needs, or (3) a statement of the reasons that the property cannot be declared excess or made available for use as facilities to assist the homeless.

Properties listed as suitable/available will be available exclusively for homeless use for a period of 60 days from the date of this Notice. Where property is described as for ''off-site use only'' recipients of the property will be required to relocate the building to their own site at their own expense. Homeless assistance providers interested in any such property should send a written expression of interest to HHS, addressed to Theresa Ritta, Division of Property Management, Program Support Center, HHS, room 5B–17, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; (301) 443–2265. (This is not a toll-free number.) HHS will mail to the interested provider an application packet, which will include instructions for completing the application. In order to maximize the opportunity to utilize a suitable property, providers should submit their written expressions of interest as soon as possible. For complete details concerning the processing of applications, the reader is encouraged to refer to the interim rule governing this program, 24 CFR part 581.

For properties listed as suitable/to be excess, that property may, if subsequently accepted as excess by GSA, be made available for use by the homeless in accordance with applicable law, subject to screening for other Federal use. At the appropriate time, HUD will publish the property in a Notice showing it as either suitable/available or suitable/unavailable.

For properties listed as suitable/unavailable, the landholding agency has decided that the property cannot be declared excess or made available for use to assist the homeless, and the property will not be available.

Properties listed as unsuitable will not be made available for any other purpose for 20 days from the date of this Notice. Homeless assistance providers interested in a review by HUD of the determination of unsuitability should call the toll free information line at 1–800–927–7588 for detailed instructions or write a letter to Mark Johnston at the address listed at the beginning of this Notice. Included in the request for review should be the property address (including zip code), the date of publication in the **Federal Register**, the landholding agency, and the property number.

For more information regarding particular properties identified in this Notice (i.e., acreage, floor plan, existing sanitary facilities, exact street address), providers should contact the appropriate landholding agencies at the following addresses: *AIR FORCE:* Mr. Robert Moore, Air Force Real Property Agency, 143 Billy Mitchell Blvd., San Antonio, TX 78226, (210) 925–3047; *ARMY:* Ms. Veronica Rines, Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, DAIM–ZS, Room 8536, 2511 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA 22202 (These are not toll-free numbers).

Dated: March 29, 2012.

Mark R. Johnston,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Needs.

Title V, Federal Surplus Property Program Federal Register Report for 04/06/2012

Suitable/Available Properties

Building

Alabama

Bldgs. 4704 & 4707
Andrews Ave Motorpool
Fort Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110019
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-site removal only, bldg 4704—2600 sq. ft. and bldg. 4707—120 sq. ft., current use: vehicle maint. shop for bldg. 4704 and dispatch—bldg 4707, fair conditions; need repairs

Bldg. 8404
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140050
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 430 sq. ft.; current use: explosive testing; needs extensive repairs; possible asbestos and lead base paint

Alaska

Bldg. 00001
Kiana Nat'l Guard Armory
Kiana AK 99749
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340075
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., butler bldg., needs repair, off-site use only

Bldg. 00001
Holy Cross Armory
High Cross AK 99602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710051
Status: Excess
Comments: 1200 sq. ft. armory, off-site use only

Arizona

Bldg. S–306
Yuma Proving Ground
Yuma AZ 85365–9104
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420346
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 4103 sq. ft., 2-story, needs major rehab, off-site use only

Bldg. 503, Yuma Proving Ground
null
Yuma AZ 85365–9104
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520073
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: 3789 sq. ft., 2-story, major structural changes required to meet floor

loading code requirements, presence of asbestos, off-site use only

Bldg. 43002
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613–7010
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440066
Status: Excess
Comments: 23,152 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—dining, off-site use only

Bldg. 90551
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920001
Status: Excess
Comments: 1270 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Arkansas

7 Bldgs.
Pine Bluff Arsenal
Pine Bluff AR 71602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140055
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 57240, 57210, 57160, 57150, 57120, 5743, 5739
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: lab/test bldg.

Bldg. 57260
Pine Bluff Arsenal
Pine Bluff AR 71602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140057
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 9,474 sq. ft.; current use: CHM EQ/MAT Bldg.

Bldg. 16440
Pine Bluff Arsenal
Pine Bluff AR 71602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210095
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal; 1,660 sf.; current use: office; extensive mold damage; needs major repairs

California

Bldgs. 18026, 18028
Camp Roberts
Monterey CA 93451–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130081
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 2024 sq. ft. sq. ft., concrete, poor condition, off-site use only

Colorado

Bldg. 00127
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420179
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 8067 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

7 Bldgs.
Fort Carson
Fort Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210076
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00217, 00302, 06001, 12001, 12023, R135A, R135B
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies; need repairs

Georgia

Bldg. 322
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720156
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 9600 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 2593
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720167
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 13644 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—parachute shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 2595
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720168
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 3356 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—chapel, off-site use only

Bldg. 4232
Fort Benning
GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830291
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 3720 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—maint. bay, off-site use only

Bldgs. 5974–5978
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930135
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 400 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 5993
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930136
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 960 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 4476
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420034
Status: Excess
Comments: 3148 sq. ft., most recent use—veh. maint. shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 9029
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420050
Status: Excess
Comments: 7356 sq. ft., most recent use—heat plant bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 00100
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740052
Status: Excess
Comments: 10893 sq. ft., most recent use—battalion hdqts. off-site use only

Bldg. 00129
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740053
Status: Excess
Comments: 4815 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—religious education facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 00145
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740054
Status: Excess
Comments: 11590 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—post chapel, off-site use only

Bldg. 00811
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740055
Status: Excess
Comments: 42853 sq. ft., most recent use—co hq bldg, off-site use only

Bldg. 00812
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740056
Status: Excess
Comments: 1080 sq. ft., most recent use—power plant, off-site use only

Bldg. 00850
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740057
Status: Excess
Comments: 108,287 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—aircraft hangar, off-site use only

Bldg. 00860
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740058
Status: Excess
Comments: 10679 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—maint. hangar, off-site use only

Bldg. 00971
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740062
Status: Excess
Comments: 4000 sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle maint. off-site use only

Bldg. 01209
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740064
Status: Excess

Comments: 4786 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—vehicle maint. off-site use only

Bldg. 245
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740178
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1102 sq. ft., most recent use—fld ops, off-site use only

Bldg. 2748
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740180
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3990 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. 3866
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740182
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 944 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. 8682
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740183
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 780 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 10800
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740184
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 16,628 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldgs. 11302, 11303, 11304
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740185
Status: Unutilized
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—ACS center, off-site use only

Bldg. 0297
Ft. Benning
Chattahoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810045
Status: Excess
Comments: 4839 sq. ft., most recent use—riding stable, off-site use only

Bldg. 3819
Ft. Benning
Chattahoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810046
Status: Excess
Comments: 4241 sq. ft., most recent use—training, off-site use only

Bldg. 10802
Ft. Benning
Chattahoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810047
Status: Excess
Comments: 3182 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 01021
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840062
Status: Excess
Comments: 6855 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., presence of asbestos, off-site use only

6 Bldgs.
Fort Benning
Fort Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110038
Status: Underutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 02452, 02680, 02864, 02865, 02866, 02867
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use varies; all bldgs. in poor condition—need repairs

7 Bldgs.
Ft. Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110051
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 02868, 02867, 02870, 02871, 02872, 02873, 02875
Comments: off-site removal only, multiple bldgs. w/varies sq.ft. current use varies from ea. bldg., bldgs. in poor conditions-—needs repairs

4 Bldgs.
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140011
Status: Excess
Directions: 1228, 125, 128, 1158
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; fair to poor conditions—bldgs. need repairs; possible asbestos

5 Bldgs.
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140012
Status: Excess
Directions:
1208, 1209, 1211, 1212, 1221
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; fair conditions—bldgs. need repairs; possible asbestos

Bldg. 1201
685 Horace Emmet Wilson Blvd.
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140013
Status: Excess
Comments: off-site removal only; 8,736 sq. ft.; current use: Administrative office; fair conditions—bldg. need repairs; possible asbestos

Bldgs. 1154 and 1157
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140014
Status: Excess
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: CO HQ Bldg; fair conditions—bldgs. need repair

Bldgs. 140 and 150
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140015
Status: Excess
Comments: off-site removal only; Bldg 140 = 4,863 sq. ft.; Bldg. 150 = 6,090 sq. ft.; poor conditions—bldgs. need repairs; current use: BDE HQ Bldg.

Hawaii

P–88
Aliamanu Military Reservation
Honolulu HI 96818
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030324
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Approximately 600 feet from Main Gate on Aliamanu Drive.
Comments: 45,216 sq. ft. underground tunnel complex, pres. of asbestos clean-up required of contamination, use of respirator required by those entering property, use limitations

3377Z
Schofield Barracks
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210054
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 196 sf.; current use: transformer bldg.; poor conditions—needs repairs

Bldg. 00208
Dillingham Military
Waialua HI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210078
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off site removal only; 480 sq. ft.; recent use: hutmet

Bldg. 0300B
308 Paalaa Uka Pupukea
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210083
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 114 sf.; current use: valve house for water tank; fair conditions

Kansas

10 Bldgs.
9081 Vinton School Rd.
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110009
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 09081, 00179, 09004, 09016, 09074, 09008, 09383, 09384, 09386, 09451
Comments: Off-site removal only; multiple bldgs w/various sq. footage (80–660 sq. ft.) very poor condition, needs major repairs; current use varies

Ft. Riley U.S. Army Reservation
9377 6800 N RD
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110010
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 10 bldgs: 09377, 09302, 09082, 09083, 09084, 09385, 07033, 07034, 07036, 09015
Comments: Off-site removal only; multiple bldgs. w/various sq. footage (610–10,010 sq. ft., Current use varies) office to range operation support, very poor conditions—need major repairs

5 Bldgs
Fort Riley
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 09451, 08369, 07123, 1990, 07816
Comments: Off-site removal only, sq. footage varies w. each bldg; current use varies (gas chamber—storage), some bldgs., need repairs

5 Bldgs
Fort Riley
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 01781, 07818, 08324, 07739, 8329
Comments: Off-site removal only, sq. ft. varies for each bldg., current use varies (oil storage bldg.—training ctr.), repairs needed for buildings.

5 Bldgs.
Fort Riley
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 01780, 09383, 08322, 08320, 08328
Comments: Off-site removal only, sq. ft. varies, current use varies (training ctr.—dispatch bldg.), poor conditions; need repairs for all

Bldg. 00542
542 Huebner Road
Fort Riley USAR
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120066
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off- Site removal only, 14,528 sq ft.; wood; recent use: Army lodging

Bldg. 08327
8327 Wells St.
Fort Riley USAR
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120067
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-Site Removal Only, 9,600 sq. ft.; steel; recent use: training aid center

Bldg. 00600
600 Caisson Hill Rd.
Ft. Riley USAR
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120070
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-Site Removal Only, 380,376 sq. ft.; recent use: hospital; off site removal only

Bldg. 00541
541 Huebner Rd.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120075
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off- Site Removal Only, 18,083 sq. ft.; recent use: Army Lodging; wood; 45 yrs old; off site removal only

Bldg. 08321
8321 Wells St.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120076
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-site removal only, 5,060 sq. ft; concrete block; recent use: training aid center

Bldg. 00470
470 Huebner Rd.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120077
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-Site Removal Only, 3,787 sq. ft.; concrete; recent use: lodging

Bldg. 8320
8320 Wells St.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120080
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-Site Removal Only, 20,240 sq. ft.; concrete bldg.; recent use training aids center

Bldg. 00540
540 Huebner Road
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120084
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-Site Removal Only, 14,528 sq. ft.; wood structure; recent use; Army lodging; off site removal only

Bldg. 00471
471 Huebner Road
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120086
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-Site Removal Only, 3,547 sq. ft.; 39 yrs old, concrete; recent use; Army lodging; off site removal only

4 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130040
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00471, 00470, 00745, 00615
Comments: off-site removal only; sq ft. vary among properties; recent use: lodging, storage

Bldg. 00600
600 Caisson Hill Rd
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130042
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off site removal only; 380,376 sq. ft.; recent use: hospital

Bldgs. 00541 and 08321
Ft. Riley
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130044
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off site removal only; sq. ft. vary among properties, recent use: lodging

2 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130059
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00540, 00541
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. vary among properties, recent use: lodging

Bldg. 00745
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130061
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 99 square feet; recent use: storage

Bldg. 00542
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130063
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 14,528 sq. ft.; recent use: lodging

2 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130065
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00470, 08327
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. vary among properties, recent use: lodging, and training center

Kentucky

Fort Knox
Eisenhower Avenue
Fort Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110011
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 06559, 06571, 06575, 06583, 06584, 06585, 06586
Comments: Off-site removal only; multiple bldgs. w/various sq. footage (2,578–8,440 sq. ft), current use varies (classroom—dental clinic), lead base paint, asbestos & mold identified

Fort Knox, 10 Bldgs.
Bacher Street
2nd Dragoons Rd & Abel St
Fort Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 06547, 06548, 06549, 06550, 06551, 06552, 06553, 06554, 06557, 06558
Comments: off-site removal only, multiple blegs. w/various sq. footage (8,527–41,631 sq. ft.)lead base paint, asbestos & mold identified in all bldgs. Current use varies

Fort Knox, 10 Bldgs
Eisenhower Ave
Fort Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 06535, 06536, 06537, 06539, 06540, 06541, 06542, 06544, 06545, 06546
Comments: Off-site removal only, multiple bldgs. w/various sq. ft. (2,510–78,436 sq. ft.) lead base paint, asbestos & mold has been identified in all bldgs. Current use varies

11 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140002
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 02422, 02423, 02424, 02425, 02956, 02960, 00173, 02197, 02200, 00097, 00098
Comments: off-site removal only; possible lead based paint, asbestos, and mold in all bldgs.; sq. ft. varies; current use: office

5 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140003
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 02317, 02323, 02324, 02349, 02421
Comments: off-site removal only; possible lead base paint, asbestos, and mold; sq. ft. varies; current use: office

10 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 120, 161, 166, 171, 101, 114, 115, 116, 117, 1196
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: office space to storage; possible asbestos and mold

18 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 51, 52, 70, 73, 74, 76, 2961, 2963, 2964, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2979, 2316
Comments: off-site removal only; possible asbestos, mold, and lead base paint; sq. ft. varies; current use: office

12 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140033
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 77, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 92, 94, 96, 9248, 2995, 2996
Comments: off-site removal only; possible mold, asbestos, and lead base paint; sq. ft. varies; current use: office to storage

Bldg. 2980
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140078
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 6,900 sq. ft.; current use: office; possible asbestos and mold

Bldg. 1197
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140079
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 2,969 sq. ft; current use: office; possible lead base paint, asbestos, and mold

23 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210034
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6097, 6098, 6099, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6118, 6120, 6121, 6123, 6124, 6614, 6615, 6616, 7107, 9209, 9215, 9231, 9254, 9256, 9361, 9619
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs; lead, mold, and asbestos identified

20 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210035
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 45, 46, 64, 75, 79, 107, 114, 155, 202, 205, 299, 1373, 1997, 2319, 2350, 3007, 6033, 6034, 6035, 6036
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs; lead, mold, and asbestos identified

5 Bldgs.
Ft. Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210036
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6038, 6039, 6040, 6093, 6094
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs; lead, mold, and asbestos identified

Louisiana

Bldg. 8423, Fort Polk
null
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640528
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: 4172 sq. ft., most recent use—barracks

Bldg. T7125
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540088
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1875 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldgs. T7163, T8043
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540089
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4073/1923 sq. ft., off-site use only

12 Bldgs.
Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210052
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs

22 Bldgs.
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210064
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T7155, 8047, 8051, 8080, T8215, 8251, 9500, 9501, 9502, 9503, 9504, 9505, 9506, 9507, 9510, 9512, 9513, 9514, 9554, 9557, 9562, 9579
Comments: off=site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs

16 Bldgs.
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210065
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 9580, 9607, 9610, 9612, 9615, 9616, 9620, 9624, 9625, 9626, 9629, 9632, 9633, 9634, 9635, 9637
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs

18 Bldgs.
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210066
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 9641, 9642, 9643, 9645, 9646, 9647, 9648, 9649, 9758, 9768, 9774, 9777, 9841, 9842, 1007, 10014, 10018, CLMBS
Comments: off-site removal only; current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs

B–7179
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210067
Status: Underutilized
Comments: 3,141 sf.; current use: Admin. bldg.; poor conditions—need repairs

B–7180
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210068
Status: Underutilized
Comments: 3,141 sf.; current use: Admin. Bldg.; poor conditions—need repairs

B–8248
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210069
Status: Underutilized
Comments: 3,141 sf.; current use: Admin. Bldg.; poor conditions—need repairs

B–8401
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210070
Status: Underutilized
Comments: 3,141 sf.; current use: Admin. Bldg.; poor conditions—need repairs

B–7139
Ft. Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210071
Status: Underutilized
Comments: 2,563 sf.; current use: Admin. Bldg.; poor conditions—need repairs

Maryland

Bldg. 0459B

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120106
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 225 sq. ft., poor condition, most recent use—equipment bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 00785
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120107
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 160 sq. ft., poor condition, most recent use—shelter, off-site use only

Bldg. E5239
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120113
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 230 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5317
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120114
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3158 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. E5637
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120115
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 312 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. 219
Ft. George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140078
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 8142 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 294
Ft. George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140081
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3148 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—entomology facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 1007
Ft. George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140085
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3108 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 2214
Fort George G. Meade
Fort Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230054
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 7740 sq. ft., needs rehab, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00375
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320107
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 64 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 0385A
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320110
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 944 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 00523
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320113
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3897 sq. ft., most recent use—paint shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 0700B
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320121
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 505 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 01113
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320128
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1012 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldgs. 01124, 01132
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320129
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 740/2448 sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. 03558
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320133
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 18,000 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 05262
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320136
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 864 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 05608
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320137
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1100 sq. ft., most recent use—maint bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. E5645
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320150
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 548 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00435
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330111
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1191 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 0449A
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330112
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 143 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—substation switch bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 0460
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330114
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1800 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—electrical EQ bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 00914
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330118
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: needs rehab, most recent use—safety shelter, off-site use only

Bldg. 00915
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330119
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 247 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 01189

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330126
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 800 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—range bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. E1413
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330127
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: needs rehab, most recent use—observation tower, off-site use only

Bldg. E3175
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330134
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1296 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—hazard bldg., off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330135
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: E3224, E3228, E3230, E3232, E3234
Comments: sq. ft. varies, needs rehab, most recent use—lab test bldgs., off-site use only

Bldg. E3241
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330136
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 592 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—medical res bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. E3300
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330139
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 44,352 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—chemistry lab, off-site use only

Bldg. E3335
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330144
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 400 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. E3360, E3362, E3464
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330145
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3588/236 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E3542
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330148
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1146 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—lab test bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. E4420
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330151
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 14,997 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—police bldg., off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330154
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: E5005, E5049, E5050, E5051
Comments: sq. ft. varies, needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5068
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330155
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—fire station, off-site use only

Bldgs. 05448, 05449
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330161
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 6431 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—enlisted UHP, off-site use only

Bldg. 05450
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330162
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2730 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 05451, 05455
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330163
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2730/6431 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 05453
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330164
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 6431 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. E5609
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330167
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2053 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5611
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330168
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 11,242 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—hazard bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. E5634
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330169
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 200 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—flammable storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5654
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330171
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 21,532 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5942
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330176
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2147 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—igloo storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. E5952, E5953
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330177
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 100/24 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—compressed air bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. E7401, E7402
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330178
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 256/440 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E7407, E7408
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330179
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1078/762 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—decon facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 3070A

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420055
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2299 sq. ft., most recent use—heat plant, off-site use only

Bldg. E5026
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420056
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 20,536 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 05261
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420057
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 10067 sq. ft., most recent use—maintenance, off-site use only

Bldg. E5876
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440073
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1192 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00688
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530080
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 24,192 sq. ft., most recent use—ammo, off-site use only

Bldg. 04925
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540091
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1326 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 00255
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720052
Status: Unutilized
Comments:
64 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00638
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720053
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4295 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00721
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720054
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 135 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 00936, 00937
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720055
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2000 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. E1410, E1434
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720056
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2276/3106 sq. ft., most recent use—laboratory, off-site use only

Bldg. 03240
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720057
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 10,049 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. E3834
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720058
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 72 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldgs. E4465, E4470, E4480
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720059
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 17658/16876/17655 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldgs. E5137, 05219
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720060
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3700/8175 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. E5236
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720061
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 10,325 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5282
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720062
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4820 sq. ft., most recent use—hazard bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. E5736, E5846, E5926
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720063
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1069/4171/11279 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E6890
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720064
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1 sq. ft., most recent use—impact area, off-site use only

Bldg. 00310
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820077
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 56516 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 00315
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820078
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 74396 sq. ft., most recent use—mach shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 00338
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820079
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 45443 sq. ft., most recent use—gnd tran eqp, off-site use only

Bldg. 00360
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820080
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 15287 sq. ft., most recent use—general inst., off-site use only

Bldg. 00445
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820081
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 6367 sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. 00851
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820082
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 694 sq. ft., most recent use—range bldg., off-site use only

E1043
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820083
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 5200 sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. 01089
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820084
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 12369 sq. ft., most recent use—veh maint, off-site use only

Bldg. 01091
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820085
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2201 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E1386
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820086
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 251 sq. ft., most recent use—eng/mnt, off-site use only

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820087
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1440, E1441, E1443, E1445, E1455
Comments: 112 sq. ft., most recent use—safety shelter, off-site use only

Bldgs. E1467, E1485
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820088
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 160/800 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E1521
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820090
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., most recent use—overhead protection, off-site use only

Bldg. E1570
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820091
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 47027 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. E1572
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820092
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1402 sq. ft., most recent use—maint. off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820093
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1645, E1675, E1677, E1930
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldgs. E2160, E2184, E2196
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820094
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 12440/13816 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E2174
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820095
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 132 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldgs. 02208, 02209
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820096
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 11566/18085 sq. ft., most recent use—lodging, off-site use only

Bldg. 02353
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820097
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 19252 sq. ft., most recent use—veh maint, off-site use only

Bldgs. 02482, 02484
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820098
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 8359 sq. ft., most recent use—gen purp, off-site use only

Bldg. 02483
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820099
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1360 sq. ft., most recent use—heat plt, off-site use only

Bldgs. 02504, 02505
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820100
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 11720/17434 sq. ft., most recent use—lodging, off-site use only

Bldgs. 02831, E3488
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820101
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 576/64 sq. ft., most recent use—access cant fac, off-site use only

Bldg. 2831A
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820102
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., most recent use—overhead protection, off-site use only

Bldg. 03320
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820103
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 10600 sq. ft., most recent use—admin, off-site use only

Bldg. E3466
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820104
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 236 sq. ft., most recent use—protective barrier, off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820105
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3510, E3570, E3640, E3832
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. E3544
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820106
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 5400 sq. ft., most recent use—ind waste, off-site use only

Bldgs. E3561, 03751
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820107
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 64/189 sq. ft., most recent use—access cant fac, off-site use only

Bldg. 03754
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820108
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 324 sq. ft., most recent use—classroom, off-site use only

Bldg. 3823A
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820109
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 113 sq. ft., most recent use—shed, off-site use only

Bldg. E3948
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820110
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3420 sq. ft., most recent use—emp chg fac, off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820111
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5057, E5058, E5246, 05258
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. E5106, 05256
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820112
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 18621/8720 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. E5126
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820113
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 17664 sq. ft., most recent use—heat plt, off-site use only

Bldg. E5128
Aberdeen Proving Ground

Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820114
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3750 sq. ft., most recent use—substation, off-site use only

Bldg. E5188
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820115
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 22790 sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. E5179
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820116
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 47335 sq. ft., most recent use—info sys, off-site use only

Bldg. E5190
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820117
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 874 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 05223
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820118
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 6854 sq. ft., most recent use—gen rep inst, off-site use only

Bldgs. 05259, 05260
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820119
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 10067 sq. ft., most recent use—maint, off-site use only

Bldgs. 05263, 05264
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820120
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 200 sq. ft., most recent use—org space, off-site use only

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820121
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05267, E5294, E5327, E5441, E5485
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5292
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820122
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1166 sq. ft., most recent use—comp rep inst, off-site use only

Bldg. E5380
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820123
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 9176 sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. E5452
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820124
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 9623 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 05654
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820125
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 38 sq. ft. most recent use—shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 05656
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820126
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2240 sq. ft., most recent use—overhead protection off-site use only

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820127
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5730, E5738, E5915, E5928, E6875
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. E5840
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820129
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 14200 sq. ft., most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. E5946
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820130
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2147 sq. ft., most recent use—igloo str, off-site use only

Bldg. E6872
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820131
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1380 sq. ft., most recent use—dispatch, off-site use only

Bldgs. E7331, E7332, E7333
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820132
Status: Unutilized
Comments: most recent use—protective barrier, off-site use only

Bldg. E7821
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820133
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3500 sq. ft., most recent use—xmitter bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 02483
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920025
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1360 sq. ft., most recent use—heat plt bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 03320
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920026
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 10,600 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 06186
Ft. Detrick
Fredrick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110026
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only, 14,033 sq. ft., current use: communications ctr., bldg. not energy efficient but fair condition

Bldg. 01692
Ft. Detrick
Fredrick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110028
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only, 1,000 sq.ft. current use; communications ctr., bldg. is not energy efficient but in fair condition

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3266, E3268, E3269, E3299, E3300, E3305, E3306, E3326, E3344, E3500
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3507, E3514, E3516, E3520, E3522, E3524, E3525, E3549, E3550, E3552
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3570, E3573, E3607, E3615, E3623, E3646, E4405, E4410, E4415, E4420
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

11 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground

Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210019
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E4430, E4435, E4440, E4445, E4460, E4465, E4470, E4475, E4480, E5027
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210020
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5106, E5135, E5141, E5158, E5164, E5165, E5188, E5342, E5354, E5356
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

9 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5365, E5425, E5427, E5429, E5643, E5684, E5686, E5687, E5725
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

9 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5771, E5772, E5774, E5779, E5782, E5800, E5804, E5824, E5872
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

7 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5910, E5911, E5912, E5913, E5914, E5932, E5940
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

7 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210024
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5944, E5950, E6834, RAILA, RAILE, 02043, E5722
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

13 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210025
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 380, 440, 441, 464, 637, 724, 724A, 724D, 724E, 1101A, 2001, 2040, 2041
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210026
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2042, 2308, 2312, 2314, 2333, 2338, 2351, 2354, 2431, 2432
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

9 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2453, 2457, 2458, 3409, 3410, 3554, 4031, 4035, 4036
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

13 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3236, E3107, E3109, E3156, E3221, E3222, E3223, E3224, E3226, E3230, E3232, E3234, E3265
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

8 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1890, E1936, E1946, E1950, E1958, E2100, E2101, E2105
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

11 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E2309, E2400, E2580, E3081, E3083, E3100, E3101, E3103, E3104, E3105, E3106
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4302, 4303, 4316, 4317, E1607
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; lead and asbestos identified; moderate conditions

Bldg. 00402
402 Blossom Point Rd.
Welcome MD 20693
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210056
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off site removal only; recent use: storage; 54 sq. ft

Bldg. 00517
517 Blossom Point Rd.
Welcome MD 20693
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210057
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 110 sf.; current use: range bldg.; need repairs

Bldg. 00603
Adelphi Laboratory Center
Adelphi MD 20783
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210058
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal; 640 sf.; current use: storage; need repairs

Bldg. 604
Adelphi Laboratory Center
Adelphi MD 20783
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210060
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 375 sf.; current use: storage; need repairs

Bldg. 01557
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210077
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 2,490 sf.; current use: Admin.; fair conditions

Minnesota

18 Bldgs.
1245 Hwy 96 West
Arden Hills Army TRNG Site
Arden Hills MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210059
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 12155, 12156, 12157, 01200, 01201, 01202, 01203, 01204, 01205, 01206, 04202, 11218, 11219, 11220, 11221, 11222, 11223, 04203
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: storage; poor conditions-need repairs

Missouri

Bldg. T1497
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65473–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420441
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., 2-story, presence of lead base paint, most recent use—admin/gen. purpose, off-site use only

Bldg. T2139
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65473–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420446
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: 3663 sq. ft., 1-story, presence of lead base paint, most recent use—admin/gen. purpose, off-site use only

Bldg. T2385
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510115

Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments: 3158 sq. ft., 1-story, wood frame, most recent use—admin., to be vacated 8/95, off-site use only

Bldg. 2167
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65473–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820179
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1296 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 2192, 2196, 2198
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65473–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820183
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

12 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410110
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 07036, 07050, 07054, 07102, 07400, 07401, 08245, 08249, 08251, 08255, 08257, 08261
Comments: 7152 sq. ft., 6 plex housing quarters, potential contaminants, off-site use only

6 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410111
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 07044, 07106, 07107, 08260, 08281, 08300
Comments: 9520 sq ft., 8 plex housing quarters, potential contaminants, off-site use only

15 Bldgs
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410112
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 08242, 08243, 08246–08248, 08250, 08252–08254, 08256, 08258–08259, 08262–08263, 08265
Comments: 4784 sq. ft., 4 plex housing quarters, potential contaminants, off-site use only

Bldgs 08283, 08285
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410113
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2240 sq. ft, 2 plex housing quarters, potential contaminants, off-site use only

15 Bldgs
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–0827
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410114
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 08267, 08269, 08271, 08273, 08275, 08277, 08279, 08290, 08296, 08301
Comments: 4784 sq. ft., 4 plex housing quarters, potential contaminants, off-site use only

Bldg. 09432
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410115
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 8724 sq. ft., 6-plex housing quarters, potential contaminants, off-site use only

Bldgs. 5006 and 5013
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430064
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 192 sq. ft., needs repair, most recent use—generator bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 13210, 13710
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430065
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 144 sq. ft. each, needs repair, most recent use—communication, off-site use only

Montana

Bldg. 00405
Fort Harrison
Ft. Harrison MT 59636
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130099
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3467 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, security limitations

Bldg. T0066
Fort Harrison
Ft. Harrison MT 59636
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130100
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 528 sq. ft., needs rehab, presence of asbestos, security limitations

Bldg. 00001
Sheridan Hall USARC
Helena MT 59601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540093
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 19,321 sq. ft., most recent use—Reserve Center

Bldg. 00003
Sheridan Hall USARC
Helena MT 59601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540094
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1950 sq. ft., most recent use—maintenance/storage

Nebraska

Bldg. 00551
6700 East J Street
Hastings NE 68901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210081
Status: Underutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 4,256 sf.; current use: vehicle maint. shop; need repairs

New Jersey

22 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 630, 632, 635, 636, 638, 639, 655, 723, 946, 1221, 1512, 3013, 3030, 3032, 3040, 3154, 3164, 3175, 3303, 3576, 3626, 3628
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions-need repairs; contamination-needs remediation

17 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210033
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 75A, 614A, 623A, 623B, 623C, 623D, 623E, 623F, 636C, 636D, 637A, 639A, 640B, 641B, 641E, 1222D, 3029D
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions-need repairs; contamination-needs remediation

7 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210038
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 75, 99, 281, 332, 614, 615, 623
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions-need repairs; contamination-needs remediation

New Mexico

Bldg. 34198
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230062
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 107 sq. ft., most recent use—security, off-site use only

New York

Bldg. 1227
U.S. Military Academy
Highlands NY 10996–1592
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440074
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3800 sq. ft., needs repair, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—maintenance, off-site use only

Bldg. 2218
Stewart Newburg USARC
New Windsor NY 12553–9000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510067
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 32,000 sq. ft., poor condition, requires major repairs, most recent use—storage/services

7 Bldgs.

Stewart Newburg USARC
New Windsor NY 12553–9000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510068
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2106, 2108, 2104
Comments: sq. ft. varies, poor condition, needs major repairs, most recent use—storage/services

Bldg. 1230
U.S. Army Garrison
Orange NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940014
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4538 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—clubhouse, off-site use only

Bldg. 4802
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010019
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3300 sq. ft., most recent use—hdgts. facility, off-site use only

Bldgs. 4813
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010020
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 750 sq. ft., most recent use—wash rack, off-site use only

Bldg. 4814
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010021
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2592 sq. ft., most recent use—item repair, off-site use only

Bldgs. 1240, 1255
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010022
Status: Unutilized
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle maint. facility, off-site use only

6 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1248, 1250, 1276, 2361, 4816, 4817
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 1050
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010024
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1493 sq. ft., most recent use—training, off-site use only

Bldg. 10791
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010025
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 72 sq. ft., most recent use—smoking shelter, off-site use only

6 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110049
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 01000, 01001, 01003, 01008, 01010, 01012
Comments: off-site removal only, multiple bldgs. w/varies sq. ft. current use varies

21 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140026
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 10280, 10281, 10282, 10283, 10284, 10285, 10286, 10288, 10289, 10290, 10291, 10503, 10504, 10505, 10506, 10590, 10591, 10592, 10593, 10594, 10595
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: concrete pad

Bldg. 02713
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140028
Status: Underutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 1,029 sq. ft.; need major repairs; current use: Administrative office

2 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140030
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 1444 and 1445
Comments: off-site removal only; bldg. 1444= 4,166 sq. ft.; bldg. 1445= 7,219 sq. ft.; current use: varies; need extensive repairs to both buildings

Bridges 11 and 42
Fort Drum
Fort Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210079
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies; need repairs

Bldgs. 02700 and 22630
Fort Drum
Fort Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210080
Status: Underutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies; need repairs

Oklahoma

Bldg. T–838, Fort Sill
838 Macomb Road
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220609
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 151 sq. ft., wood frame, 1 story, off-site removal only, most recent use—vet facility (quarantine stable)

Bldg. T–954, Fort Sill
954 Quinette Road
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240659
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 3571 sq. ft., 1 story wood frame, needs rehab, off-site use only, most recent use—motor repair shop

Bldg. T–3325, Fort Sill
3325 Naylor Road
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240681
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 8832 sq. ft., 1 story wood frame, needs rehab, off-site use only, most recent use—warehouse

Bldg. T–4226
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440384
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 114 sq. ft., 1-story wood frame, possible asbestos and lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. P–1015, Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520197
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 15402 sq. ft., 1-story, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. P–366, Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610740
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 482 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Building P–5042
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710066
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 119 sq. ft., possible asbestos and lead paint, most recent use—heat plant, off-site use only

4 Buildings
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710086
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T–6465, T–6466, T–6467, T–6468
Comments: various sq. ft., possible asbestos and lead paint, most recent use—range support, off site use only

Bldg. T–810
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730350
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 7205 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—hay storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. T–837, T–839

Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730351
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: approx. 100 sq. ft. each, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. P–934
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730353
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 402 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. T–1468, T–1469
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730357
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 114 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T–1470
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730358
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 3120 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. T–1954, T–2022
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730362
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: approx. 100 sq. ft. each, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T–2184
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730364
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 454 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. T–2186, T–2188, T–2189
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730366
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1656—3583 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paints, most recent use—vehicle maint. shop, off-site use only

Bldg. T–2187
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730367
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1673 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. T–2291 thru T–2296
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730372
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 400 sq. ft. each, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. T–3001, T–3006
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730383
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: approx. 9300 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T–3314
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730385
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 229 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. T–5041
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730409
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 763 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T–5420
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730414
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 189 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—fuel storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T–7775
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730419
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1452 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—private club, off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
P–617, P–1114, P–1386, P–1608
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910133
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 106 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—utility plant, off-site use only

Bldg. P–746
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910135
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 6299 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. P–2582
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910141
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3672 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. P–2914
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910146
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1236 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. P–5101
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910153
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 82 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—gas station, off-site use only

Bldg. S–6430
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910156
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2080 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range support, off-site use only

Bldg. T–6461
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910157
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 200 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range support, off-site use only

Bldg. T–6462
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910158
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 64 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

Bldg. P–7230
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910159

Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 160 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—transmitter bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. S–4023
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200010128
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. P–747
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120120
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 9232 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—lab, off-site use only

Bldg. P–842
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120123
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 192 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T–911
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120124
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3080 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. P–1672
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120126
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1056 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. S–2362
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120127
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 64 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—gatehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. P–2589
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120129
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3672 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 00937, 00957
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710104
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1558 sq. ft., most recent use—storage shed off-site use only

Bldg. 01514
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710105
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1602 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 05685
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820152
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 24,072 sq. ft., concrete block/w brick, off-site use only

Bldg. 07480
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920002
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., most recent use—recreation, off-site use only

Bldgs. 01509, 01510
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920060
Status: Unutilized
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle maint. shop, off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
2591, 2593, 2595, 2604
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920061
Status: Unutilized
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—classroom/admin, off-site use only

Bldg. 06456
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930003
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 413 sq. ft. range support facility, off-site use only

Fort Sill (5 Bldgs.)
2583–87 Currie Road
Lawton OK 73501–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 02583, 02584, 02585, 02586, 02587
Comments: Off-site removal only, sq. ft. varies; current use varies

Fort Sill (5 Bldgs.)
Currie Road
Lawton OK 73501–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs. 02588, 02769, 02770, 02771, 02950
Comments: Off-site removal only, sq. ft. varies; current use varied

Bldgs. 02990 & 05020
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110024
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Off-site removal only, bldg. 02990—3,715 sq. ft. and bldg. 05020—6,682 sq. ft.; current use fast food facility and storage

2 Bldgs.
McAlester Army Ammo Plant
McAlester OK 74501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210040
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 49B, 49C
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: passenger waiting shelter; fair conditions

B–96
McAlester Army Ammo Plant
McAlester OK 74501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210041
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. 432; current use: smoking shelter; poor conditions—need repairs

3 Bldgs.
Bateman Rd, Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210089
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1511, 1518, 1519
Comments: Off-site removal only; various uses (dispatch bldgs and admin/shop control)

6 Bldgs.
Currie Rd, Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210090
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2524, 2590, 2592, 2593, 2595, 2596
Comments: Off-site removal only; various uses

4 Bldgs.
Ringgold Rd, Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210091
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2776, 2919, 2920, 2921
Comments: Off-site removal only; various uses

9 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210092
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 02914, 02924, 02927, 02930, 02936, 02952, 03685, 04702, 05485
Comments: Off-site removal only; various uses

Pennsylvania

Bldgs. 203 and 204
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Tobyhanna PA 18466

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210045
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. varies; current use: varies; contamination possible; needs remediation

B–201
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Tobyhanna PA 18466
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210049
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 625 sf.; current use: garage; need repairs; lead base paint identified

B–202
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Tobyhanna PA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210055
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 2,653 sf.; current use: residential; need repairs

South Dakota

Bldg. 03001
Jonas H. Lien AFRC
Sioux Falls SD 57104
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740187
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 33282 sq. ft., most recent use—training center

Bldg. 03003
Jonas H. Lien AFRC
Sioux Falls SD 57104
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740188
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4675 sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle maint. shop

Texas

Bldg. 7137, Fort Bliss
null
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640564
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 35,736 sq. ft., 3-story, most recent use—housing, off-site use only

Bldg. 92043
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020206
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 450 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 92044
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020207
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1920 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 92045
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020208
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2108 sq. ft., most recent use—maint., off-site use only

Bldg. 56638
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220151
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1133 sq. ft., most recent use—shower, off-site use only

Bldgs. 56703, 56708
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220152
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1306 sq. ft., most recent use—shower, off-site use only

Bldg. 56758
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220154
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 1133 sq. ft., most recent use—shower, off-site use only

Bldgs. P6220, P6222
Fort Sam Houston
Camp Bullis
San Antonio TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330197
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 384 sq. ft., most recent use—carport/storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. P6224, P6226
Fort Sam Houston
Camp Bullis
San Antonio TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330198
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 384 sq. ft., most recent use—carport/storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 92039
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640101
Status: Excess
Comments: 80 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 04281, 04283
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720085
Status: Excess
Comments: 4000/8020 sq. ft., most recent use—storage shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 04284
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720086
Status: Excess
Comments: 800 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 04285
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720087
Status: Excess
Comments: 8000 sq. ft., most recent use—storage shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 04286
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720088
Status: Excess
Comments: 36,000 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 04291
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720089
Status: Excess
Comments: 6400 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 4410
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720090
Status: Excess
Comments: 12,956 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—simulation center, off-site use only

Bldgs. 10031, 10032, 10033
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720091
Status: Excess
Comments: 2578/3383 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 56435
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720093
Status: Excess
Comments: 3441 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

Bldg. 05708
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720094
Status: Excess
Comments: 1344 sq. ft., most recent use—community center, off-site use only

Bldg. 93013
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720099
Status: Excess
Comments: 800 sq. ft., most recent use—club, off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810048
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00229, 00230, 00231, 00232
Comments: various sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—training aids center, off-site use only

Bldg. 00324
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810049
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 13,319 sq. ft., most recent use—roller skating rink, off-site use only

Bldgs. 00710, 00739, 00741
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810050
Status: Unutilized
Comments: various sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—repair shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 00713
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810052
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3200 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—hdqts. bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 1938, 04229
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810053
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2736/9000 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 02218, 02220
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810054
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 7289/1456 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—museum, off-site use only

Bldg. 0350
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810055
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 28,290 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—veh. maint. shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 04449
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810056
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3822 sq. ft., most recent use—police station, off-site use only

Bldg. 91077
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810057
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 3200 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—educational facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 1610
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810059
Status: Excess
Comments: 11056 sq. ft., concrete/stucco, most recent use—gas station/store, off-site use only

Bldg. 1680
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810060
Status: Excess
Comments: 3690 sq. ft., concrete/stucco, most recent use—restaurant, off-site use only

Bldg. 57005
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840073
Status: Excess
Comments: 500 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—water supply/treatment, off-site use only

B–42
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210007
Status: Excess
Comments: off-site removal only; 893 sq. ft.; current use: storage; asbestos identified

B–56182
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210008
Status: Excess
Comments: off-site removal only; 392 sq. ft.; current use: shower bldg.; asbestos identified

2 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210009
Status: Excess
Directions: 7060, 4403
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; asbestos identified

B–2319
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210010
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 1,339 sq. ft.; current use: exchange cafe; asbestos identified

B–4237
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210011
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 7,840 sq. ft.; current use: storage; asbestos identified

2 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4238, 4239
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; asbestos identified

6 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210013
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4240, 4241, 4253, 4254, 4271, 4444
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; asbestos identified

2 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210014
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5652, 56272
Comments: off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies

4 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4428, 4437, 4452, 56423
Comments: off-site removal; sq. ft. varies; current use: varies; asbestos identified

22 Bldgs
Fort Hood
Fort Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210082
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2319, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4253, 4254, 4271, 4403, 4404, 4405, 4410, 4428, 4437, 4444, 4452, 7060, 56182, 56252, 56272, 56423
Comments: off-site removal only; sf. varies; current use: varies;

Utah

Bldg. 00001
Borgstrom Hall USARC
Ogden UT 84401
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740196
Status: Excess
Comments: 16543 sq. ft., most recent use—training center, off-site use only

Bldg. 00002
Borgstrom Hall USARC
Ogden UT 84401
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740197
Status: Excess
Comments: 3842 sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle maint. shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 00005
Borgstrom Hall USARC
Ogden UT 84401
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740198
Status: Excess
Comments: 96 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

3 Bldgs.
Dugway Proving Ground
Dugway UT 84022
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210093
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5222, 5226, 5314
Comments: Recent use: Lodging; 2 Bldgs—16,050 sq. ft. and 1 Bldg—86,161 sq. ft.

Virginia

Fort Story
null
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720065
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 525 sq. ft., most recent use—power plant, off-site use only

Bldg. 01633
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720076
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 240 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 02786
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720084
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1596 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. P0838
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830005
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 576 sq. ft., most recent use—rec shelter, off-site use only

B–3700
Ft. Lee
Ft. Lee VA 23801
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210037
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 39,825 sf.; current use: Billeting; poor conditions—need repairs; lead and PCB possible; needs remediation

Washington

Bldg. CO909, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630205
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1984 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 1164, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 230 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. 1307, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1092 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 1309, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630217
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1092 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 2167, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630218
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 288 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—warehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. 4078, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 10200 sq. ft., needs rehab, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—warehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. 9599, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 12366 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—warehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. A1404, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640570
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 557 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. EO347
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710156
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1800 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. B1008, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 7387 sq. ft., 2-story, needs rehab, possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—medical clinic, off-site use only

Bldgs. CO509, CO709, CO720
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810372
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 1984 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, needs rehab, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 5162
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830419
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 2360 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. 5224
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830433
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: 2360 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—educ. fac., off-site use only

Bldg. U001B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920237
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 54 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U001C
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920238
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 960 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—supply, off-site use only

10 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920239
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: U002B, U002C, U005C, U015I, U016E, U019C, U022A, U028B, 0091A, U093C
Comments: 600 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

6 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920240
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:

Directions: U003A, U004B, U006C, U015B, U016B, U019B
Comments: 54 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U004D
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920241
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 960 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—supply, off-site use only

Bldg. U005A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920242
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 360 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

7 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920245
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: U014A, U022B, U023A, U043B, U059B, U060A, U101A
Comments: needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—ofc/tower/support, off-site use only

Bldg. U015J
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920246
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 144 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U018B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920247
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 121 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

Bldg. U018C
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920248
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 48 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, off-site use only

Bldg. U024D
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920250
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 120 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—ammo bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. U027A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920251
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 64 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—tire house, off-site use only

Bldg. U031A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920253
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 3456 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—line shed, off-site use only

Bldg. U031C
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920254
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 32 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, off-site use only

Bldg. U040D
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920255
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 800 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

Bldgs. U052C, U052H
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920256
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: various sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

Bldgs. U035A, U035B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920257
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 192 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—shelter, off-site use only

Bldg. U035C
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920258
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 242 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

Bldg. U039A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920259
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 36 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U039B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920260
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 1600 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—grandstand/bleachers, off-site use only

Bldg. U039C
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920261
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 600 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—support, off-site use only

Bldg. U043A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920262
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 132 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

Bldg. U052A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920263
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 69 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U052E
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920264
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 600 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. U052G
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920265
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 1600 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—shelter, off-site use only

3 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920266
Status: Excess

GSA Number:
Directions: U058A, U103A, U018A
Comments: 36 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U059A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920267
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 16 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U093B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920268
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 680 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—range house, off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920269
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: U101B, U101C, U507B, U557A
Comments: 400 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, off-site use only

Bldg. U110B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920272
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 138 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—support, off-site use only

6 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920273
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: U111A, U015A, U024E, U052F, U109A, U110A
Comments: 1000 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—support/shelter/mess, off-site use only

Bldg. U112A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920274
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 1600 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—shelter, off-site use only

Bldg. U115A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920275
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 36 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—tower, off-site use only

Bldg. U507A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920276
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 400 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—support, off-site use only

Bldg. C0120
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920281
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 384 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—scale house, off-site use only

Bldg. 01205
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920290
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 87 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. 01259
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920291
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 16 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 01266
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920292
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 45 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—shelter, off-site use only

Bldg. 1445
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920294
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 144 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—generator bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 03091, 03099
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920296
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: various sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—sentry station, off-site use only

Bldg. 4040
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920298
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 8326 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—shed, off-site use only

Bldgs. 4072, 5104
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920299
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 24/36 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, off-site use only

Bldg. 4295
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920300
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 48 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 6191
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920303
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 3663 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—exchange branch, off-site use only

Bldgs. 08076, 08080
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920304
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 3660/412 sq .ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, off-site use only

Bldg. 08093
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920305
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 289 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—boat storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 8279
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920306
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 210 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—fuel disp. fac., off-site use only

Bldgs. 8280, 8291
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920307

Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 800/464 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 8956
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920308
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 100 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 9530
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920309
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 64 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—sentry station, off-site use only

Bldg. 9574
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920310
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 6005 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—veh. shop., off-site use only

Bldg. 9596
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920311
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 36 sq. ft., needs repair, presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—gas station, off-site use only

4 Bldgs
Joint Base Louis McChord
Lewis-McChord WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210087
Status: Unutilized
Directions: J0053, 00794, 09791, 09989
Comments: off-site removal only; sf varies; current use: varies; need repairs

Wisconsin

13 Bldgs.
Ft. McCoy
Ft. McCoy WI 54656
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210039
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1304, 1305, 1308,1309, 1310, 1317, 1359,1408, 1409, 1413, 1414, 2012, 2014
Comments: Off-site removal only; sq. ft. varies, current use: varies; poor conditions—need repairs; lead and asbestos identified

Land

Maryland

2 acres
Fort Meade
Odenton Rd/Rt 175
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640095
Status: Unutilized
Comments: light industrial

16 acres
Fort Meade
Rt 198/Airport Road
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640096
Status: Unutilized
Comments: light industrial

Ohio

Land
Defense Supply Center
Columbus OH 43216–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340094
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 11 acres, railroad access

Tennessee

Parcel No. 1
Fort Campbell
Tract No. 13M–3
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920003
Status: Excess
Comments: 6.89 acres/thick vegetation

Parcel No. 2
Fort Campbell
Tract Nos.12M–16B & 13M–3
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920004
Status: Excess
Comments: 3.41 acres/wooded

Parcel No. 3
Fort Campbell
Tract No. 12M–4
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920005
Status: Excess
Comments: 6.56 acre/wooded

Parcel No. 4
Fort Campbell
Tract Nos. 10M–22 &10M–23
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920006
Status: Excess
Comments: 5.73 acres/wooded

Parcel No. 5
Fort Campbell
Tract No. 10M–20
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920007
Status: Excess
Comments: 3.86 acres/wooded

Parcel No. 7
Fort Campbell
Tract No. 10M–10
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920008
Status: Excess
Comments: 9.47 acres/wooded

Parcel No. 8
Fort Campbell
Tract No. 8M–7
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920009
Status: Excess
Comments: 15.13 acres/wooded

Parcel No. 6
Fort Campbell
Hwy 79
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940013
Status: Excess
Comments: 4.55 acres, wooded w/dirt road/fire break

Texas

1 acre
Fort Sam Houston
San Antonio TX 78234
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440075
Status: Excess
Comments: 1 acre, grassy area

Suitable/Unavailable Properties

Building

Alabama

Bldg. 01433
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220098
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 800 sq. ft., most recent use—office, off-site use only

Bldg. 30105
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510052
Status: Excess
Comments: 4100 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 40115
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510053
Status: Excess
Comments: 34,520 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 25303
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520074
Status: Excess
Comments: 800 sq. ft., most recent use—airfield operations, off-site use only

Bldg. 25304
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520075
Status: Excess
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., poor condition, most recent use—fire station, off-site use only

Arizona

Bldg. 22529
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613–7010
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21200520077
Status: Excess
Comments: 2543 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 22541
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613–7010
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520078
Status: Excess
Comments: 1300 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 30020
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613–7010
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520079
Status: Excess
Comments: 1305 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 30021
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613–7010
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520080
Status: Excess
Comments: 144 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 22040
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540076
Status: Excess
Comments: 1131 sq. ft., presence of asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 22540
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613–7010
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620067
Status: Excess
Comments: 958 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Colorado

Bldg. S6285
Fort Carson
Ft. Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420176
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 19,478 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Georgia

Bldg. T201
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420002
Status: Excess
Comments: 1828 sq. ft., most recent use—credit union, off-site use only

Bldg. T234
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420008
Status: Excess
Comments: 2624 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T702
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420010
Status: Excess
Comments: 9190 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T703
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420011
Status: Excess
Comments: 9190 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T704
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420012
Status: Excess
Comments: 9190 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. P813
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420013
Status: Excess
Comments: 43,055 sq. ft., most recent use—maint. hanger/Co Hq., off-site use only

Bldgs. S843, S844, S845
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420014
Status: Excess
Comments: 9383 sq. ft., most recent use—maint hanger, off-site use only

Bldg. P925
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420015
Status: Excess
Comments: 27,681 sq. ft., most recent use—fitness center, off-site use only

Bldg. P1277
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420024
Status: Excess
Comments: 13,981 sq. ft., most recent use—barracks/dining, off-site use only

Bldg. T1412
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420025
Status: Excess
Comments: 9186 sq. ft., most recent use—warehouse, off-site use only

Bldg. 8658
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420029
Status: Excess
Comments: 8470 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 8659
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420030
Status: Excess
Comments: 8470 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 8675, 8676
Hunter Army Airfield
Garrison GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420031
Status: Excess
Comments: 4000 sq. ft., most recent use—ship/recv facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 5978
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420038
Status: Excess
Comments: 1344 sq. ft., most recent use—igloo storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 5993
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420041
Status: Excess
Comments: 960 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 5994
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420042
Status: Excess
Comments: 2016 sq. ft., most recent use—ammo storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 5995
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420043
Status: Excess
Comments: 114 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. T01
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420181
Status: Excess
Comments: 11,682 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T04
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420182
Status: Excess
Comments: 8292 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T05
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420183
Status: Excess
Comments: 7992 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T06
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420184
Status: Excess

Comments: 3305 sq. ft., most recent use—communication center, off-site use only

Bldg. T55
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420187
Status: Excess
Comments: 6490 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T85
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420188
Status: Excess
Comments: 3283 sq. ft., most recent use—post chapel, off-site use only

Bldg. T131
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420189
Status: Excess
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T132
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420190
Status: Excess
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T157
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420191
Status: Excess
Comments: 1440 sq. ft., most recent use—education center, off-site use only

Bldg. 01002
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420197
Status: Excess
Comments: 9267 sq. ft., most recent use—maintenance shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 01003
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420198
Status: Excess
Comments: 9267 sq. ft., most recent use—admin, off-site use only

Bldg. 19101
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420215
Status: Excess
Comments: 6773 sq. ft., most recent use—simulator bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 19102
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420216
Status: Excess
Comments: 3250 sq. ft., most recent use—simulator bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. T19111
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420217
Status: Excess
Comments: 1440 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 19112
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420218
Status: Excess
Comments: 1344 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 19113
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420219
Status: Excess
Comments: 1440 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T19201
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420220
Status: Excess
Comments: 960 sq. ft., most recent use—physical fitness center, off-site use only

Bldg. 19202
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420221
Status: Excess
Comments: 1210 sq. ft., most recent use—community center, off-site use only

Bldg. 19204 thru 19207
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420222
Status: Excess
Comments: 960 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 19208 thru 19211
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420223
Status: Excess
Comments: 1540 sq. ft., most recent use—general installation bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 19212
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420224
Status: Excess
Comments: 1248 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 19213
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420225
Status: Excess
Comments: 1540 sq. ft., most recent use—general installation bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 19214
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420226
Status: Excess
Comments: 1796 sq. ft., most recent use—transient UPH, off-site use only

Bldg. 19215
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420227
Status: Excess
Comments: 1948 sq. ft., most recent use—transient UPH, off-site use only

Bldg. 19216
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420228
Status: Excess
Comments: 1540 sq. ft., most recent use—transient UPH, off-site use only

Bldg. 19217
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420229
Status: Excess
Comments: 120 sq. ft., most recent use—nav aids bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 19218
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420230
Status: Excess
Comments: 2925 sq. ft., most recent use—general installation bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 19219, 19220
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420231
Status: Excess
Comments: 1200 sq. ft., most recent use—general installation bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 19223
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420232
Status: Excess
Comments: 6433 sq. ft., most recent use—transient UPH, off-site use only

Bldg. 19225
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420233
Status: Excess
Comments: 4936 sq. ft., most recent use—dining facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 19226
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420234
Status: Excess
Comments: 136 sq. ft., most recent use—general purpose installation bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. T19228
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21200420235
Status: Excess
Comments: 400 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 19229
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420236
Status: Excess
Comments: 640 sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle shed, off-site use only

Bldg. 19232
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420237
Status: Excess
Comments: 96 sq. ft., most recent use—general purpose installation, off-site use only

Bldg. 19233
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420238
Status: Excess
Comments: 48 sq. ft., most recent use—fire support, off-site use only

Bldg. 19236
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420239
Status: Excess
Comments: 1617 sq. ft., most recent use—transient UPH, off-site use only

Bldg. 19238
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420240
Status: Excess
Comments: 738 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 01674
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510056
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 5311 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—gen. inst., off-site use only

Bldg. 01675
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510057
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 5475 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—gen. inst., off-site use only

Bldg. 01676
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510058
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 7209 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—gen. inst., off-site use only

Bldg. 01677
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510059
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 5311 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—gen. inst., off-site use only

Bldg. 01678
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510060
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 6488 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—gen. inst., off-site use only

Bldg. 00051
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520087
Status: Excess
Comments: 3196 sq. ft., most recent use—court room, off-site use only

Bldg. 00052
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520088
Status: Excess
Comments: 1250 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 00053
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520089
Status: Excess
Comments: 2844 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 00054
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520090
Status: Excess
Comments: 4425 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 01243
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610040
Status: Excess
Comments: 1258 sq. ft., most recent use—ref/ac facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 01244
Hunter Army airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610041
Status: Excess
Comments: 4096 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—hqtrs. facility, off-site use only

Bldg. 01318
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610042
Status: Excess
Comments: 1500 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00612
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610043
Status: Excess
Comments: 5298 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—health clinic, off-site use only

Bldg. 00614
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610044
Status: Excess
Comments: 10,157 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—brigade hqtrs, off-site use only

Bldg. 00618
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610045
Status: Excess
Comments: 6137 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—brigade hqtrs, off-site use only

Bldg. 00628
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610046
Status: Excess
Comments: 10,050 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—brigade hqtrs, off-site use only

Bldg. 01079
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610047
Status: Excess
Comments: 7680 sq. ft., most recent use—range/target house, off-site use only

Bldg. 07901
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610049
Status: Excess
Comments: 4800 sq. ft., most recent use—range support, off-site use only

Bldg. 08031
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610050
Status: Excess
Comments: 1296 sq. ft., most recent use—range/target house, off-site use only

Bldg. 08081
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610052
Status: Excess
Comments: 1296 sq. ft., most recent use—range/target house, off-site use only

Bldg. 08252
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610053
Status: Excess
Comments: 145 sq. ft., most recent use—control tower, off-site use only

Louisiana

Bldg. T401
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540084
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2169 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. T406, T407, T411

Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540085
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 6165 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. T412
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540086
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 12,251 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. T414, T421
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540087
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 6165/1688 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Maryland

Bldg. 8608
Fort George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755–5115
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410099
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2372 sq. ft., concrete block, most recent use—PX exchange, off-site use only

Bldg. 8612
Fort George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755–5115
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410101
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2372 sq. ft., concrete block, most recent use—family life ctr., off-site use only

Bldg. 0001A
Federal Support Center
Olney MD 20882
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520114
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 9000 sq. ft., most recent use—storage

Bldg. 0001C
Federal Support Center
Olney MD 20882
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520115
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2904 sq. ft., most recent use—mess hall

Bldgs. 00032, 00H14, 00H24
Federal Support Center
Olney MD 20882
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520116
Status: Unutilized
Comments: various sq. ft., most recent use—storage

Bldgs. 00034, 00H016
Federal Support Center
Olney MD 20882
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520117
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 400/39 sq. ft., most recent use—storage

Bldgs. 00H10, 00H12
Federal Support Center
Olney MD 20882
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520118
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2160/469 sq. ft., most recent use—vehicle maintenance

Michigan

Bldg. 00001
Sheridan Hall USARC
501 Euclid Avenue
Helena MI 59601–2865
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510066
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 19,321 sq. ft., most recent use—reserve center

Missouri

Bldg. 1230
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340087
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 9160 sq. ft., most recent use—training, off-site use only

Bldg. 1621
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340088
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft., most recent use—exchange branch, off-site use only

Bldg. 5760
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410102
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2000 sq. ft., most recent use—classroom, off-site use only

Bldg. 5762
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410103
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 104 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 5763
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410104
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 120 sq. ft., most recent use—observation tower, off-site use only

Bldg. 5765
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410105
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 800 sq. ft., most recent use—range support, off-site use only

Bldg. 5760
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420059
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2000 sq. ft., most recent use—classroom, off-site use only

Bldg. 5762
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420060
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 104 sq. ft., off-site use only

Bldg. 5763
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420061
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 120 sq. ft., most recent use—obs. tower, off-site use only

Bldg. 5765
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420062
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 800 sq. ft., most recent use—support bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 00467
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530085
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2790 sq. ft., most recent use—fast food facility, off-site use only

New York

Bldgs. 1511–1518
U.S. Military Academy
Training Area
Highlands NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320160
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft. each, needs rehab, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

Bldgs. 1523–1526
U.S. Military Academy
Training Area
Highlands NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320161
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft. each, needs rehab, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

Bldgs. 1704–1705, 1721–1722
U.S. Military Academy
Training Area
Highlands NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320162
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft. each, needs rehab, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

Bldg. 1723
U.S. Military Academy
Training Area
Highlands NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320163
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft., needs rehab, most recent use—day room, off-site use only

Bldgs. 1706–1709
U.S. Military Academy
Training Area
Highlands NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320164
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft. each, needs rehab, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

Bldgs. 1731–1735
U.S. Military Academy
Training Area
Highlands NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320165
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2400 sq. ft. each, needs rehab, most recent use—barracks, off-site use only

North Carolina

Bldg. N4116
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240087
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 3944 sq. ft., possible asbestos/lead paint, most recent use—community facility, off-site use only

Texas

Bldgs. 4219, 4227
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220139
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 8056, 500 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 4229, 4230, 4231
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220140
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 9000 sq. ft., most recent use—hq. bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 4244, 4246
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220141
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 9000 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 4260, 4261, 4262
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220142
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 7680 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04335
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440090
Status: Excess
Comments: 3378 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—general, off-site use only

Bldg. 04465
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440094
Status: Excess
Comments: 5310 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—general, off-site use only

Bldg. 04468
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440096
Status: Excess
Comments: 3100 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—misc., off-site use only

Bldgs. 04475–04476
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440098
Status: Excess
Comments: 3241 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—general, off-site use only

Bldg. 04477
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440099
Status: Excess
Comments: 3100 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—general, off-site use only

Bldg. 07002
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440100
Status: Excess
Comments: 2598 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—fire station, off-site use only

Bldg. 57001
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440105
Status: Excess
Comments: 53,024 sq. ft., possible asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 125, 126
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620075
Status: Excess
Comments: 2700/7200 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 02240
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620078
Status: Excess
Comments: 487 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—pool svc bldg, off-site use only

Bldg. 04164
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620079
Status: Excess
Comments: 2253 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 04218, 04228
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620080
Status: Excess
Comments: 4682/9000 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin, off-site use only

Bldg. 04272
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620081
Status: Excess
Comments: 7680 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04415
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620083
Status: Excess
Comments: 1750 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—classroom, off-site use only

4 Bldgs
Fort Hood
04419, 04420, 04421, 04424
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620084
Status: Excess
Comments: 5310 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
04425, 04426, 04427, 04429
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620085
Status: Excess
Comments: 5310 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 04430
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620087
Status: Excess
Comments: 3241 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04434
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620088
Status: Excess
Comments: 5310 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 04470, 04471
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620090
Status: Excess
Comments: 3241 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 04493
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620091
Status: Excess
Comments: 3108 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—housing maint., off-site use only

Bldg. 04494
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620092
Status: Excess
Comments: 2686 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—repair bays, off-site use only

Bldg. 04632
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620093
Status: Excess
Comments: 4000 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04640
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620094
Status: Excess
Comments: 1600 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04645
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620095
Status: Excess
Comments: 5300 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04906
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620096
Status: Excess
Comments: 1040 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 20121
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620097
Status: Excess
Comments: 5200 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—rec center, off-site use only

Bldg. 91052
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620101
Status: Excess
Comments: 224 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—lab/test, off-site use only

Bldg. 1345
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740070
Status: Excess
Comments: 240 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use- oil storage, off-site use only

Bldgs. 1348, 1941
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740071
Status: Excess
Comments: 640/900 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 1919
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740072
Status: Excess
Comments: 80 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—pump station, off-site use only

Bldg. 1943
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740073
Status: Excess
Comments: 780 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—rod & gun club, off-site use only

Bldg. 1946
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740074
Status: Excess
Comments: 2880 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent us—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 4207
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740076
Status: Excess
Comments: 2240 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—maint. shop, off-site use only

Bldg. 4208
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740077
Status: Excess
Comments: 9464 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—warehouse, off-site use only

Bldgs. 4210, 4211, 4216
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740078
Status: Excess
Comments: 4625/5280 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—maint., off-site use only

Bldg. 4219A
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740079
Status: Excess
Comments: 446 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04252
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740081
Status: Excess
Comments: 9000 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 4255
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740082
Status: Excess
Comments: 448 sq ft., presence of asbestos, off-site use only

Bldg. 04480
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740083
Status: Excess
Comments: 2700 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 04485
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740084
Status: Excess
Comments: 640 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—maint., off-site use only

Bldg. 04489
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740086
Status: Excess
Comments: 880 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 4491, 4492
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740087
Status: Excess
Comments: 3108/1040 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—maint., off-site use only

Bldgs. 04902, 04905
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740088
Status: Excess
Comments: 2575/6136 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—vet bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 04914, 04915, 04916
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740089
Status: Excess
Comments: 371 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—animal shelter, off-site use only

Bldg. 20102
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740091
Status: Excess
Comments: 252 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—recreation services, off-site use only

Bldg. 20118
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740092
Status: Excess
Comments: 320 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—maint.,off-site use only

Bldg. 29027
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740093
Status: Excess
Comments: 2240 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—hdqts bldg, off-site use only

Bldg. 56017
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740094
Status: Excess
Comments: 2592 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 56202
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740095
Status: Excess
Comments: 1152 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—training, off-site use only

Bldg. 56224
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740096
Status: Excess
Comments: 80 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, off-site use only

Bldg. 56305
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740097
Status: Excess
Comments: 2160 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 56311
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740098
Status: Excess
Comments: 480 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—laundry, off-site use only

Bldg. 56329
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740100
Status: Excess
Comments: 2080 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—officers qtrs., off-site use only

Bldg. 92043
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740102
Status: Excess
Comments: 450 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 92072
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740103
Status: Excess
Comments: 2400 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 92083
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740104
Status: Excess
Comments: 240 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—utility bldg., off-site use only

Bldgs. 04213, 04227
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740189
Status: Excess
Comments: 14183/10500 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg.4404
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740190
Status: Excess
Comments: 8043 sq ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—training bldg., off-site use only

Bldg. 56607
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740191
Status: Excess
Comments: 3552 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—chapel, off-site use only

Bldg. 91041
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740192
Status: Excess
Comments: 1920 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—shed, off-site use only

5 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
93010, 93011, 93012, 93014
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740193
Status: Excess
Comments: 210/800 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—private club, off-site use only

Bldg. 94031
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740194
Status: Excess
Comments: 1008 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—training, off-site use only

Virginia

Bldg. T2827
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320172
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 3550 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—dining, off-site use only

Bldg. T2841
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320173
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Comments: 2950 sq. ft., presence of asbestos, most recent use—dining, off-site use only

Bldg. 01014
Fort Story
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720067
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1014 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 01063
Fort Story
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720072
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2000 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Bldg. 00215
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720073
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 2540 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Eustis
01514, 01523, 01528, 01529
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720074
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

4 Bldgs.
Fort Eustis
01534, 01542, 01549, 01557
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720075
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 01707, 01719
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720077
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 01720
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720078
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1984 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 01721, 01725
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720079

Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 01726, 01735, 01736
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720080
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1144 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldgs. 01734, 01745, 01747
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720081
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 4720 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 01741
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720082
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 1984 sq. ft., most recent use—admin., off-site use only

Bldg. 02720
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720083
Status: Unutilized
Comments: 400 sq. ft., most recent use—storage, off-site use only

Washington

Bldg. 05904
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240092
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Comments: 82 sq. ft., most recent use—guard shack, off-site use only

**** Suitable/Undefined ****

Building

New York

Bldg. 01565
1565 Patton Road
Camp Buckner
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120098
Status: Underutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 3,600 sq. ft.; current use: warehouse

Bldg. 00705
705 Barry Road
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120099
Status: Unutilized
Comments: off-site removal only; 8,800 sq. ft.; current use: classroom

Unsuitable Properties

Building

New York

Bldg. 01565
1565 Patton Road
Camp Buckner
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120098
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Other—To be demolished

Bldg. 00705
705 Barry Road
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120099
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—Planned for demolition

Alabama

Bldg. 3781
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040001
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5411
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040002
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7529
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040004
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7556
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040005
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7559
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040006
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7567
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040007
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7571
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040008
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7646
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040009
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7862
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040010
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8721
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 8987
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 30115
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362–5138
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7660
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120018
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 03331
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220003
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1140
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220004
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01200
Redstone Arsenal

Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240007
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 1400A
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240008
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 1407A
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240009
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1413A
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240010
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
1417A thru 1424A
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
1426A thru 1430A
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
1433A thru 1437A
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 03140
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 03524
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240016
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 5105–5107
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240017
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 7360B, 7368A, 7382A
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240019
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 07587
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240020
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7632A, 7660A
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35890
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240021
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07716
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240022
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 0332
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330001
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 03437
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330002
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 07557, 07558
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330004
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7339A
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 8785, 8786
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340095
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00014
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420068
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 00039
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420069
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 03438
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420070
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 04709
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420071
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01271
Fort McClellan
Ft. McClellan AL 36205–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 05296
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 40114
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00010, 00354
Redstone Arsenal
Garrison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 30113
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540001
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
00001, 00003, 00004, 00005
Madison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 00007, 00008, 00012
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 00030, 00035, 00046
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 00289, 00291, 00293
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 00429, 00431, 00454
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540006
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 21010
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540100
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00006
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 26201, 26204
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610008
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 115
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620001
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 0006
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 03340
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2801
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 24263
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 26201, 26204
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within airport runway clear zone

Bldgs. 29105, 29109
Fort Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 25402, 25406, 30116
Ft. Rucker
Dale AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
01414, 3686, 07532, 07737
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740108
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01407
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 4501, 4807
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 03332, 03768, 4807
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05452, 05458, 05459
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 06102, 07175, 07380
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 07585, 07727
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840006
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 08410, 08600
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 04122, 04184
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Anniston Army Depot
Calhoun AL 36201
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 43, 44, 146, 164, 605, 671, 678, 679, 701
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 99, 119, 1421, 1422, 3496, 3614, 3648, 3768, 3772, 3773, 3774
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4501, 5132, 7108, 7288, 7380, 7523, 7524, 7525
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7554, 7567, 7592, 7907
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00046
Anniston Army Depot
Calhoun AL 36201
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 412, 1442, 1444, 4745
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 5004T, 5005T, 5006T
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010005
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 26101, 26104, 27202, 27203, 27402, 27403, 27602, 27603
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 03645
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. C1304, C1329, C1387
Army Tng Center
Ft. McClellan AL 36205
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6201
Redstone Arsenal
Madison AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort Rucker
Ft. Rucker AL 36362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030004
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 902T, 40105, 40106, 40116, 40128, 40146
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 30109, 30112, 30120
Cairns AAF
Daleville AL 36322
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Within airport runway clear zone Secured Area

7 Bldgs. (C1379 through C1385)
Ft. McClellan ARNG TNG Center
85 Barnes Road
Fort McClellan AL 36205
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110004
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C1379, C1380, C1381, C1382, C1383, C1384, C1385
Comments: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Milan Training Center
325 Arsenal Lane
Milan AL 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110005
Status: Excess
Directions: 00I18, 00I19, W001A, W0062, W0063
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

22 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110008
Status: Unutilized
Directions:1407A, 1414A, 03520, 03525, 03548, 04382, 07380, 7380A, 07540, 07553, 07559, 07569, 07585, 07588, 07593, 07594, 7625A, 07639, 07670, 07692, 07742, 09114
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Anniston Army Depot (2 Bldgs.)
7 Frankford Ave
Anniston AL 36201–4199
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110036
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 00615 & 00616
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Rucker
Dalesville AL
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120053
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 03904, 03905, 30124, 30128
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone

Bldg. 03520
3520 Cajun Drive
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120092
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Other—Indoor Firing range

Bldg. 03548
3548 Cajun Drive
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120093
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 03638
3636 Patriot Drive
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120094
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 04382
4382 Digney Road
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120095
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7625A, Redstone Arsenal
7625A Pigeon Circle
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120102
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07639, Redstone Arsenal
7639 Bat Road
Redstone Arsenal AL
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120103
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07670, Redstone Arsenal
7670 East Line Road
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120104
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07692
7692 Mike Square
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120105
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 09114, Redstone Arsenal
9114 Raiford Road
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120106
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7359A, 7359B, 7359C, 1401A, 01401
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Contamination

Bldg 7358A

Sandpiper Road
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140047
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140051
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7850 and 8002
Comments: no potential to meet criteria—not economically feasible
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

19 Bldgs.
Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal AL 35898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140052
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3204, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3216, 3218, 3231, 3467, 3478, 3479, 3483, 5447, 5448, 5457, 7368B, 7373, 7374, 7384, 7600
Comments: no potential to meet criteria—not economically feasible
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C1302
null
Fort McClellan AL 36205
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140073
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 28150
RT 52, Highfalls Stagefield
Fort Rucker AL 36344
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140074
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Isolated area

C–2202
Ft. McClellan
Ft. McClellan AL 36205
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210042
Status: Unutilized
Comments: nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

Alaska

Bldgs. 55294, 55298, 55805
Fort Richardson
Ft. Richardson AK 99505
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340006
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02A60
Noatak Armory
Kotzebue AK
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740105
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. RLNCL
Fort Richardson
Ft. Richardson AK
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820058
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00604
Ft. Richardson
Ft. Richardson AK 99505
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830006
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00655
Fort Greely
Fort Greely AK 96740
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. XTENA
Fort Greely
Fort Greely AK 99731
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940021
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 789–790
Fort Richardson
Anchorage AK 99505
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Arizona

Bldg. 004 (4118)
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014560
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014561
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 8
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014562
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 14
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014568
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 31 (45)
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014569
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 33
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014570
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 211
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014582
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 214
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014583
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 216
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014584
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 218
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014585
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 239
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014587
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 240

Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014588
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 241
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014589
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 304
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014590
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 351
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014591
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

G101–242
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014592
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (91 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

H101–220
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014593
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (80 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

C101–518
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014595
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (100 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

B101–214
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014596
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (100 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

A101–434
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014597
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (90 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

B386–387
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014598
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (2 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

E101–316
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014599
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (90 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

D101–433
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014600
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (100 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

F101–324
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014601
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff, Arizona on I–40. (100 Earth covered igloos)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 308
Navajo Depot Activity
Bellemont AZ 86015–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030273
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 12 miles west of Flagstaff on I–40
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 316–Navajo Depot Activity
12 Miles West of Flagstaff on I–40
Bellemont AZ 86015–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120177
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 318–Navajo Depot Activity
12 Miles West of Flagstaff on I–40
Bellemont AZ 86015–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120178
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 350–Navajo Depot Activity
12 Miles West of Flagstaff on I–40
Bellemont AZ 86015–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120181
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S0220
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140006
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00310
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140008
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S0327
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140010
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. M5218, M5219, M5222
Papago Park Military Rsv
Phoenix AZ 85008
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldg.
Papago Park Military Rsv
M5234, M5238, M5242, M5247
Phoenix AZ 85008
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00002
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740109
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00203, 00216, 00218
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21200740110
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00244, 00252, 00253
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740111
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740112
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00302, 00303, 00304, 00311, S0312, S0313, S0319
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740113
Status: Unutilized
Directions: S0320, 00323, S0324, 00329
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Camp Navajo
Bellemont AZ 86015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740114
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00330, 00331, 00332, 00335, 00336, 00338, S0340
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 30025, 43003
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920030
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Huachuca
Cochise AZ 85613
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040002
Status: Excess
Directions: 22009, 22010, 22011, 22012
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 30116 and 30117
null
Ft. Huachuca AZ 85613
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110047
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Arkansas

39 Bldgs.
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630019
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2046–2047, 2049, 2122, 2127–2128, 2130–2131, 2133, 2209, 2211–2212, 2214–2215, 2222–2224, 2226–2227, 2320–2323, 2325, 2332–2333, 2335–2336, 2415–2419, 2426–2427, 2428–2431
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Chaffee
#1342, 1346, 1620, 1625,1669, 1678
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630021
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2530
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199630029
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

26 Bldgs.
Fort Chaffee
#1337, 1641–1652, 1654–1665, 1748
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640462
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1504, 1574, 1633
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640463
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Chaffee
#1535, 1634, 1637–1638, 1667, 1670–1671, 1673, 1676
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640464
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1595
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640465
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1672
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640466
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1682
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640467
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1756
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640468
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1782
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640469
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1786
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640470
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2044
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640471
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2125, 2221
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640474
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2327
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640475
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2425
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640476
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2465
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640477
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110001
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1300, 1304, 1307, 1308, 1311, 1363, 1431, 1434, 1534, 1546, Demo 2
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

17 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110002
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1301, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1306, 1309, 1310, 1360, 1505, 1529, 1537, 1543, 1577, 1581, 1700, 1711, Demo 1
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1326
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110003
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110004
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1351, 1352, 1364, 1448, 1544, 1545, 1579
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110005
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1449, 1528, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1596, 1735
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110006
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1571, 1703, 1758, 1760
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1692, 1693
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110007
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1707, Demo 3
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110008
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110009
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1749–1754, 1551
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2040, 2041
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110010
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

22 Bldgs.
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 2121, 2126, 2129, 2132, 2210, 2213, 2216, 2217, 2225, 2319, 2324, 2326, 2331, 2334, 2420, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2208
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2330
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2421
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3799
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110015
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3850
Ft. Chaffee Maneuver Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110016
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6027
Ft. Chaffee Manuever Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110017
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1336
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1759
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2037, 2219
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2513, 2515
Fort Chaffee
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905–1370
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01370
Ft. Chaffee Training Center
Ft. Chaffee AR 72905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Pine Bluff Arsenal
Jefferson AR 71602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820059
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 12330, 12332, 12334, 12336, 12338, 12340, 12342, 12406
Reasons: Secured Area

12 Bldgs.
Pine Bluff Arsena;
Jefferson AR 71602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820060
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13698, 13710, 13740 thru 13749
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 57230
Pine Bluff Arsenal
Pine Bluff AR 71602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140080
Status: Unutilized
Comments: REDETERMINATION: Previously w/property #21201140055; agency submitted additional info. re: the deteriorated state of property due to chem. contamination; non-removable
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Contamination

California

Bldg. 18
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012554
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013582
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 3
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013583
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 4
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013584
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013585
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013586
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 7
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013587
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 8
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013588
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 156
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013590
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 13 Riverbank Ammun Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120162
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 171 Riverbank Ammun Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120163
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 178 Riverbank Ammun Plant
5300 Claus Road
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120164
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240444
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 120
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240445
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 181
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
Riverbank CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240446
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 29, 39, 73, 154, 155, 193, 204, 257
Los Alamitos CA 90720–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520040
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Building S–45
DDRW Sharpe Facility
Lathrop CA 95331
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610289
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 18013, 18030
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730014
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

2 Div. HQ Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA 93446
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820205
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Clorinator Bldg.
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA 93446
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820217
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

2 QM Repair Shops
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA 93446
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Scale House
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA 93446
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Insect. Storage Fac.
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA 93446
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820225
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Oil Storage Bldg.
Camp Roberts
Camp Roberts CA 93446
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820234
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 127
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840015
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 576
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920033
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 578
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920034
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 597
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920035
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 598
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920036
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Irwin
813, 415, 543, 445
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920037
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

17 Bldgs.
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920038
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 419, 434, 456, 458, 460, 514, 530, 412, 512, 524, 616, 532, 534, 535, 540, 543, 551
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–9
Sharpe Site
French Camp CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930021
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

24 Garages
Presidio of Monterey
Monterey CA 93944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940051
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–10
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030005
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–11
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030006
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–14
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030007
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–110
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030008
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–380
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030010
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–613
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–648
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–654
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–691
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–3A
Tracy Facility
Tracy CA 95376
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030015
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 468, 470, 472
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030016
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. T–639, T–642
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030017
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T–646
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030018
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. P–15000, P–15004
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–508
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200040015
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. T–228
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110018
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T–425
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110019
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T–448
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110020
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–1
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120029
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–2
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120030
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. P–32
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120031
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–42
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120032
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–44
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120033
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–213
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120034
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. P–217
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120035
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–218
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120036
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S–288
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120037
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. P–403
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120038
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. P–405
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120039
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. T–480
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130002
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–487
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130003
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–647
Sharpe Site
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130004
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. T–333
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200210001
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T–451
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200210002
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S–494
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200210003
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. T–580
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200210004
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T–814
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200210005
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

3 Bldgs.
DDJC Sharpe
S00004, 00006, 00012
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240025
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S00108
DDJC Sharpe
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240026
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. S00161, 00162
DDJC Sharpe
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240027
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S00221
DDJC Sharpe
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240028
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
DDJC Sharpe
S00482, 00483, 00484, 00485
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240029
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S00660
DDJC Sharpe
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240030
Status: Unutilized

GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00352
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240031
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00516, 00520, 00547
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240032
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00818
Fort Irwin
Ft. Irwin CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240033
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. P00620
DDJC–Sharpe
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330007
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

53 Bldgs.
Los Alamitos
X0001–X0053
Orange CA 90720
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00079
Riverbank Army Ammo Plant
Stanaslaus CA 95357–7241
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530003
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T6427
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 00208, 00210
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00302, 00306, 00321
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
00921, T0929, T2014, T0948
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T1003, T1008
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
T1010, T1012, T2009, T2010, T2012
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T1121, T1221, T3014
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
T1124, T1224, T3040, T7014
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540013
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

54 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540014
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T1202–T1209, T1212–T1219, T1302, T3102–T3109, T3112–T3119, T3302–T3309, T3312–T3316, T6102–T6107, T6308–T6309
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T1222, T1223, T1225, T1226
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T1720, T1721
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T3001, 03002, T7016
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
03003, T4002, T3013, T3015
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
T3025, T3037, T3046, T3064
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

22 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540020
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 03101, 03110, 03111, 03120, 05011, 06310, T1120, T1201, T1210, T1211, T1220, T1301, T3211, T3220, T3301, T3310, T3311, T4011, T6110, T6111, T6210, T6211
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 03121, 03122, 03124–03125, T1122, T1123, T1125–T1126
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T3321, T3322, T3324
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T3325
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
04003, T4004, 04005, T4008, 04015
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Camp Roberts
05003, 05004, 05005, 05007, 05015
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540025
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 06043, T6044, 06081
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 06409, T6411
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540027
Status: Unutilized

Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07006
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 14002, 14101
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 27110
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 76910
Camp Roberts
San Miguel CA 93451
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00548, 00549, 00550
March AFRC
Riverside CA 92518
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02506, 02560
March AFRC
Riverside CA 92518
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs
Camp Roberts
01187, 01188, 01196, 01197
Dublin CA 94568
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01207, 01208
Camp Roberts
Dublin CA 94568
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00117
Riverbank AAP
Stanislaus CA 95367
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840009
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00040, 00412
SHARPE
Lathrop CA 95231
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920031
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00234
DDJC Tracy
San Joaquin CA 95304
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930005
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00005
Los Alamitos Joint Force
Training Base
Orange CA 90720
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940023
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Hunter Liggett
Monterey CA 93928
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940024
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 410, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Camp Parks
Alameda CA 94568
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010006
Status: Unutilized
Directions: CP513, 1201S, 1202T, 1205S
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

13 Bldgs.
Fort Irwin
San Bernardino CA 92310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040003
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 100, 338, 343, 385, 411, 412, 413, 486, 489, 490, 491, 493, 5006
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
JFTB
Los Alanitos CA 90720
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110046
Status: Excess
Directions: 00147, 00207, 00259, 00297
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 621
Ft. Hunter Liggett
Monterey CA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 186
Ft. Hunter Liggett
Monterey CA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination

Bldg. 00023
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120054
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120055
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 633, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 634
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 00186 & 00621
null
Fort Hunter Liggett CA 93928
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130067
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

2 Bldgs
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140076
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00349, 00587
Reasons: Contamination Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg 00203
4th Street, Sierra Army Depot
Herlong CA 96113
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140077
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination Secured Area

Colorado

Bldg. T–317
Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Commerce CO 80022–2180
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320013
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. T–412
Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Commerce CO 80022–2180
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320014
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other—Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 431
Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Commerce CO 80022–2180
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320015
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 433
Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Commerce CO 80022–2180
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320016
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Other—Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. T–3661
Fort Carson
CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199830024
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00087
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006–9330
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030019
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00088
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006–9330
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030020
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00096
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006–9330
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030021
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 0051
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420165
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00630
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420166
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00036
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610009
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00547
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610010
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00945
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 0111a, 0112a, 0113a
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Carson
56231, 56232, 56234, 56250
El Paso CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 00519, 00535, 00560
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720008
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. S6231, S6232
Fort Carson
El Paso CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. S6234, S6250
Fort Carson
El Paso CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 06284
Fort Carson
El Paso CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820063
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. R065A, 03887, 07804
Fort Carson
El Paso CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00590
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 814, 1919
Fort Carson
El Paso CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 06289
7086 Albanese Loop
Fort Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 06290
7090 Albanese Loop
Fort Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
1620—1658 Burris St.
Fort Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00626, 00627, 00631, 00633, 00634, 00635
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Ft. Carson
Ft. Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140005
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1389
Comments: Friable asbestos identified in Bldg. 1382
Reasons: Contamination Within airport runway clear zone

2 Bldgs.
Ft. Carson
Ft. Carson CO 80913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140006
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1380 and 1381
Comments: Bldg. 1380 has flammable explosive materials
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

10 Bldgs.
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140062
Status: Excess
Directions: 0015S, 0016A, 0016S, 0017S, 0018S, 0019S, 00S34, 0014S, 0013S, 0012S
Reasons: Secured Area Contamination

Bldg. 00034
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140066
Status: Excess
Comments: Not cost effective to repair
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Pueblo Chemical Depot
Pueblo CO 81006
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210053
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 701, 706, 711, 716, 731, 736, 766, 771, 776
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

District of Columbia

Bldg. 51
Fort McNair
Washington, DC
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Florida

Bldg. 00200
Recreation Area Pool
Destin FL
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130032
Status: Excess

Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Georgia

Fort Stewart
Sewage Treatment Plant
Ft. Stewart GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013922
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Sewage treatment

Building 10047
Fort Benning
Fort Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610320
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 308, Fort Gillem
null
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620815
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 77
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810028
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 249
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810030
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. P–8640
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830068
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 319
Fort Benning
GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830073
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. P8121
Fort Stewart
Ft. Stewart GA 31314–3913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940060
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2763
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030026
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 710
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140016
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00933
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5233
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220011
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00934
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5233
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 116–119
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230005
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01877
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330008
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01315, 10318
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330009
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 10715
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330010
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00111
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5101
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00116
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5101
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00226
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5101
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340015
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00733, 00753
Fort Gillem
Ft. Gillem GA 30050–5101
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340016
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Benning
00960–00961, 00963–00966
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410002
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01614
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410003
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 07500, 07501
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410006
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08812
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410009
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00111
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297–5122
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420074
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 404
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420075
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00813
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420076
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00814
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420077
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00817
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420078
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00818
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420079
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00819
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420080
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00820
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420081
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00822
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA 30297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420082
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00106
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 3905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 267
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02044
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4152
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 09226
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 09402
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Buildings
Camp Merrill
00023, 00049, 00070
Dahlonega GA 30533
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 18503, 18504, 18505
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540034
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 08023, 08024, 08025
Fort Benning
Chattachoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610011
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Gordon
25104, 81102, OT002, OT036
Richmond GA 30905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01182
Fort Benning
Chattachoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620004
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 02829
Fort Benning
Chattachoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630024
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02840, 02841, 02842
Fort Benning
Chattachoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630025
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02844, 02845, 02847
Fort Benning
Chattachoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630026
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05240, 05241, 05242
Fort Benning
Chattachoochee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630027
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00262
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640007
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01662
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640009
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01708, 01718
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640010
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01734, 01799
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640011
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 04000, 04001, 04025
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640013
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 09030, 09031, 09032
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640016
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 09033, 09034, 09035
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640017
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 09037, 09038, 09042
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640018
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 09059, 09060, 09061
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640019
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Benning
09062, 09063, 09088, 09089
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640020
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00022
Fort Stewart

Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710005
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01001, 01080, 0113
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710006
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02110, 02111
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710007
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 07703, 07783
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710008
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 08061, 08091
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710009
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08053
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710010
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08630
Fort Benning
Muscogee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00050
Fort Benning
Dahlonega GA 30597
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720004
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 03814, 08594
Fort Benning
Muscogee GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720005
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00404, 00406
Fort Gordon
Richmond GA 30905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Gordon
25104, 81102, 0T002, 0T036
Richmond GA 30905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00205, 01016, 01567
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720011
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00129, 00145
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720012
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Benning
8668, 8684, 8685, 8764
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740006
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00956, 00958, 00966
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740007
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00930
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740117
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01241, 01246
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740118
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 06052
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740119
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs 8603, 8629, 8681
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740121
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9128
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740122
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00957, 01001
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740123
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01013, 01014, 01016
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740124
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01080, 07337, 15016
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740125
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00902
Fort Gillem
Forest Park GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 4307, 9088, 9089
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820064
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00816
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820065
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00021
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820066
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 263, 273, 2962
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2580, 2962, 8041, 8042, 8043
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 00705, 00706, 00803
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920012
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920013
Status: Excess
Directions: 00270, 00272, 00276, 00277, 00616, 00718
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 314, 315, 9225
Fort Benning

Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920014
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1608, 8559
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920032
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308
Hunter Army Airfield
Chatham GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920033
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 728, 729
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920034
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Fort Stewart
Liberty GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940025
Status: Excess
Directions: 918, 1076, 1103, 1268, 7803, 7804, 7805
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 240, 701, 719
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940026
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1189, 1199, 2603, 2605, 8621, 8622
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 8511
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020006
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. TR9, TR10, TR11
Catoosa Area Training Center
Tunnel Hill GA 30755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030006
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 2758
Fort Benning
Ft. Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 815
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030008
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1257
Fort Stewart
Hinesville GA 31314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030009
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

2 Bldgs.
Ft. Bennings
Ft. Bennings GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120033
Status: Underutilized
Directions: P3957 and P3959
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08708
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120050
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08711
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120051
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08712
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120052
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00TR8, Catoosa Area Trng
null
Tunnel Hill GA 30755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130028
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
null
Fort Benning GA 31905
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130033
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 02850, 02879, 02901, 02902, 02903, 02904, 02905, 02906, 02908, 02909, 02967, 02968, 06733, 08824
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 610
Hunter Army Airfield
Savannah GA 31409
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140010
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Hawaii

PU–01, 02, 03, 04, 05
Schofield Barracks
Kolekole Pass Road
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014836
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

PU–06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11
Schofield Barracks
Kolekole Pass Road
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014837
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

71 Tunnels
Aliamanu
Honolulu HI 96818
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—contamination

10 Tunnels
Aliamanu
Honolulu HI 96818
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—contamination

49 Tunnels
Aliamanu
Honolulu HI 96818
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—contamination

Bldgs. 00001 thru 00051
Kipapa Ammo Storage Site
Honolulu HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520006
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01500 thru 01503
Wheeler Army Airfield
Honolulu HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Aliamanu
Honolulu HI 96818
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620005
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 9, A0043, A0044, C0001, C0002, C0003, C0004, C0005, C0029, E0027
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 1124, 1125
Schofield Barracks
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02276
Schofield Barracks
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

18 Bldgs.
Kipapa Ammo Site
Mililani HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620011
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 52 to 54, 24B, 26A, 27A, 28A, 29A, 30A, 31A, A0001, B0002
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1226
Schofield Barracks
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00182
Kalaeloa
Kapolei HI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640108
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00537
Kalaeloa
Kapolei HI 96707
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640109
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01676, 01677
Kalaeloa
Kapolei HI 96707
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640110
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01818, 01875
Kalaeloa
Kapolei HI 96707
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640111
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01954
Kalaeloa
Kapolei HI 96707
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640112
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Facilities 00001, 00002
Tanapag USARC
Tanapag HI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00103
Wheeler AAF
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830012
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00005, 00006
TANAPAG USARC
Tanapag HI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830047
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00005, 00006
TANAPAG USARC
Tanapag HI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00039, 01650
Fort Shafter
Honolulu HI 96858
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01007
Wheeler Army Airfield
Honolulu HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 75073
Wheeler Army Airfield
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone

Bldg. 1000
Wheeler Army Airfield
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Schofield Barracks
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01070
Wheeler Army Airfield
Denny Rd.
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Between Denny Rd. & wastewater treatment plant on Wheeler Army Airfield
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00024
USA Field Station Kunia
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120006
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Next to warehouse, bldg. 25, SE corner of Kunia parking lot
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Not accessible by road

Bldg. 224
124 Danis Road
Wahiawa HI 96857
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120101
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within airport runway clear zone

Bldg. 00022 and 00046
Training Area
Pohakulou HI 96720
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

2 Bldgs.
Schofield Barracks
Wahiawa HI 96786
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130054
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01187, 01188
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
91–1227 Enterprise Ave
Kalaeloa
Kapolei HI 96707
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140046
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01676, 01677, 01818, 01875, 01954, 00537, 00182
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg 01537
124 Takata Road
Honolulu HI 96819
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140075
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Idaho

Bldg. 00110
Wilder
Canyon ID 83676
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740134
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00011
Edgemeade
Elmore ID 83647
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg 00253
4097 W. Cessna St.
Gowen Field 16A20
Boise ID 83705
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140068
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Illinois

Bldgs. T–20, T–21, T–23
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820027
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. T–105
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930042
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. T–108
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930043
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. T–113
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930044
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. T–401
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930045
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. T–402
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930046
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. T–404
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930047
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. T–413
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930048
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. T–416
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930049
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. S–434
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930050
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S–593
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930051
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. S–594
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930052
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. S–595
Charles Melvin Price Support Center
Granite City IL 62040
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930053
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. 86
Rock Island Arsenal
Rock Island IL 61299–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140044
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00065
Rock Island Arsenal
Rock Island IL 61299
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920037
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Contamination Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 313, USAG
1 Rock Island
Rock Island Arsenal
Rock Island IL 61299
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120096
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 649
Philip H. Sheridan Reserve Ctr.
Ft. Sheridan IL
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120107
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 141
COL P. Schulstad USARC
Arlington Heights IL
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120108
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 649
3155 Blackhawk Drive
Fort Sheridan IL 60037
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 141
Col. P. Schulstad
Arlington Heights IL 60005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130055
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Contamination Extensive deterioration

Indiana

Bldg. 1417–51
Newport Army Ammunition Plant
Newport IN 47966
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011640
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Fuel Station
Atterbury Reserve Forces Training Area
Edinburgh IN 46124–1096
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230030
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Post Exchange
Atterbury Reserve Forces Training Area
Edinburgh IN 46124–1096
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230031
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 481
Jefferson Proving Ground
Madison IN 47250
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020008
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7719
Fort Knox
Ft. Knox IN 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Iowa

Bldg. 5B–137–1
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012605
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5B–137–3
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012606
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5B–137–2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199012607
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 600–52
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012609
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6–137–3
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012611
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 30–137–2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012613
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1–129
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012620
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1–115–8
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012622
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1–78
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012624
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 600–85
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013706
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 800–04
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013707
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 800–70–2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013708
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–03–3
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013712
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–09–1
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013713
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–21
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013714
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–25
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013715
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–26
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013716
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–27
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013717
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–28
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013718
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–29
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013719
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–55
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013720
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5B–56
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013721
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–98
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013722
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–28
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013723
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–33
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013724
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–34
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013725
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–35
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199013726
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–69–6
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013727
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–88
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013728
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–94
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013729
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–09–1
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013730
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–11
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013731
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6–18–2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013732
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1–08–1A
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013733
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1–60
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013734
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1–67–2E
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013736
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1–70
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013737
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1–207–1
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013738
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5A–137–1
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120172
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5A–137–2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120173
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5A–137–3
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 257
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230005
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 268
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230006
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 269
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230007
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 270
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230008
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 271
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230009
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 272
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230010
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 273
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230011
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 274
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230012
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 275
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230013
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 277
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230014
Status: Unutilized
Directions:

Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 278
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230015
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 279
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230016
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 314
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230017
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 500–72–1
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230018
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0274
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230019
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0278
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230020
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0280
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230021
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1019
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230022
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1020
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230023
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1021
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230024
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1022
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230025
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1023
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230026
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1024
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230027
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1027
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230028
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1034
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230029
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6–09–2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199310017
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 679
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199340091
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A218
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440112
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 219
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440113
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 220
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440114
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 221
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440115
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 222
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440116
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 223
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440117
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 224
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440118
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 225
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440119
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 226
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440120
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 227
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440121
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 228
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440122
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 230
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440123
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 231
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440124
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. CO231
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440125
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 232
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440126
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 233
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440127
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 234
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440128
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 235
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440129
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 236
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440130
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 238–256
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440131
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 258
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440132
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 259
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440133
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A0260
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440134
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 261–263
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440135
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 264–266
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440136
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 267
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440137
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 276
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440138
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 280
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440139
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 284
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440140
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 285

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440141
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 312
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440142
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 313
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440143
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 317
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440144
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 743
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440145
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 745
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440146
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 973–990
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440147
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 992
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440148
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 994–995
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440149
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 998–1005
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440150
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1008
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440151
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1010–1018
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440152
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A1018
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440153
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1040
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440154
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1064
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440155
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1076–1077
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440156
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1088
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440157
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5390
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440158
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 27, 340
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520002
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 237
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520070
Status: Surplus
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 500–128
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740027
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 01075
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220022
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 00310
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230019
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00887
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230020
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 00912, 00913
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230021
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01041
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230022
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01059
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230023
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00765
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330012
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 05274
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330013
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 05325
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330014
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00152, 00895
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340017
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01073
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420083
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 01072, 01074
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 00677, 00671
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440018
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Facility 00844
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510004
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Facility 00904
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510005
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Facilities 01025, 01026
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52638
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510006
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Buildings
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
00036, 00816, 01067
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00700
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 01091, 01092
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01039
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00344
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00903, 00993, 00996, 00997
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Iowa AAP
01000, 01006, 01007, 01009
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01063
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 05366
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740126
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00176, 00204, B0205, C0205, 00206, 00207, 00208, 00209, 00210
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletow IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740127
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00211, 00212, 00213, 00217, 00218, C0218
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

13 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740128
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00287, 00288, 00289, 00290, A0290, 00291, 00292, 00293, A0293, B0293, C0293, D0293, E0293
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740129
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A0294, 00295, 00296, 00316, 00326, 00328, 00330 00341
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

11 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740130
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00949, 00962, 00963, 00964, 00965, 00967, 00968, 00969, 00970, 00971, 00972
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740131
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01028, 01029, 01030, 01031, 01032, 01033, 01035, 01036, 01037
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740132
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01038, B1038, C1038, D1038, E1038, 01042, 01043
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. A1057, 01090, 05334
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740133
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00013, C0847
Iowa Army Ammo Plant
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. TD010, TD020
Camp Dodge
Johnson IA 50131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920036
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A0190, 00190, 01069
Iowa AAP
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg 01110, Iowa Army Ammo
17575 State Highway 79
Middletown IA 52601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Not accessible by road Secured Area

Kansas

B–2243
Military Family Housing
McConnell KS
Landholding Agency: Air Force
Property Number: 18201210113
Status: Excess
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 3013 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011909
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1010 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011910
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1066 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011911
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 507 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011912
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 502 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011913
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 506 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011914
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 805 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Ara
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011915
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 810 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011916
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 811 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011917
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1013 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011918
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 806 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011919
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 807 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011920
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 914 KAAP

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011921
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 926 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011922
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1021 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011923
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1078 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011924
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 540 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011925
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 541 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011926
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 922 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011927
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 925 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011928
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 928 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011929
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 985 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011930
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1096 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011931
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 511 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011932
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 814 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011933
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 909 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011934
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 719 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011935
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 918 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011936
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1014 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011937
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1015 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011938
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 932 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011939
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 933 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011940
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 934 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011941
Status: Unutilized

Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 809 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011942
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 816 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011943
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3001 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011944
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3002 KAAP
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Production Area
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011945
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building 50
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620518
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 112
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620519
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 210
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620520
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 212, 221
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620521
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 219
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620522
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 209, 509, 724, 813
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620523
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
902, 1002
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 231, 244
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620524
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 246
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620525
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 247
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620526
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 248, 252
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620527
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 302
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620528
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 304
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620529
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 305
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620530
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 306
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620531
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 308
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620532
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 311
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620533
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 312
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620534
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 315
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620535
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 316
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620536
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 321
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620537
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 322
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620538
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 324
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620539
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 325
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620540
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 326
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620541
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 327
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620542
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 328
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620543
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 329, 516, 746, 819
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620544
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 936, 931, 939, 941, 943, 1026, 1029, 1031, 1034, 1099, 1232, 1558, 1626, 1723, 1830, 1991
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 503
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620545
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 504, 512
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620546
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 505
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620547
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 513
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620548
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 515
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620549
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 701
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620550
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 702, 704, 707, 709,
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620551
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 711, 712, 727, 729, 735, 737, 738, 742, 743, 747
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 703, 708, 710, 713,
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620552
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 720, 721, 728, 730, 731, 732, 734, 736, 739
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 705, 706,
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620553
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 715, 716, 717
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620554
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 722
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620555
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 723
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620556
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 725
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620557
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 726
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620558
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 740
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620559
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 741
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620560
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 744
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620561

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 745
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620562
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 749
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620563
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 750
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620564
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 782
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620565
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 802, 808
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620566
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 804
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620567
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 812
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620568
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 818
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620569
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 828
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620570
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 841
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620571
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 901
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620572
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 903
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620573
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 904
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620574
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 905
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620575
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 906, 908, 911,
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620576
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 916, 993
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 907
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620577
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 910
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620578
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 912
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620579
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 913
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620580
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 915
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620581
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 920
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620582
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 921, 923, 973, 974,
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620583
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 983, 984, 986, 989
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 924
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620584
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 929
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620586
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 930
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant

Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620587
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 946
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620588
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 951
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620589
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 952
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620590
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 927
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620591
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 997
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620592
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1003
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620593
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1004, 1018
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620594
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1005
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620595
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1006
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620596
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1007, 1009
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620597
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1008
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620598
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1011
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620599
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1012, 1022, 1023
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620600
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1017
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620601
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1019
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620602
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1020
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620603
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1025
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620604
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1028
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620605
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1047
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620606
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1048, 1068, 1090
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620607
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1064
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620608
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1065
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620609
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1072, 1082, 1095
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620610
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1124
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620611
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1202
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620612
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1205
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620613
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1206
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620614
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1207
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620615
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1223
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620616
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 1225
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620617
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1402, 1403, 1404
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620618
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1502 thru 1556
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620619
Status: Unutilized
Directions: (55 total)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1602 thru 1625
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620620
Status: Unutilized
Directions: (24 total)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1702 thru 1721
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620621
Status: Unutilized
Directions: (20 total)
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1803, 1804, 1805,
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620622
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1806, 1807, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1823, 1825
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Buildings 1931 thru 1989
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620623
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Except 1961, 1974, 1976
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 2002
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620624
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 2105A
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620625
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3004
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620626
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3005
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620627
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3006
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620628
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3007
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620629
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3008
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620630
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3009
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620631
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3010
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620632
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3011
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620633
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3012
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620634
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3014
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620635
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3015
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620636
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3016
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620637
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Building 3017
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
Parsons KS 67357
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620638
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00920
Fort Riley
Geary KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740135
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00688
Fort Leavenworth
Leavenworth KS 66027
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820068
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00321, 00323
Fort Leavenworth
Leavenworth KS 66027
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00495
Ft. Leavenworth
Ft. Leavenworth KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110045
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 09451
9455 Rifle Range Road
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120068
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—Temporary bldg., gas chamber

Bldg. 00745
745 Ray Rd.
Fort Riley USAR
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120069
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—aviation storage shed off site removal

Bldg. 08322
Ft. Riley USAR
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120071
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—to be demolished off site removal

Bldg. 8329
8329 Wells St.
Ft. Riley
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120072
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—vehicle maint. oil storage

Bldg. 08324
8324 Wells St.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120073
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—to be demolished

Bldg. 07634
7634 McGlachlin
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120074
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—Power Plant

Bldg. 00747
747 Ray Rd.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120078
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—Power plant off site removal

Bldg. 00613
null
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120079
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—off site removal only

Bldg. 08324
8324 Wells St.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120081
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01781
1781 ''K'' Street
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120082
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—work animal storage (DNE) Other environmental

Bldg. 09098
09098 Vinton School Road
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120083
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—guard shack off site removal

Bldg. 09455
9455 Rifle Range Road
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120085
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—Gas Chamber off site removal only

Bldg. 00615
615 Huebner Rd.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120087
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—off site removal only

Bldg. 08323
8323 Wells St.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120088
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—vehicle maint. shop off site removal

Bldg. 08328
8328 Wells St.
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120089
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other environmental

Bldg. 07739
7739 Apennines Drive
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120090
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other environmental; Other—oil storage bldg.; off site removal

Bldg. 01780
1780 ''K'' Street
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120091
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other environmental

Bldg. 00495
McPherson
Fort Leavenworth KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 09382
Fort Riley
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130037
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
09081, 07123, 1865, 00747
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130038
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 09079, 09078, 09455, 09382, 09087, 09381
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07812
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
null

Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130041
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 09378, 09081, 09379, 09123, 07818, 00747
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 09133 and 1865
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 612
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130045
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130060
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 09455, 07634, 00852, 00853
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130062
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00701, 09079, 09380, 1990, 08323
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

2 Bldgs.
null
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130064
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 09098, 00613
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00512 & 00617
Fort Riley
Fort Riley KS 66442
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140064
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Kentucky

Bldg. 126
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot
Lexington KY 40511
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011661
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 12 miles northeast of Lexington, Kentucky.
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Other—Sewage treatment facility

Bldg. 12
Lexington—Blue Grass Army Depot
Lexington KY 40511
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011663
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 12 miles Northeast of Lexington Kentucky.
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Industrial waste treatment plant.

Bldg. T005324
Fort Campbell
Ft. Campbell KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200110043
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07178
Fort Campbell
Ft. Campbell KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220029
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00023
Blue Grass Army Depot
Richmond KY 40475
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 07230
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02182, 02186
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 02203, 02204, 02205, 02206, 02207
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02603, 02902
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05330, 05511, 05513
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 06454, 06456, 06460, 06464, 06468, 06470, 06474
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 06612
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02950, 07845
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740139
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01171, 04770
Fort Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3216
Fort Campbell
Christian KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030013
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

24 Bldgs.
Fort Knox
Ft. Knox KY 40121
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110003
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1727, 3107, 6898, 7014, 7015, 7021, 7022, 7042, 7044, 7050, 7104, 7121, 7469, 7741, 9205, 9215, 9231, 9256, 9272, 9276, 9278, 9619, 9639, 9680
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01568 and 01572
Spillway Court
Fort Campbell KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210072
Status: Underutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell Military Installation
Fort Campbell KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210073
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6536, 7256, 7293, A3902, A6942
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Indiana Ave.
Fort Campbell KY 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210074
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2401, 2402, 2404, 2506
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

Louisiana

Bldg. 108
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Area A
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011714
Status: Unutilized
Directions:

Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 110
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Area A
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011715
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 111
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Area A
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011716
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A133
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doylin LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011735
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. A132
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Area K
Doylin LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011736
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. A131
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doylin LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011737
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. A130
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Area A
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012112
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. X5093
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013863
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. X5094
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013865
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S1627
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013868
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. X5032
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013869
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. J1015m
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doylin LA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199110131
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. B–1442
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240138
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. B–1453
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240139
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. D1249
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240140
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. D1250
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240141
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. K1104
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240147
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. X–5033
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420332
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. D1247
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610049
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. D1253
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610050
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E1727
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610051
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. C1300, C1346, D1200
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610054
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. S1600, S1606
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610055
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. M2700
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610056
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1636
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610060
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1635
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610061
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. D–1237
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610063
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C–1344
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610064
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C–1309
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610065
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B–1461
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610066
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S–1604
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610067
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A–117
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610068
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. S–1620, S–1621
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610069
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A–120
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610070
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S–1602
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610072
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–2701
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610073
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–1310
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610074
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1605
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610075
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A–118
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610076
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A–129
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610078
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A–116
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610079
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. C–1301, C–1303
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610083
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1601
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610086
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. K–1101, K–1103
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610087
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J–1002
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610088
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. D–1201, D–1203
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610091
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. S–1612, S–1618, S–1615

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610092
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–1360
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610093
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. K–1120
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610094
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S–1603
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610096
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. O–1503
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610097
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. K–1100
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610098
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. J–1001
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610099
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. D–1202
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610101
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C–1302
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1613
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610104
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. K–1105, K–1111, K–1110
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610105
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A–149
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610107
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. J–1006, J–1008
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610111
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. D–1221, D–1224
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610112
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J–1011
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610115
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
X–5013, X–5043, X–5083, X–5091
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610116
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. D–1262, D–1263, D–1264
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610118
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C–1370
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610119
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
X–5069, X–5071, X–5077, X–5078, X–5084
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610121
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A–134
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610122
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1637
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610126
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
C–1351, C–1352, C–1355, C–1353
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610128
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. E–1736, E–1734, E–1733
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610129
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. Y–2621
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610130
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. D–1256
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610131
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. X–5016
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610132
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. X–5026, X–5106
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610133
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. D–1248, D–1251
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610134
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. E–1715
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610135
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S–1629
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610137
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D–1239
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610139
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. E–1732
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610140
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J–1014
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610141
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. C–1347, C–1349
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610142
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–1362
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610143
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. D–1259
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610144
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. M–2702, M–2706
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610145
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. X–6112
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610147
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–1361
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610148
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. D–1257, D–1267
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610149
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. A–154, A–155
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610151
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. Y–2626, Y–2627
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610152
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. S–1652, S–1653
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610153
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. Y–2613, Y–2614
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610154
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. A–115, A–153
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610155
Status: Unutilized
Directions:

Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. M–2708, M–2709
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610157
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. S–1639, S–1646
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610158
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. D–1254, D–1255
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610162
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. C–1356, C–1366, C–1367
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610164
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A–157
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610165
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–2703
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610167
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S–1624
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610170
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–0218
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610171
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–0217
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610172
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D–1258
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610173
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C–1363
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1319
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610175
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1317
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610176
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1345
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610178
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1337
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610179
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1333
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610180
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1331
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610181
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1321
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610182
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1307
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610183
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1648
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610184
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1640
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610185
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1625
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610186
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1608

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610187
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building S–1619
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610191
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1617
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610192
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1611
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610193
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building S–1610
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610194
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1720
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610196
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1710
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610198
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building E–1709
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610199
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building E–1707
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610200
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1475
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610201
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1471
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610202
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1426
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610203
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building J–1018
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610204
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–219
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610205
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building Y–2609
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610206
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building E–1726
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610210
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building E–1724
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610211
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1115
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610212
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1114
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building K–1112
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610214
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1220
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610215
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1117
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1106
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610217
Status: Unutilized

Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building J–1013
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building J–1007
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1335
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610221
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1334
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1325
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610223
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1313
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610224
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1228
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610225
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1233
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610226
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1227
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610227
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1217
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610228
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1226
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1207
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610230
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1222
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610231
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1261
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610232
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1623
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610233
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building S–1622
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610234
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1616
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610235
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building E–1716
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610236
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1242
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610237
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1223
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610238
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1330
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610239
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1305
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610240
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Buildings

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610241
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
S1631, S1632, S1633, S1634
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1238
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610242
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1435
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610245
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building X–5053
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610251
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building N–1817
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610252
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1712
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610253
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1476
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610254
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2100
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610255
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0600
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610256
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0200
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610257
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2346
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610258
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2200
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610259
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–0700
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610260
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building K–1102
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610263
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1119
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620002
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building A–0150
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620006
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2109
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620008
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2108
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620009
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2107
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620010
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building J–1009
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620011
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building J–1004
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620012
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1368
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620020
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1260
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620021

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1369
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620022
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1414
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620025
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1340
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620026
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building X–5103
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620027
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1234
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620029
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1630
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620032
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building J–1003
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620033
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building N–1800
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620034
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building X–5072
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620035
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building J–1016
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620036
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building O–1500
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620037
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building X–5000
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620038
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building O–1501
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620039
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1218
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620042
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1216
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620043
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1213
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620044
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1211
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620045
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1209
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620046
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1208
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620047
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1327
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620048
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1326
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620049
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1324
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620050
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1339
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620051
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1336
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620052
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1320
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620053
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1116
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620054
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1118
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620055
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1113
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620056
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building S–1628
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620057
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1230
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620058
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building D–1214
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620059
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building D–1229
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620060
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1713
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620061
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1711
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620062
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1722
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620063
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1721
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620064
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1718
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620065
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1714
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620066
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1316
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620068
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1318
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620070
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1312
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620073
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1311
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620074
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1308
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620075
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1315
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620076
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1123
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620081

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0634
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620084
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0633
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620085
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0632
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620086
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1107
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620087
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1473
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620089
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0635
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620092
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building K–1108
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620093
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0205
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620094
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0203
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620095
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0204
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620096
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building S–1607
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620097
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building C–1304
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620098
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0647
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0646
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620104
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1424
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620105
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1456
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620106
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1457
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620107
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1458
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620108
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1306
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620111
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building E–1725
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620113
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1449
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620117
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1443
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620118
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building S–1609
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620119
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building K–1121
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620120
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0612
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620124
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0611
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620125
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0610
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620126
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0609
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620127
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0613
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620128
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0607
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620129
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0606
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620130
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0605
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620131
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0604
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620132
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0603
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620133
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0211
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620134
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–0210
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620136
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0207
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620137
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–0206
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620138
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2110
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620139
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–2105
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620140
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–2104
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620141
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2103
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620142
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–2102
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620143
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building M–2101
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620144
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building X–5070
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620145

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building X–5100
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620146
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1463
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620149
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building N–1814
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620150
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building N–1815
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620151
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building Y–2612
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620152
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building A–0151
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620153
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2220
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620173
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2219
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2218
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620175
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2217
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620176
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2221
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620177
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2216
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620178
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2215
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620179
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2213
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620180
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2214
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620181
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2212
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620182
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2211
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620183
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2210
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620184
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2209
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620185
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2208
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620186
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2249
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620187
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2238
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620188
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2236
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620189
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2250
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620190
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2235
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620191
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2233
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620192
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2232
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620193
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2231
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620194
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2230
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620195
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2229
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620196
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2222
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620197
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2223
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620198
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2227
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620199
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2228
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620200
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building M–650
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620749
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building C–1359
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620751
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building B–1462
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620752
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building B–1478
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620753
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building S–1651
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620754
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building E–1741
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620755
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building N–1820
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620757
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building N–1823
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620758
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building N–1824
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620759
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2301
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620760
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2302
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620761

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2303
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620762
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2304
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620763
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2305
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620764
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2306
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620765
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2307
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620766
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2308
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620767
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2309
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620768
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2310
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620769
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2311
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620770
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2312
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620771
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2313
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620772
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2314
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620773
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2315
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620774
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2316
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620775
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2317
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620776
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2318
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620777
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2319
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620778
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building L–2320
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620779
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building L–2321
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620780
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Buildings L–2322, L–2323
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620781
Status: Unutilized
Directions: L–2324, L–2325, L–2326, L–2327, L–2328
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Buildings L–2329, L–2330
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620782
Status: Unutilized
Directions: L–2331, L–2332, L–2333, L–2334, L–2335
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building P–2500
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620793
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Building P–2501
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620794
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building Y–2608
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620795
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building Y–2632
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620797
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building Y–2633
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620798
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building Y–2640
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620799
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Building X–5108
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620801
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. M3–208
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820047
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. M4–2704
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820049
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. B–1412
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820051
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. B–1427
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820052
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. B–1433
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820053
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. B–1434
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820054
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. B–1472
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820058
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. C–1322
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820059
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. C–1323
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820060
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. C–1348
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820061
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D–1215
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820062
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D–1232
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820063
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. STP–2000, 2001, 2002
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820065
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. STP–2004
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820066
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. W–2900
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820067
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Louisiana AAP
W–2901, 2902, 2903, 2904
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820068
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldgs. W–2905, 2906
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820069
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. W–2907
Louisiana AAP

Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820070
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldgs. X–5080, 5101, 5102
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820071
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. X–5104
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820072
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. X–5105
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820073
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldgs. X–5107, X–5115
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820074
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. X–5114
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820075
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. X–5116
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820076
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. X–5117
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820077
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. Y–2604
Louisiana AAP
Doyline LA 71023
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820078
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. 1516
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920070
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldgs. 7001, 7002
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130030
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldgs. 7025, 7043
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130032
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldgs. 7502–7507
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130034
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldgs. 7515–7518
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130035
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldg. 7524
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130036
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldg. 8276
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130040
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldg. T–1815
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130042
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

Bldg. T–1901
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130043
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Floodway

3 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
00414, 00417, 00418
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldgs. 02503, 02504
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

3 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
02529, 02538, 02950
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldgs. 4075, 4133
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. 07186
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldgs. 07202, 07203
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530013
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldgs. 08024, 08068
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldg. 08247
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

Bldgs. 08411, 08433
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Floodway Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530017
Status: Unutilized

Directions: 08458, 08459, 08460, 08461, 08463
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

4 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
T7208, T7209, T7210, T7213
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T7801
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T8049
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T8101, T8102
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T8253
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T1613, T1713, T1714
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640036
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T2530, T2532, T2539
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640037
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. S4638
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7103, T7104, T7105
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7142, T7143
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7604, T7606
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640041
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7608, T7609
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7614, T7621
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7641, T7642
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T7731, T7839, P7841
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640045
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T8006, T8045
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640046
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T8050, T8087
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640047
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T8246, T8443, T8533
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640048
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820002
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 403, 404, 406, 407, 411, 412, 421, 422, 840
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820003
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1726, 2504, 2530, 3346, 3412, 3706, 3712, 3716, 3717, 3718
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

17 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820004
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7104, 7105, 7127, 7128, 7130, 7131, 7132, 7134, 7135, 7137, 7139, 7140, 7144, 7151, 7152, 7154, 7155
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

13 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820005
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7161, 7162, 7164, 7166, 7167, 7168, 7170, 7174, 7177, 7178, 7179, 7180, 7189
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820006
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7602, 7653, 7654, 8004, 8005, 8006, 8010, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820007
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8045, 8047, 8051, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820008
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8060, 8061, 8062, 8063, 8066, 8069, 8070, 8072, 8073, 8074, 8075, 8080, 8086, 8087
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820009
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8235, 8241, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8248, 8249
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820010
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8250, 8251, 8252, 8254, 8255, 8256, 8258, 8259, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820011
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8401, 8405, 8424, 8427, 8428, 8429, 8430, 8432, 8443
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
Ft. Polk LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8502, 8541, 8542, 8543, 8545, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 9875, 10008
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Polk
01650, 01651, 01652, 01715
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 07127, 08069
Fort Polk
Vernon LA 71459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Maryland

Bldg. E5760
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Edgewood Area
Aberdeen City MD 21010–5425
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012610
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. E5375
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Edgewood Area
Aberdeen City MD 21010–5425
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012638
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. E5441
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Edgewood Area
Aberdeen City MD 21010–5425
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012640
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. E5190
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Edgewood Area
Aberdeen City MD 21010–5425
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012658
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5010
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610489
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5011
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610490
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 0909A
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730077
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1977
Fort Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755–5115
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810065
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E3466
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810076
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E3544
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810078
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E3646
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810085
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Other—contamination

Bldg. 03320
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810112
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E3236
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820090
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E5695
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820096
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00310 (portion)
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120059
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E3871
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005–5001
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120060
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 951
Ft. George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140059
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 968, 978, 988, 998
Ft. George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140060
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00211
Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot
Baltimore MD 21226–1790
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320024
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6613
Fort George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755–5115
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00454
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. E1414
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. E1890
Aberdeen Proving Ground

Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02427
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. E3220, E5136
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 05259
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. E5330
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

20 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420098
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3030, E3032, E3034, E3036, E3038, E3040, E3042, E3044, E3046, E3061 thru E3070, E3072
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420099
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3035, E3041, E3076, E3078, E3080
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. E3039, E3060, E3073
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420100
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00664
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3185
Fort George G. Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755–5115
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8610
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel MD 20755–5115
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

38 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520021
Status: Underutilized
Directions: Chemical Warfare Neutralization Site
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 0001B
Federal Support Center
Olney MD 20882
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530018
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 00279
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540041
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 2204, 02271
Fort Meade
Anne Arundel MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2205
Fort Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640049
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 4201, 4203
Fort Meade
Ft. Meade MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640050
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01426
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640113
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 04272, 04554
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. E3850, E5699, E6882
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Meade
2630, 4717, 4720, 4721
Anne Arundel MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740141
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00505, 01047, E1407, E1417, E1452
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740142
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3007, E3221, E3222, E3223, E3224, E3226, E3228
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E3236, E3268, E3850
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740143
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E7012, E7822
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740144
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 00505, 01047
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E1407, E1417, E1452
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810013
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3007, E3221, E3222, E3223, E3224, E3226, E3228
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E3236, E3268, E3850
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E4060, E4440

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5695, E5770, E5771, E5772, E5774, E5778
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E5897, E5913, E5914
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. E6892, E7012, E7822
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00940
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820134
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 03070, 3070A E3163, E3642, E3646, E3871
Reasons: Contamination

Bldgs. E3641, E3728
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820135
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination

9 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820136
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 04019, 04020, 04021, 04022, 04023, 04031, 04035, 04036, 04038
Reasons: Contamination

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820137
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05005, 05010, 05011, 05031, 05032, 05033, 05035, 05037, 05038, 05039
Reasons: Contamination

4 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820138
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05042, 05045, 05047, 05048
Reasons: Contamination

11 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820139
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05200, 05202, 05204, 05206, 05207, 05212, 05214, 05215, 05216, 05217, 05218
Reasons: Contamination

Bldgs. E5325, E5375
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820140
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination

6 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820141
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5440, E5476, E5481, E5487, E5489, E5760
Reasons: Contamination

Bldg. 0909A
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820142
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination

Bldgs. P338, P436, P566
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 01423, 01432
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840025
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1100, R1101, E1102, E1103, E1104, E1105, E1106, E1107, E1108, E1109
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840026
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1110, E1111, E1112, E1113, E1114, E1115, E1116, E1117, E1118, E1119
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1120, E1121, E1122, E1123, E1124, E1125, E1126, E1127, E1128, E1129
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1130, E1131, E1132, E1133, E1134, E1135, E1136, E1137, E1138, E1139
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1140, E1141, E1142, E1143, E1144, E1145, E1146, E1147, E1148, E1149
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E1150, E1151, E1152, E1153, E1154, E1155
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 03062, 3070B
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05015, 5015A, 05040, 05041, 05049, 05050, 05051
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840033
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05220, 05221, 05222, 05224, 05613
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00099, 00664, E2338, E2340, E5441, 05650
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920044
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00086, 0400C, 01050, 01087, 01088, 01199
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 02201, E3315, 04306, 04307, 04308, 04309, E5117, E5865
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4302, 4303, 5650
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E3220, E4405, E4410, E4430, E4435, E4445, E4455, E4460, E4475
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E5641, E5642, E5684, E5685, E5686, E5687, E5910, E5911, E5912
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 718, 917
Fort Detrick
Frederick MD 21702
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. SPITO
Adelphi Lab Center
Prince George MD 20783
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: E4082, E4083, E4084, E4085, E6834
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 155, 506, 508A, 611
Fort Detrick
Montgomery MD 20901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 136, 607
Fort Detrick
Forrest Glen Annex
Silver Spring MD 20901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg 00517
517 Blossom Point Road
Blossom Point Research Facility
Welcome MD 20693
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 00402
402 Blossom Point Road
Blossom Point Research Facility
Welcome MD 20693
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140041
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Massachusetts

Bldg. 3713
USAG Devens
Devens MA 01434
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840022
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Michigan

Bldg. 5755
Newport Weekend Training Site
Carleton MI 48166
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199310060
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5756
Newport Weekend Training Site
Carleton MI 48166
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199310061
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Custer
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220058
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 2621, 2614, 2608, 2701, 2721
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2706–2707
Fort Custer
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220059
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2727
Fort Custer
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220061
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3650
Fort Custer
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220062
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08625
Poxin USAR Center
Southfield MI 48034–2295
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330026
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8639
Poxin USAR Center
Southfield MI 48034–2295
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330027
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01170, 1170M
Grayling Army Airfield
Grayling MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410034
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Grayling Army Airfield
Grayling MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410035
Status: Excess
Directions: 1172B, 1174B, 1176B, 1178B, 1190B, 1192B
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02630, 02642
Fort Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410036
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Custer Training Center
02631–02632, 02639–02641
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410037
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02636
Fort Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410038
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Custer Training Center
02710, 02713, 02810, 02813, 02635, 02637
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410039
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02711, 02712
Fort Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410040

Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02835
Fort Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410041
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 04250
Fort Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 930
U.S. Army Garrison-Selfridge
Selfridge MI 48045
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420093
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 001
Crabble USARC
Saginaw MI 48601–4099
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420094
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 8673, 8675
Poxin USARC
Saginaw MI 48034–2295
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420095
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00714
Selfridge Air Natl Guard Base
Macomb MI 48045
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

20 Bldgs.
US Army Garrison-Selfridge
Macomb MI 48045
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510020
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 256 thru 270
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
US Army Garrison-Selfridge
Macomb MI 48045
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 769, 770, 774, 775
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
US Army Garrison-Selfridge
Macomb MI 48045
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 905, 907–909, 929–931, 935–936
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
US Army Garrison-Selfridge
Macomb MI 48045
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 50905, 50907–50909, 50911
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Buildings
Detroit Arsenal
T0209, T0216, T0246, T0247
Warren MI 48397–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 01140, 01143, 01145
Grayling Army Airfield
Crawford MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540042
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Grayling Army Airfield
Crawford MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540043
Status: Excess
Directions: 1150B, 1152B, 1154B, 1156B, 1160B, 1162B, 1164B, 1196B, 01166
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01160, 1172A
Grayling Army Airfield
Crawford MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540044
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1176M, 1190M
Grayling Army Airfield
Crawford MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540045
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1180B, 1182B, 1194B
Grayling Army Airfield
Crawford MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540046
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1190A
Grayling Army Airfield
Crawford MI 49739
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540047
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02409, 02414, 02537
Ft. Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540048
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Ft. Custer Training Center
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540049
Status: Excess
Directions: 02415, 02416–02417, 02431–02433, 02505–02507, 02534, 02538–02539
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Custer Training Center
02435, 02434, 02436, 02437
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540050
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Custer Training Center
02441, 02508, 02514, 02530
Augusta MI 49012
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540051
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Detroit Arsenal
Warren MI 48397
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010009
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 521, 213, 214, 237, 00007, 00008
Reasons: Secured Area

Minnesota

Bldg. 575
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120166
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 573
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
Old Highway 8
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199210014
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 596
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
Old Highway 8
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199210015
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 187
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220227
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 188
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220228
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 189

Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 507
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220231
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 972
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220233
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 973
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220234
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 975
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220235
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 595
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240328
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 586
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199310056
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 598
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320152
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 901
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320153
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 902
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320154
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5530
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320155
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5554
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199320156
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 174
null
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199330096
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 176
null
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199330097
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 517A
null
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199330100
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 517B
null
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199330101
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 517C
null
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199330102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 576
null
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199330106
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 585
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199340015
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 101
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410159
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 102
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410160
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 108
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410161
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 111
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410162

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 112
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410163
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 114
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410164
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 115
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410165
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 117C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410166
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 146
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410167
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 151
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410168
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 152
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410169
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 153
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410170
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 155
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410171
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 157
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410172
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 167
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410173
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 172
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 502
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410175
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 599
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410186
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 950
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410187
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 951
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410188
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 955
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199410189
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 119H
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420198
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 119P
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420199
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 119R
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420200
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 119S
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420201
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 119T
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420202

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 119U
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420203
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 125
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420206
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 126
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420207
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 127
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420208
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 128
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420209
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 129A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420210
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 129B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420211
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 130
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420212
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 131
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 132A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420214
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 132B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420215
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 135
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 136
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420217
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 137
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420218
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 138A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 138B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 138C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420221
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 139A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 139B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420223
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 139C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420224
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 139D
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420225
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 140A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420226
Status: Unutilized
Directions:

Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 140B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420227
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 140C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420228
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 141A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 141B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420230
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 142
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420231
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 143
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420232
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 144A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420233
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 144C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420234
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 144D
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420235
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 144E
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420236
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 144F
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420237
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 144G
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420238
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 144H
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420239
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420240
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420241
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420242
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149D
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420243
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149E
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420244
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149F
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420245
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149G
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420246
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149H
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420247
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149I
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420248
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149J

Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420249
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149K
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420250
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 149L
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420251
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149M
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420252
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149N
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420253
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 159
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420254
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 177
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420256
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 180
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420257
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 191
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420258
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 192A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420259
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 192B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420260
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 195
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420261
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 196
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420262
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 199
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420263
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 303
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420264
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 304
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420265
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 314
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420266
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 315
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420267
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 327
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420268
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 328
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420269
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 329
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420270
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 330
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420271
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 338B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199420272
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 338C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420273
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 338D
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420274
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 372
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420275
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 519B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420276
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 908
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420279
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 917C
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420280
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 1190
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420281
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 1490
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420282
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5154
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420283
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 158
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430060
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 567A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430062
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 567B
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430063
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 709
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430064
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 570, 571
Twin Cities AAP
Arden Hills MN 55112–3928
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130053
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 917A, 917B
Twin Cities AAP
Arden Hills MN 55112–3928
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130054
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Missouri

Lake City Army Ammo. Plant
59
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013666
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Lake City Army Ammo. Plant
59A
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013667
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Lake City Army Ammo. Plant
59C
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013668
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Lake City Army Ammo. Plant
59B
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013669
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg #1
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
4800 Goodfellow Blvd.
St. Louis MO 63120–1798
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120067
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg #2
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
4800 Goodfellow Blvd.
St. Louis MO 63120–1798
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120068
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. T–2350
Ft. Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430075
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 18
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant

Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199530134
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 149
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199530136
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610469
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 7
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610470
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 11
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610471
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 13
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610472
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 14
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610473
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 15
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610474
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 16
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1584
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610475
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 5396
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473–8994
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910020
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5539
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473–8994
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910021
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
40A, B, C, 41A, 41B, 41C
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910023
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
52B, 52C, 71A
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910025
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 83
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910027
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 131A, 132A
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910028
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 133A–133E
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910029
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

10 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
134A–134E, 135A–135E
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910030
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 141A–141B
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910033
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 144A, 144B
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910034
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
145A, 145B, 145C
Independence MO 65050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910035
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3A
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920082
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 58A
Lake City AAP
Independence MO 64050
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200030049
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. P4122
U.S. Army Reserve Center
St. Louis MO 63120–1794
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240055
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. P4074, P4072, P4073
St. Louis Ordnance Plant
St. Louis MO 63120–1794
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310019
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02200, 02205, 02223
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320025
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01355
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330028
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01356
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330029
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01360
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330030
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01361
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330031
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 5402, 5742
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743–8944
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02565
Fort Leonard Wood
Ft. Leonard Wood MO 65743
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00645
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65743
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640051
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02553
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65743
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640052
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1448, 1449
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740145
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2841, 2842
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740146
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
5234, 5339, 5345, 5351
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740147
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 5535, 5742
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740148
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 0071B, 0072
Lake City Army Ammo Plant
Independence MO 64056
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2282, 2841, 2842
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830017
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 528
Weldon Springs LTA
Saint Charles MO 63304
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840035
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05360, 05361, 05367, 05368, 05369
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840036
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05370, 05371, 05372, 05373, 05374, 05376
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840037
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 06120, 06124, 06125, 06128, 06129, 06130, 06131, 06133, 06135
Reasons: Secured Area

14 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920048
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2843, 2844, 2845, 4970
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 204, 802, 2563
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

13 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940044
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 401, 761, 762, 766, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 851, 852, 853, 854, 857, 859, 2305
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940046
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 9004, 9005, 9007, 9009, 9011, 9013, 9015, 9017, 9029
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940047
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 9031, 9033, 9035, 9037, 9039, 9041, 9043, 9045, 9047
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940048
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 9057, 9059, 9061, 9063, 9071, 12315
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 06020
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

15 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammo Plant
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010011
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 11A, 20B, 22A, 22B, 22C, 23A, 23B, 23C, 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, 24E, 25A, 29A

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammo Plant
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 31, 32A, 33A, 33B, 34A, 34B, 38F, 38G, 38H
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammo Plant
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010013
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 52A, 53, 55, 59, 60, 73W, 79, 79A, 79B
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

7 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammo Plant
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010014
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 80F, 91D, 91F, 94D, 120A, 120D, 120G
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Lake City Army Ammo Plant
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T056R, T94B, T94C, T239, T247, T260
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

13 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020013
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 182, 701 702, 703, 704, 705, 705A, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 2101
Reasons: Secured Area

14 Bldgs.
Lake City AAP
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040010
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 59, 59A, 59B, 59C, 60, 66A, 66B, 66C, 66D, 66E, 67, 70A 70B 80D
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040011
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1228, 1255, 1269, 2101, 2112, 2551, 2552, 5280, 5506, 6824
Reasons: Secured Area

Facility 29995
Fort Leonard Wood
Pulaski MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Harry S. Truman Reservior
15968 Truman Rd.
Warsaw MO 65355
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110001
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 07015 and L43002
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Ft. Leonard Woods
Ft. Leonard Woods MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110043
Status: Excess
Directions: 00642, 00650, 00651, 00652, 00653, 00654, 00655, 00656, 00657, 00658, 00659, 00660
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 01604 and 05130
Ft. Leonard Woods
Ft. Leonard Woods MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110044
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

TA002
Ft. Leonard Woods
Ft. Leonard Woods MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110061
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Ft. Leonard Woods
Ft. Leonard Woods MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110062
Status: Excess
Directions: 00618, 0618A, 00618B, 00619, 0619A, 0619B, 00906, 00907
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 5130 and 5136
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120011
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1604
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120012
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 1269
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120013
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1255
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120014
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1228
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120015
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 906 and 907
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120016
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

14 Bldgs.
Camp Clark
Nevada MO 64772
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130046
Status: Unutilized
Directions: K0001, K0002, K0003, K0004, K0005, K0006, K0007, K0008, K0010, K0012, K0014, K0016, K0018, K0020
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Camp Clark
Nevada MO 64772
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130047
Status: Unutilized
Directions: J0006, J0007, J0008, J0009, J0010, J0011, J0012, J0013, J0015, J0017, J0019
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Camp Clark
Nevada MO 64772
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130048
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 435, 436, 438, 460, 466, 504, 506, J0001, J0002, J0003, J0004, J0005
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

13 Bldgs.
Camp Clark
Nevada MO 64772
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130049
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00383, 00384, 00385, 00386, 00388, 00389, 00391, 00392, 00402, 00410, 00411, 00425, 00433
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

15 Bldgs.
Camp Clark
Nevada MO 64772
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130050
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00127, 00329, 00337, 00344, 00352, 00356, 00360, 00362, 00363, 00365, 00366, 00367, 00372, 00376, 00380
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg T62–9
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Independence MO 64051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140071
Status: Underutilized

Reasons: Secured Area Contamination

2 Bldgs.
Railroad Ave.
Fort Leonard Wood MO 65473
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140072
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 02351, 02352
Reasons: Secured Area

Montana

Bldg. P0516
Fort Harrison
Ft. Harrison MT 59636
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420104
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Harrison
0003A, T0003, T0024, T0562
Lewis & Clark MT 59636
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Nevada

Bldg. 000A4
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Enlisted Barracks/Mess Hall
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012013
Status: Unutilized
Directions: East side of Decatur Street, North of Maine Avenue in the Industrial Area
Comments:
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone Secured Area

Bldg. 292
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Officers Barracks with Dining Facility
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013614
Status: Unutilized
Directions: North side of Maine Avenue west of Pringle Road
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 101–2
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013615
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–3
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013616
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–4
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013617
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–5
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013618
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–7
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013619
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–8
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013620
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–9
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013621
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–10
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013622
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–17
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013623
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–18
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013624
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–19
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013625
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–20
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013626
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–31
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013627
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–32
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013628
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–33
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013629
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–35
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013630
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–36
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013631
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–37
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013632
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–52
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013633
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–53
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013634
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–54
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013635
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–56
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013636
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–57
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013637
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–58
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013638
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–59
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013639
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–63
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013640
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–66
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013641
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 101–67
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013642
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 101–69
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
Group Mine Filling Plant, Central Mag. Area
Hawthorne NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013643
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Group 101, 34 Bldgs.
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant
NV 89415–0015
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830132
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 00389, 00390
Hawthorne Army Depot
Mineral NV 89415
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930019
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

New Jersey

Bldg. No. 1354A
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010444
Status: Excess
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. No. 1308
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010452
Status: Excess
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. No. 1309
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010454
Status: Excess
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. No. 1071G
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010458
Status: Excess
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. No. 1364
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010464
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. No. 1071C
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010474
Status: Excess
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 209

Armament Research Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010639
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 295
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010663
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 296
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010664
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 514
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010680
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 540
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010690
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 813–A
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010698
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1436
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010701
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1437
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010702
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1519
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010705
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1520
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010706
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3045
Armament Research, Dev. and Eng. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010715
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 717I
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012428
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 717–L
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012430
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 645A
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012433
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 605
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012434
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 717J
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012441
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 732A
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012444
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 810A
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012445
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 807B
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012447
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3625
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012448
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 930
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012452
Status: Unutilized
Directions:

Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3603
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012456
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 911
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012457
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3617
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012458
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3618
Armament Res. Dev. Ctr.
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012461
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Route 15 North
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 816A
Armament Research. Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012465
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 816B
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012469
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 918
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012475
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Route 15
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1431
Armament Research Dev. and Engineering Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012765
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 154
Armament Res. Development Ctr.
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014306
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3518
Armament Res. Development Ctr.
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014311
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1031
Armament Res. Development Ctr.
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014317
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1071
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140617
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1304
Armament Research Dev. Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230123
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 291
Armament Research, Development Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420006
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 717D
Armament Rsch., Dev., Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199530147
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1113
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199540005
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1118
Armament Research, Dev. Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199540007
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 164B
Armament R. Engineering Ctr
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740113
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1101
Armament R Engineering Ctr
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740122
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3043
Armament R Engineering Ctr
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740126
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3056
Armament R Engineering Ctr
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740127
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 267
Armament Research
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940094
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Other—unexploded ordnance Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.

Armament Research
#282A, 282B, 282C, 282D
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940096
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Other—unexploded ordnance Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3213
Armament Research
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940098
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Other—unexploded ordnance

Bldg. 3236
Armament Research
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940099
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Other—unexploded ordnance

Bldg. 318D/1311
Armament R, D, Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130057
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 732L
Armament R, D, Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130060
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1180
Armament R, D, Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130061
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1242
Armament R, D, Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130062
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1381/2
Armament R, D, Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130063
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1222F
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220063
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01302
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230072
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01303
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230073
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 01305, 01306
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230074
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 01307
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230075
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0215A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330047
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00282
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330048
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00311
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330049
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00454
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330050
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 0611D, 0617D
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330051
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 0631A, 0636B
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330052
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
0642E, 0642F, 0645B, 0646
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330053
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 0652, 0652A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330054
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01093, 01217
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330055
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01301, 01310
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330056
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01402, 01406
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330057
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
01408, 1408A, 1408B, 1408C
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330058
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
01411, 01412, 1412A, 01413, 01416, 01417
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330059
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1462A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330060
Status: Unutilized

GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1510B
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330061
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01600, 01611, 01612
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330062
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 03531
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330063
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 215, 216
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—contamination

Bldg. 01601
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—contamination

Bldgs. 864, 00876, 00899
Fort Monmouth
Ft. Monmouth NJ 07703
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00492
Fort Monmouth
Monmouth NJ 07703
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510025
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00908
Fort Monmouth
Monmouth NJ 07703
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01076
Fort Monmouth
Monmouth NJ 07703
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 178
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
214–216, 221, 225
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520025
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
230, 230A, 230B, 230G
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 232, 234, 235
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 338
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
408, 424, 424C, 424D
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
427, 427B, 429A, 430B, 477
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 525A, 566
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 611C, 634, 637
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
641C, 641D, 641F, 641G
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
652B, 655, 658, 659
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1241, 1242, 1242A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520036
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
1354, 1357, 1357A, 1359, 1359A, 1361
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1400, 1510B
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520037
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 01600, 01611
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3612
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 00213, 00214
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01406
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal

01408, 01408A, 1408B, 1408C
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 0412, 1412A, 01413
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530025
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 01416, 01417
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3409A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 03704, 03706, 03708, 03710, 03715, 03716
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 221a, 224, 225
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 230, 230f
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 231, 232a, 236
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 252c
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 321D
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620021
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 403
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620022
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 221A, 224
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 230F, 232A, 252C
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630002
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 427A, 429
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630003
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 430, 430B
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 436, 437
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 471, 471A, 471B
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630006
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 477E, 477F
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 636A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 1354, 1354A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 1357, 1357A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630010
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 1359, 1359A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630011
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1509, 1509A, 1510, 1510A
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 1513, 1514, 1515
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630013
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 1517, 1518, 1529
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 1609A
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 3320
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630016
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 3500, 3501, 3515
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630018
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 604I
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630019

Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 3402
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00350, 00352, 00354
Picatinny Arsenal
Morris NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720102
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 937, 1071D
Picatinny Arsenal
Morris NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720103
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 1361, 1372
Picatinny Arsenal
Morris NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720104
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 448
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00004, 00005, 00072
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820041
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 90T, 168, 302B, 308A, 324A, 452B, 506, 542A
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

8 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820042
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 617E, 641G, 642C, 642D, 656, 657, 671, 672
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820043
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 717C, 727, 916, 937
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820044
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1029W, 01061, 01094, 1210S, 1212S
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1227A, 1229A, 01510, 01602
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820046
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3236, 3533, 3608, 3611, 3616
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 3715, 3716
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820047
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00647, 1222B
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 3349, 3350, 3352, 3353
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00080, 00630, 00633, 00635, 00636, 0636C
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 948, 949
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930013
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 80, 80C, 81, 82, 83, 948, 949
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 58, 919, 942, 1061, 1094
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1187, 1227A, 3116, 3357, 3344, 3357, 3402
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 166, 167, 197
Picatinny Arsenal
Morris NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 31A, 445F, 507A, 507B, 525, 3180, 3339, 3340, 3345, 3354
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040013
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 23, 48, 49, 50, 111, 454B, 620, 620C, 641B
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Piccatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040014
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1181, 1182, 1351, 1354A, 1521, 1522
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3052, 3339, 3340, 3341
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3604, 3605, 3606, 3609, 3613, 3615, 3627

Reasons: Secured Area

00457
U.S. Army Garrison, Bldg. 3002
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110006
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #00457
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120007
Status: Unutilized
Directions: B00164, 1241A, X1240
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within airport runway clear zone

Bldg. 0022C
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120009
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1241A, 0031A, 0430A, 0445F, 0507A, 0507B, 00525, 1175, 1505J, 1505K, 03180, 3219A, 03345, 03354
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 3007 & 22C
null
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130036
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140034
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00639, 00623, 00623A, 00623B, 0623C, 0623D, 0623E, 0075, 0075A
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140035
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00281, 03013, 00332, 0623F, 0639A
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Contamination

New Mexico

Bldg. 10000
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410045
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

25 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410046
Status: Excess
Directions: 10002–10005, 10020–10021, 10031, 10033, 10035–10036, 10070, 10073–10075, 10080–10081, 10184, 10103–10106, 10123–10126
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410047
Status: Excess
Directions: 10022–10025, 10030, 10032, 10034, 10082–10083
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 10107, 10128
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410048
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 10127, 10294
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410049
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

31 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440034
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440035
Status: Excess
Directions: 908, 910, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

18 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440036
Status: Excess
Directions: 10042–10046, 10050–10052, 10054–10055, 10060–10061, 10064–10065, 10068–10069, 10041, 10101
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440037
Status: Excess
Directions: 10122, 10132, 10134, 10150, 10152, 10170, 10172, 10200, 10202, 10100, 10102, 10120
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440038
Status: Excess
Directions: 10230, 10231, 10232, 10233
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

34 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440039
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440041
Status: Excess
Directions: 11104, 11116, 11128, 11155, 11151, 11159
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

28 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440042
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440043
Status: Excess
Directions: 12210, 12212, 12214, 12216, 12218, 12228
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440044
Status: Excess
Directions: 12229, 12242, 12243, 12245, 12246, 12230, 12241, 12244
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 31010
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440045
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 33150, 33153
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00122, 00160
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810024
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810025
Status: Excess

Directions: 00360, 00362, 00364, 00368
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 00421
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810026
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810027
Status: Excess
Directions: 20552, 20854, 21610, 21860, 21862
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 23680, 24064, 26117
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810028
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 30722, 30724, 30735
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810029
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Don Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820048
Status: Excess
Directions: 365, 368, 30724, 30728
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 300, 422
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930014
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 302, 1513, 23653, 23638, 23673, 28281, 28282, 29362, 29364, 29365
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 301, 384, 1529, 1650, 1735, 1798, 1825
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 19310, 21623, 23638, 23653, 23673, 27104, 34175, FOI
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

White Sands Missile Range
Bldg. 21236
White Sands Missile Range
Dona Ana NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110037
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldg. #21236
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Floodway

Bldgs. 21560 and 21562
White Sands Missile Rng.
White Sands NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110059
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1752
DPW, Large Veh Mnt Yard
White Sands Missile NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120100
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

7 Bldgs.
White Sands Missile Range
White Sands NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130058
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00357, 1752, 21236, 21560, 21562, 21925, 23000
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Main Post
White Sands Missile NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140048
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 34873, 34874, 34980, 23000, UNM1
Reasons: Floodway Extensive deterioration Secured Area

21 Bldgs.
Main Post
White Sands Missile NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140049
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1735, 1787A, 1871, 21236, 21560, 21562, 23456, 23460, 31725, 31754, 31766, 32280, 32970, 32971, 34180, 34181, 34182, 34183, 34186, 34870, 34871
Comments: Reasons for unsuitability varies
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Floodway Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00357
White Sands Missile Range
White Sands Missile NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140059
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Floodway

B–23454
White Sands Missile Range
White Sands, NM 88002
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210046
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

New York

Bldg. 12
Watervliet Arsenal
Watervliet NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730099
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. B9008, B9009
Youngstown Training Site
Youngstown NY 14131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220064
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. B9016, B9017, B9018
Youngstown Training Site
Youngstown NY 14131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220065
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. B9025, B9026, B9027
Youngstown Training Site
Youngstown NY 14131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220066
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. B9033, B9034
Youngstown Training Site
Youngstown NY 14131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220067
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. B9042
Youngstown Training Site
Youngstown NY 14131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220068
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. B9050, B9051
Youngstown Training Site
Youngstown NY 14131
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220069
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1716
U.S. Military Academy
West Point NY 10996

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330064
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3014
West Point
Highlands NY 10996–1592
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410050
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02705
Fort Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410051
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00031
Fort Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420112
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00331, 00337, 00339
Fort Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420113
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00367–00369
Fort Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420114
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 108
Fredrick J Ill, Jr. USARC
Bullville NY 10915–0277
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 107, 112, 113
Kerry P. Hein USARC
NY058
Shoreham NY 11778–9999
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510054
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Quarters 3018
U.S. Military Academy
Highlands NY 10996–1592
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01552, 01559
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540057
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 21609, 22789
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720106
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01243, 01276
U.S. Army Garrison
Orange NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 813
U.S. Army Garrison
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820049
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830050
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T301, P302, T303, T305, T306, T307, T308, T310
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830051
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T311, T312, T313, T314, T315, T316, T317, T318, T319, T320
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830052
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T321, T322, T323, T324, T327, T328, T329
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830053
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T341, T342, T343, T344, T347, T348
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830054
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T351, T353, T354, T356, T357, T359
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830055
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T367, T370, T371, T372
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830060
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01230, 01232, T2218, T2272, T2279
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 0592, 2507, 2509, 21639
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 0134, 0136, 0139, 0142
U.S. Garrison
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840043
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T–377, T–378, T–531, T–537, T–538, T–597, T–598, T–599
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13601
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920019
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T1642, T1644, T1647, T2216
Reasons: Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T104, T116, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 373
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2195, 2206, T2214, T2219, 2277, 2330, 2332, 2340
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4841, 4842, 4851, 4861
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940001
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 192, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 416, 417, 418
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940002
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 420, 421, 422, 423, 424
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940003
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940004
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 456, 458
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940005
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 477, 478
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940006
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 501, 503, 513, 514, 515, 521, 522, 523, 527, 528, 529
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940007
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 532, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940008
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 550, 551, 552, 553, 557, 558, 559
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940009
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 560, 561, 562, 571, 572, 573, 574
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940010
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1190, 1714, 10181, 10183, 10287, 11457
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

18 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940011
Status: Unutilized
Directions: M425A, M425B, M426A, M426B, M427A, M427B, M430A, M430B, M431A, M431B, M432A, M432B, M433A, M433B, M434A, M434B, M435A, M435B
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

17 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940012
Status: Unutilized
Directions: M449A, M455A, M457B, M459B, M460A, M460B, M461A, M461B, M462A, M462B, M463A, M463B, M464B, M465A, M475A, M476B, M479B
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010026
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 41, 42, 43, 109, 219, 498, 499, 883
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1002, 1030, 1041, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1275, 1294, 1796, 1797
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4808, 4818, 4828, 4881
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6003, 6005, 6006, 6007, 6008, 6009, 6010, 6011, 6012, 6013, 6015, 6016
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 214, 215, 228
Fort Hamilton
Brooklyn NY 11252
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00145
U.S. Army Garrison
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020015
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 539, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1131, 1132, 1141, 1142, 1143
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020016
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1151, 1152, 1162, 1163, 1185, 1199
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Drum
Jefferson NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1235, 1249, 1252, 1293, 2160, 2161
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Hamilton
Brooklyn NY 11252
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: FENCC, 214, 215, 228
Reasons: Secured Area

11 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030043
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 2248, T2251, T2252, T2253, T2254, T2255, T2256, T2257, T2258, T2259, and T2260
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030044
Status: Underutilized
Directions: M464A, 00002, 00003, 00004, 00006, 00007, 00013, 00014, 00015, 00016, 00017, 00018, 00019, and 00020
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030045
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13V01, 105V1, 52V01, 52V02, 52V03, 52V04, 00022, 00024, 00027, 00028, 00029, 00032, 00033, and 00034
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

17 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21201030046
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 00036, 00044, 00045, 00046, 00055, 00060, 00064, 00065, 00068, 00069, 00070, 00072, 00073, 00074, 00075, 00078, and 00079
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030047
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 00080, 00082, 00084, 00085, 00086, 00087, 00088, 00089, 00090, 00091, 00092, 00093, 00097, and 00098
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030048
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 00125, 00148, 02201, 02202, 02203, 02204, 02205, 02207, 02208, 02209, and 02210
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030049
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 02211, 02212, 02217, 02220, 02228, T2223, T2224, T2226, T2227 and 05409
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 110
Fort Hamilton
Brooklyn NY 11252
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040019
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00001
U.S. Army Garrison
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040041
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110048
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 06022, 22691, 22692
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110053
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 1O011, 1O012, 1O013, 1O014, 1O015, 1O016, 1O017, 1O018,? 1O019, 22858
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110054
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 0M905, 0M906, 0M907, 1O180, 1O182, 1O183, 1O184, 1O185, 1O186, 1O187, 1O188, 1O189, 1O190, 1O191
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01555
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110055
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110056
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 4478, 00102, 00126
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Watertown NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110057
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 00129, 00139, 00149
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2546
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120035
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone Extensive deterioration

2 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120036
Status: Underutilized
Directions: WW002 and WW003
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120037
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T–9, T–10, T–11, and T–12
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

2 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120038
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T–37 and T–38
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120039
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T–96, T–101, T–103
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120040
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T–120, T–121, T–122, T–124, T–126, and T–127
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120041
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T–128, T–130, T–131, T–132, T–140
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120043
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T141, T194, T195, T198
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120044
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T1135, T2180, T4801, T4807
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

T4819
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120045
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120046
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T6000, T6001, T6004, T6020, T6030, T6032
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120047
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T6034, T6036, T6038, T6040
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120048
Status: Underutilized
Directions: T6042, T6050, T21400, T21411
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 08703
null
Ft. Drum NY
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120049
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01230
1230 Route 218/293
U.S. Army Garrsion, West Pt.
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21201120097
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Contamination

Bldg. 03828
George St.
Fort Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130024
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01404
West Point
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00849
849 Upton Rd
West Point NY 10996
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130057
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 2709
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140004
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1446
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140027
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2466
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140029
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02710 and 02743
Ft. Drum
Ft. Drum NY 13602
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

North Carolina

Bldg. A–1815
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640074
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A–4626
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
#A5230, A5231, A5232, A5233
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710107
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
#A5430, A5431, A5432, A5433
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710108
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A5435
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710109
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
#A5628, A5630, A5631, A5632
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710110
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. M–2362, Fort Bragg
null
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199710224
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 139
Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point
Southport NC 28461–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810158
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 261
Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point
Southport NC 28461–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810159
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 273
Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point
Southport NC 28461–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810160
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. H4886
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28307
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810167
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 05029
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410056
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 09066
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28314
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 09039, 09134
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440050
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. P4443, P4544
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440051
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A5246 thru A5254
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A5446 thru A5449
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A5451, A5452, A5454
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530041
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A5562
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A5646 thru A5654
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A5661

Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530046
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. C7646, C7845
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A3872, A3879, A3881
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620024
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620025
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A3923, A3925, A3930, A3932, A3934
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4118, A4119, A4318
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
A4620, A4622, A4626, A4628
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4635, A4636
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4681, A4683, A4684
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4685, A4686, A4687
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4877, A4878, A4879
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A4883, A4884, A4885, A4886, A4887
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M5010, M5708
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M6750, M6751, M6753
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M6943, M6946
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M6950, M6951, M6953
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620036
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M7033, M7240, M7243
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620037
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M7248, M7250, M7253
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 81703, 82105, 82313
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A2003, A2205, A2207, A2302
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D2420, D2617
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T2758
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A2808
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D2822, D2826
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T2857, T2858, T2954
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D3055, D3148, D3151
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630036
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D3255, D3348, D3355
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A3305, A3307
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T3364, T3502, T3503
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D3548, D3555
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630041
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. D3748
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630043
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A3703, A3872, A3879, A3881

Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630044
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A3905, A3907, A3923, A3925, A3928
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4118, A4119, A4318
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630046
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630047
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A4620, A4622, A4623, A4626, A4628
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. A4635, A4636
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630048
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630053
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C8960, C9055, C9157, C9160
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M6750, M6751, M6753
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640055
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M6943, M6946
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640056
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M6950, M6951, M6953
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640057
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. M7033
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640058
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M7240, M7243, M7248
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640059
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M7250, M7253
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640060
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 41443, 41443, 41444
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640114
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02723
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720029
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9656
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
42145, 42245, 42848, 42948
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 82121, 82313
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. P3839
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration; Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740154
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2847, 3226, 3228, 3232, 3236
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740155
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3241, 3245, 3249, 3253, 3258, 3262
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740156
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4143, 4147, 4152, 4156, 4160, 4164, 4169, 4774
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740157
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5024, 5028, 5032, 5034, 5071
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740158
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5182, 5381, 5473, 5645, 5779, 5849, 5878, 5880
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820056
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C8145, C8246, C8344, C8442, C8448
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820057
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C8541, C8548, C8640, C8750, C8948, C9349
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830018
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 21414, 21559, 21755, 21757, 21859, 21862, 21957
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 31602, 31603, 31604
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 55047, 55250, 55353
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830021
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 82807, 82809, 83015, 83019, 83201, 83502
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C4614, M4020, M5865, M5868
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840044
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 21559, 21653, 21755, 21757, 21859, 21862, 21957
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 22053, 22055, 22059, 82714
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920049
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A1355, A2029, A2031, A2032, A2144, P2352
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920050
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C4125, 09045, 11460, 22809, 23212, 23810, 30844, 55010
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Camp Mackall
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920051
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T2455, T2546, T2547, T2653, T2654, T2655, T2656, T2853, T2854, T2855, T2856
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Camp Mackall
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920052
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T3038, T3153, T3154, T3162, T3252, T3253, T3255, T3259, T3353
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Simmons Army Airfield
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920053
Status: Unutilized
Directions: P2455, P2457, P2542, P2757, P2852
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T3354, T3361
Fort Bragg
Camp Mackall NC 28373
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

12 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020019
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 661A, M2146, C2629, F2630, A3527, C3609, A3726, A3728, C3731, A3732, A3734, A3736
Reasons: Secured Area

11 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A6133, C7017, C7018, C7116, C7118, C7244, C7342, C7444, C7549, C7842, C7943
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: C8142, C8241, C8339, C8438, 21248, 22014, 42128, 82714, 09039
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030017
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 31743, 32139, M5044, M5040
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 83022
Fort Bragg
Cumberland NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: X5062, X5066, X6260, X6266
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: X5041, X5045, X5049, X5053, X5058
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Bragg NC
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110033
Status: Unutilized
Directions: X4134, X4137, X4139, X4141, X5036
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
null
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110034
Status: Unutilized
Directions: N3305, X3266, X3770, X4126, X4130
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Ft. Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110050
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 42273, H1617, H1713, H1715, H2614
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Ft. Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120021
Status: Underutilized
Directions: N5505, 15905, T3352
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
null
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130001
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A5586, A5587, A5783, A5787
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
null
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130002
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A5287, A5377, A5378, A5380, A5381, A5383, A5385, A5386, A5387, A5583
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
null

Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130003
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A5078, A5080, A5083, A5084, A5085, A5087, A5277, A5280, A5283, A5284
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 31802
null
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130004
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1537
null
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130005
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
null
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130007
Status: Unutilized
Directions: V3408, V3509, V3510, V3610, V3611, V3712, V3810, V3911, X6037, X6088, X6252, A5077
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

14 Bldgs.
Pope Army Field
Fort Bragg NC 28308
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130010
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 610, 614, 617, 618, 619, 623, 625, 15905, C7620, M6446, V3111, V3308, V3310, V3312
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Ft. Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140009
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 32039, K1846, K2106, X7163, X7169, X7269, X7362, X7369, X7462, X7665
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 22017 and 91765
Fort Bragg
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210061
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

17 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210062
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A5620, A5622, A5623, A5626, A5627, A5633, A5635, A5636, A5720, A5721, A5722, A5723, A5724, A5725, A5726, A5727, A5728
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

17 Bldgs.
Fort Bragg
Fort Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210063
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A5730, A5731, A5732, A5733, A5735, A5957, D1705, D2004, D2007, D2105, M2362, M2643, M2645, M5456, M5457, M5656, V3312
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access; and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

B–H1607
Ft. Bragg
Ft. Bragg NC 28310
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210094
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access; restricted area; no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

North Dakota

Bldg. 440
Stanley R. Mickelsen
Nekoma ND 58355
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940103
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 455
Stanley R. Mickelsen
Nekoma ND 58355
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940104
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 456
Stanley R. Mickelsen
Nekoma ND 58355
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940105
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3101
Stanley R. Mickelsen
Langdon ND 58355
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940106
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3110
Stanley R. Mickelsen
Langdon ND 58355
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940107
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Ohio

Bldg. S0390
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730104
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. T0441
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730105
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00442
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730106
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00443
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730107
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00452
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730108
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 00693
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730109
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. TO707
Lima Army Tank Plant
Lima OH 45804–1898
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730110
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. S3403
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840069
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S3410
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840070
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. S4452
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840071
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. FJ904
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840072
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S4513
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840073
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. IWT01
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840074
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. DC001, DB27B
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840075
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0251A
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840076
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. DB008, DB08A, DB022
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840077
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. DB002
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840078
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. DB019
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840079
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00251
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840080
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840081
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #DA005, DA007, DB009, DB09A, DB011, DA021
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

29 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840082
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #DB003, DB004, DB04A/N/S, DB04V, DB4AN, DB4AS, 22635 DB4AV, DA006, DA06A, DB010, DB10B, DB10C, DB013, DB13A/B DB020, DB025–27, DB27A/C, DA028/28A, DB029–DB030, DB802,
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

24 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840083
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #EB003, EB004, EB04A/N/S, EB04V, EB4AN, EB4AS, EB4AV, EA006, EA06A, EB010, EB10A/B/C, EB013, EB13A/B, EB020, EB025, EB026, EA028, EA28A, EB803
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00351
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840084
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 00351A
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840085
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. EB019
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840086
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. EB002
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840087
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. EB008, EB08A, EB022
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840088
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840089
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #EA005, EA007, EB009, EB09A, EB011, EA021
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840090
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #S5701, S3201, S3001, S4101
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. S4301, S5301
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840091
Status: Unutilized
Directions:

Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

26 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840093
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #CB025, CB13B/A, CB013, CB10D/C/B, CB010, CB04V, CB04S, CB4AV, CB04N/B/A, CB004, CB4AS, CB4AN, CB002, CB003, CA28A, CA014, CA06A, CA006, CA06V, CA6AV, 22640
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. F0015
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840094
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1032
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840095
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840096
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #CB008, CB023, CB012, CB022, CA015
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. CB026, CB801, CB020
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840097
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. S4801, CC001
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840098
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 0151A, 00151
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840099
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. CB19
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840100
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

8 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840101
Status: Unutilized
Directions: #CA007, CA005, CA017, CA028, CB009, CA021, CB011, CB016
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. SD002
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. WW001
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840104
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

32 Bldgs.
Ravenna Army Amo Plant
Ravenna OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240064
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: PE001–PE031; Load—Line 10
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within airport runway clear zone

Bldg. 1039
Ravenna Army Ammo Plant
Ravenna OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420131
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 1200, T4602, T4605
Ravenna Army Ammo Plant
Ravenna OH 44266–9297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420132
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1601, 1603
Ravenna Army Ammo Plant
Portage OH 44266
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530051
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. T3404, T4301, 1604
Ravenna Army Ammo Plant
Portage OH 44266
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530052
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 201
Defense Supply Center
Columbus OH 43218
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640061
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 300
Defense Supply Center
Columbus OH 43218
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820072
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 27 (1–7)
Defense Supply Center
Columbus OH 43216
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920059
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Oklahoma

Bldg. M–1441
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510023
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00445
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330065
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01193
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501–5100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. MA050, MA070
Regional Training Institute
Oklahoma City OK 73111
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200440052
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. GRM03
Camp Gruber Training Site
Braggs OK 74423
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510029

Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. GRM24
Camp Gruber Training Site
Braggs OK 74423
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. GRM26
Camp Gruber Training Site
Braggs OK 74423
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. GRM34
Camp Gruber Training Site
Braggs OK 74423
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1500, 1515, 1539
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530053
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2185
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530054
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2306, 2332
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530055
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530056
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2452, 2458, 2464, 2473, 2485, 2491
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2523, 2932, 2962
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530057
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3359
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530058
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
3455, 3461, 3475, 3491
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530059
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 5150, 6101, 6111
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73503
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530060
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840047
Status: Unutilized
Directions: M5680, M5681, M5682, M5683
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M3805, M4905
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

RS Kerr Lake
HC61
Sallisaw OK 74955
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040042
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Fort Sill, (4 Bldgs)
Fort Sill
Lawton OK
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 00208, M4902, M4903, 06204
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 50A
McAlester
McAlester OK 74501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110060
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
Fort Sill
Lawton OK 73501
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130056
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00214, 00216, 01445, 01447, 01448, 01468, 02524, 02594, 02809, 6472, 6473, 6474, M1453, M4905
Reasons: Contamination Extensive deterioration

Oregon

Bldg. 38
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012174
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 53
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012175
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 54
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012176
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 8 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 56
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012177
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 83
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012178
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 85
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012179
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 127
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Army Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012185
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 128
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199012186
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 155
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012189
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 208
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012190
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 211
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012191
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 417
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012195
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 miles east of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 418
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012196
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston, Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 433
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012197
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston, Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 457
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012198
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston, Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 482
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012199
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 483
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012200
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 484
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012201
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 485
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012202
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 486
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012203
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 488
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012204
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 490
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012205
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 493
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012207
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 494
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012208
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 608
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012217
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 616
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012225
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 624
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012229
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 8 Miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 431
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012279
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 202
Tooele Army Depot, Umatilla Depot
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014304
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 203
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014305
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84.
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 137
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199014782
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 miles East of Hermiston OR on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 489
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030362
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 miles East of Hermiston OR on I–84.
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 154
Tooele Army Depot
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030363
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 13 miles East of Hermiston OR on I–84
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 619
Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8 miles East of Hermiston Oregon on I–84.
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 122, 123, 125
Umatilla Chemical Depot
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840108
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 204, 205
Umatilla Chemical Depot
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840109
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 346
Umatilla Chemical Depot
Hermiston OR 97838
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199840110
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Pennsylvania

8 Bldgs.
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville PA 17003–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810183
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T–2–50, T–2–52, T–2–53, T–2–54, T–2–55, T–2–57, T–2–58, T–2–59
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville PA 17003–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810184
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T–2–64, T–2–65, T–2–66, T–2–67
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville PA 17003–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810190
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T–10–24, T–10–25, T–10–26, T–10–27, T–10–28, T–10–29, T–10–30, T–10–31, T–10–32, T–10–33, T–10–34
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01006
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Tobyhanna PA 18466
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330068
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00635
Carlisle Barracks
Carlisle PA 17013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640115
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00302, 00630, 00846
Carlisle Barracks
Cumberland PA 17013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720107
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00301
Carlisle Barracks
Cumberland PA 17013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740026
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Monroe PA 18466
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820074
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 22, CPR22, 1004, 1005, 1009, 1010, 1016
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 00257
Carlisle Barracks
Cumberland PA 17013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830001
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Monroe PA 18466
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830025
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1004, 1005, 1009, 1010, 1016
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00017
Scranton Army Ammo Plant
Scranton PA 18505
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840048
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Letterkenny Army Depot
Chambersburg PA 17201
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920063
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01466, 03231, 03243, 03244, 03245
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. S0093
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Monroe PA 18466
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920065
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Letterkenny Army Depot
Franklin PA 17201
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940034
Status: Unutilized
Directions: S3627, 03811, S4344, S5298
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 891
Carlisle Barracks
Cumberland PA 17013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020023
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 70
Tobyhanna Army Depot
Tobyhanna PA 18466
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210048
Status: Underutilized

Comments: nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

Unsuitable Properties

Building

Puerto Rico

8 Bldgs.
Fort Buchanan
00089, 00091 thru 00097
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530061
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Fort Buchanan
00090, 00099, 00036
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530062
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530063
Status: Excess
Directions: 01000–01001, 01002, 01010 thru 01015, 0116, 0123 01024
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610023
Status: Excess
Directions: 01003, 01004, 01005, 01006, 01007, 01008, 01009, 01026
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620041
Status: Excess
Directions: 01003, 01004, 01005, 01006, 01007, 01008, 01009, 01026
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830027
Status: Excess
Directions: 312, 348, 519, 746, 1025
Reasons: Extensive deterioration
Bldgs. 148, 380, 381, 386
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840049
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1020
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920066
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldg.
Fort Buchanan
Guaynabo PR
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040021
Status: Excess
Directions: 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 98
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

USAG Fort Buchanan (5 Bldgs.)
null
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110039
Status: Excess
Directions: Bldgs: 00177, 01017, 01018, 01019, 01021
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

USAG, Fort Buchanan (5 Bldgs)
USAG, Fort Buchanan
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110040
Status: Excess
Directions: Bldg: 01022, 01101, 01102, 01103, 01104
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

USAG, Fort Buchanan, 3 Bldgs.
1105–1107 Raintree Street
Coconut Grove
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110041
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
USAG
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120001
Status: Excess
Directions: 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
USAG
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120002
Status: Excess
Directions: 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
USAG
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120003
Status: Excess
Directions: 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1285, 1286
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
USAG
Fort Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120004
Status: Excess
Directions: 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2034
USARC
Army Reserve Ctr. PR 00735
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140007
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

12 Bldgs.
Ft. Buchanan
Ft. Buchanan PR 00934
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140008
Status: Excess
Directions: 13, 15, 30, 517, 556, 576, 1315, 1316, 1319, 1320, 1323, 1324
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Unsuitable Properties

Building

Rhode Island

Bldgs. 0A65V, 340, 382
Camp Fogarty Training Site
Kent RI 02818
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040022
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 000P2
570 Read Schoolhouse Rd.
Coventry RI 02816
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140038
Status: Excess
Reasons: Contamination Secured Area

Unsuitable Properties

Building

Samoa

Bldg. 00002
Army Reserve Center
Pago Pago AQ 96799
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Floodway

Bldg. 00644
Tree Top U.S. Army Reserve Ctr
Pago AQ
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Unsuitable Properties

Building

South Carolina

Bldg. J4232, Fort Jackson
null
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440237
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. O6591, Fort Jackson
null
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440239
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2511
Fort Jackson

Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620312
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. H3307
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620317
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. J8644
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620348
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. J8693
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620351
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3500
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640138
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3510
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640139
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4446
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640148
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4448
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640149
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2495
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720095
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3502
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720097
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1155
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730130
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2369
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730132
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5350
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730145
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6586
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730149
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. M7495
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730151
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8650
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730152
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9512
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730154
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 10800
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730155
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 11550
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730157
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Facility J8575
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740138
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1532
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1557
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820103
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2500
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820104
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2512
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820105
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2549
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820106
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3530
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820107
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4520
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820108
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. J5826
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820109
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. F7901
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820110
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8670
Fort Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820111
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1530
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830139
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1531
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830140
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1537
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830141
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1539
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830142
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1540
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830143
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1541
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830144
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1542
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830145
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1544
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830146
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1546
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830147
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1547
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830148
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1548
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830149
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2544
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830150
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2555
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830151
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2556
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830152
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2559
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830153
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2567
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830154
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2575
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830155
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2579
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830156
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3665
Fort Jackson
SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830157
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5882
Fort Jackson
Richland SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520050

Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. M2617
Fort Jackson
Richland SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810031
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 10810
Ft. Jackson
Richland SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920067
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Arts and Crafts/Wood Shop
Ft. Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120008
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01916
DRMS Storage Facility
Ft. Jackson SC
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120020
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02101
Ft. Jackson
Ft. Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140024
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 01916
1916 Ewell Rd.
Fort Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210084
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 04376 and J4236
null
Fort Jackson SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210085
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 01745
1745 Housing Rd.
Fort Jackson
Columbia SC 29207
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210086
Status: Underutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

South Dakota

Bldgs. 00038, 00039
Lewis & Clark USARC
Bismarck SD 58504
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Tennessee

Bldg. 225
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012304
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 226
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012305
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. F9
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012306
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. P5
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012307
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. P9
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012308
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. V1
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012309
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. V3
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012311
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. V7
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012312
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. F–1
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012314
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 107
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012316
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. R9
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012317
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. W1
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012328
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. P10
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012330
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. U1
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012332
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. P1
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012334
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. V9
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012337
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. R1
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013790
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Holston Army Ammunition Plant
4509 West Stone Drive
Kingsport TN 37660–9982
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140613
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. I–156
Milan Army Ammunition Plant
Milan TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240447
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. J–52
Milan Army Ammunition Plant
Milan TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240448
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. K–8
Milan Army Ammunition Plant
Milan TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240449
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. I010
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440212
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J010
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. K010
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440214
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. L010
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440215
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. M010
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN 61299–6000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. J001
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510025
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. M001
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510026
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. N001
Holston Army Ammunition Plant
Kingsport TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510027
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A10
Holston Army Amo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230035
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 227
Holston Army Amo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310040
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D–1, D–2, D–6 thru D–10
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320054
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
E–1, E–2, E–5, E–7 thru E–9
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320055
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. G–1, G–2, G–3, G–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320056
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
H–1 thru H–3, H–9, H–10
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320057
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
I–1, I–2, I–7, I–8, I–9
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320058
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. K–1, K–7, K–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320059
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. L–1M, L–2, L–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320060
Status: Excess
GSA Number:

Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. O–1, O–7, O–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320061
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. J–2, J–6 thru J–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320062
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. M–2, M–7, M–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320063
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. U–2
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320064
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. P–3, P–7
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320065
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 4, A–5, B–5, B–9
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320066
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. C–6, N–9, N–10, V–10
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320067
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. A14, A20, A28
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320068
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
301, 303B, 304, 312
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320071
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 401, 408
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320073
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Ft. Campbell TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330100
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6730, 6731, 6732, 6733, 6735, 6736
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A–35
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340056
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00873, 00875
Fort Campbell
Ft. Campbell TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430052
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4–A
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsort TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Air Raid Shelters
Milan Army Ammo Plant
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520051
Status: Excess
Directions: A001U–A119U, B001U–B008U, C001U–C010U, D001U–D010U, E001U–E010U, F001U–F010U, G001U–G010U, H001U–H005U
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. X0028
Milan Army Ammo Plant
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520052
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 05613
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520061
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 8(1), 8(2), 8(4)
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530064
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 8C, 8E
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530065
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 07878, 07882, 07884
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540063
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 07878, 07882, 07884
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. D–3, J–5
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640069
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. H–8
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640070
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 136, 148
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640071
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 318, 342
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640072
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 8(3)
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. W0055, W0058
Milan AAP
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740028
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 101, 118, 143
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740160
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. W005A
Milan AAP
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840051
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. B0268, J0134
Milan AAP
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920068
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00001, 00003, 00030
John Sevier Range
Knoxville TN 37918
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930021
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. ZZ001, ZZ002
Milan AAP
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940035
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. ZZ001, ZZ002
Milan AAP
Milan TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020025
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 604, 7851
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030019
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030020
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6, 8A, 24A, 25A, 40A, 101, 118, 143, 154
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 249, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 302BP, 315, 331
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 404, 405, 406, 407, 411, 414, 423, 427
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A–0, B–11, C–3A, F–3, G–1A, M–8, N–10A, O–5, D–6A
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

11 Bldgs.
Holston Army Ammo Plant
Kingsport TN 37660
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030024
Status: Unutilized
Directions: YM–1, YM–2, YM–3, YM–4, YM–5, YM–6, YM–7, YM–8, YM–9, YM–10, YM–11
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030050
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6817, 6818, 6819, 6824, 6847, 6849, 6850, 7005, 7006
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040024
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6817, 6818, 6819, 6824, 6847, 6849, 6850, 6898, 6899
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Montgomery TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040025
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7005, 7006, 7051, 7202, 7814, 8064, MM001
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Milan AAP
Gibson TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040026
Status: Excess
Directions: W001A, W0062, W0063, W0064
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Campbell
Montgomery TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120022
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 753, 02607, 3705, 6602
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Campbell
Christian TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120023
Status: Excess
Directions: 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Campbell
Christian TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120024
Status: Excess
Directions: 6936, 6937, 6938, 6939
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Ft. Campbell
Christian TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120025
Status: Excess
Directions:
6940, 6942, 6943, 6944, 6945
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Ft. Campbell
Christian TN
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120027
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 7180, A6934, B6938, B6990, S6647, T6647
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00018
2280 Hwy 104 W. Suite 2
Milan TN 38358
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130022
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

19 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell
Fort Campbell TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130051
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 843, 845, 867, 868, 885, 886, 888, 5115, 6615, 6804, 6808, 6809, 6811, 6812, 6843, 7240, 7574, 08062, E6621
Comments: Reasons for unsuitability vary amoung properties; from secured area to extensive deterioration
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 5291 & A1584
Fort Campbell Military Installation
Fort Campbell TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Campbell Military Installation
Fort Campbell TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210075
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6844, 7502, 7503, 7505, 7606, 7608
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

Texas

Bldg. M–3
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012524
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C–11
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012529
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–10
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012533
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–15
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012536
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. J–8
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012539
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J–17
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012540
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. J–21
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012542
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–8
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012544
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. M–24
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199012545
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg C–42
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030337
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C–6
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030338
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. J–1
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030339
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J–3
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030340
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. J–6
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030341
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. J–7
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030342
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–1
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030343
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–6
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030344
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. M–7
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Highway 82 West
Texarkana TX 75505–9100

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199030345
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 450
Red River Army Depot
Texarkana TX 75507–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420315
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 532
Red River Army Depot
Texarkana TX 75507–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420322
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 586
Red River Army Depot
Texarkana TX 75507–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420325
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 673
Red River Army Depot
Texarkana TX 75507–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420327
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 1ST–1
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant
Karnack TX 75671
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620827
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 690
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730160
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 801
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730161
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1250
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730163
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5363
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 11162
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730178
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 11515–11521
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199730186
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830161
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1125
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830163
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2323
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830168
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2333
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830169
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3156
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830171
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3659
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830173
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3664
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3698
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830179
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5372
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830181
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7000
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830182
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7124
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830185
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7139
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830186
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7151, 7154, 7157–7159
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199830187
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7166
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830188
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7175–7177
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830189
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7181
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830190
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 11030
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830193
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 11220
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830196
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 11404
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830197
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 59
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310044
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 9901
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320079
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7289
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340059
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. YAREA
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Kamack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340062
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 0003Y, 0004Y, 004Y2, 0013Y, 0016Y, 16Y1, 16Y2, 0018Y, 018Y1 0029Y, 0032Y, 0034Y, 0038Y, 0040Y, 0045Y
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. P–3X, 3X–4of5
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340063
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 00P10, 00P11, 0046A, 0049B, 0053B, 0054B, 0055B, 0056B, 0059B, 0060B 0068F, 0026E, 0032E, 0029D
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. P–3X, 3X–3of5
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340064
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 00S13, 00P13, 00B10, 00B16, SHEDC, 00B15, 00B13, 00B11, 000B9, 000B7, SHEDJ, SHEDD, 000M4, 000P3, 000P1
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. P–3X 5of5
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340065
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 0025D, 0025C, 0050G, 0054F, 0053D, 0054G, 0031G, 00403, 00406, 00408, 00409, 0016T, 0020T, 0035T, 0036T036T1
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. Inert SH1of3
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340066
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 00101, 00102, 0102R, 00103, 000L6, 00402, 000L5, SHEDL, SHEDB, 0061I, 0060I, 0022B, 0032B, 0029A, 0031A
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. Inert SH3of3
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340067
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 016T1, 020T1, 0034T, 034T1, 0020X, 022X1
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. SH2of3
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340068
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 068G1, 068F1, 0022B, 0032B, 054F1, 0040H, 00402, 00404, 00405, 0018G, 0015G, 0009G, 0010G, 0011G
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. Inert
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340069
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 00703, 0703A, 0703C, 0707E, 0018K, 01ST1, 0201A, 00202, 00204, 0022G, 0025G, 0031W, 0049W, 0501E, 510B2, 0601B, 018K1
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. SHOPS
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340070
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 00723, 0722P, 0704D, 00715, 00744, 0722G
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. Magaz
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340071
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 08111, 08117, 81110, 81111, 81112, 81113, 81114, 81117, 81118, 81121, 81122, 81124, 81128, 81141, 81143, 81156
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. P–3X SHT1of5
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340072
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 02121 thru 21211, 21214 thru 21221, 21223, 21225, 21227, 21231D thru 21240, 21242, 21244, 21246, 21248
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. P–3X SHT2of5
Longhorn Army Ammo Plant
Karnack TX 75661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200340073
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 21250 thru 21257, 21259, 0027X, 0022X, 0035X
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 56208, 56220
Fort Hood
Ft. Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200420146
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05110, 06088

Fort Sam Houston
Camp Bullis TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200520063
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7122, 7125
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540070
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7136
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540071
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 7152, 7155
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540072
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 7167
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200540073
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. D5040
Grand Prairie Reserve Complex
Tarrant TX 75051
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620045
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 1177, 1178, 1179
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640073
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1270, 1275
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640074
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1276, 1277
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640075
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 199, 1271, 11306
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710036
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 13051
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720108
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 56226, 56228
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720109
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1235
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 1180, 1181
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740161
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2031, 2034, 9906, 9907, 11200, 11201
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00002
Denton
Lewisville TX 76102
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820013
Status: Excess
Directions: 1610, 1680, 2322, 2323, 2332, 2333, 2343, 2353, 3191
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 08017
Fort Worth
Tarrant TX 76108
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Worth
Tarrant TX 76108
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8501, 8504, 8505, 8506, 8507, 8508, 8509, 8511, 8514
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 617, 619, 889, 890
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1048, 1050, 1071, 1083, 1087, 1091
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 2597, 2599, 8247
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830033
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8601, 8602, 8613, 8614, 8615
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830034
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8620, 8621, 8622, 8623, 8624, 8625, 8626, 8627, 8628, 8629
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830035
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8630, 8631, 8632, 8633, 8634, 8635, 8636, 8637
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830036
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8644, 8645, 8646, 8647, 8648, 8649
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

9 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830037
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8650, 8651, 8652, 8653, 8654, 8655, 8656, 8675, 8679
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830038
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8781, 8786, 9846, 9864
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830039

Status: Unutilized
Directions: 11411, 11530, 11540, 11550
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 11007
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840052
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 34008
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920020
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 2430, 2431, 2629
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920021
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2931, 2932, 2941, 2942, 2984, 2994
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6960
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920023
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5817
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920071
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930022
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2961, 2962, 2965, 2967, 2970, 2971, 2975
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930023
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6901, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6912, 6914, 6915, 6917, 6918, 6919
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930024
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6921, 6922, 6925, 6949, 6950, 6951, 6953
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 9550, 9557, 9558, 11301
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930025
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 03826
Fort Sam Houston
San Antonio TX 78234
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930026
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 11284, 11304
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940036
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 25
Brownwood
Brown TX 76801
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020033
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030025
Status: Excess
Directions: 709, 4609, 4651, 4652, 4658, 4663
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort Hood
Bell TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030026
Status: Excess
Directions: 36022, 36023, 36025, 36026, 9000, 9002
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5832, 5837, 5838, 5842, 5843, 5849
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

14 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5856, 5857, 5858, 5859, 5860, 5863, 5864, 11121
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Bliss
El Paso TX 79916
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1273, 1274, 1278, 1279
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 4256, 4257, and 4258
Ft. Hood
Bell TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120028
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Ft. Hood
Bell TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120029
Status: Excess
Directions: 4265, 4266, 4267, 4268
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 57012 and 57013
Ft. Hood
Coryell TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120030
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00046
Ft. Bliss
El Paso TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120056
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01273 and 01279
Ft. Bliss
El Paso TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120057
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 05827
Ft. Bliss
El Paso TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120058
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Ft. Bliss
El Paso TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120059
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 07180, 07184, 07186, 07188, 07190, 07192
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Ft. Bliss
El Paso TX
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120060
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05867, 07183, 07185, 07187, 07189, 07191, 07193, 08679, 01278, 01288
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
null
Fort Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130025
Status: Excess
Directions: 56415, 56608, 57013
Reasons: Secured Area

12 Bldgs.
null
Fort Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130026
Status: Excess

Directions: 42, 1674, 4166, 4258, 4259, 04263, 04264, 4266, 4267, 4268, 04443, 04465
Reasons: Secured Area

7 Bldgs
Red River Army Depot
Texarkana TX 75507
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130052
Status: Excess
Directions: 00122, 00450, 00457, 00458, 00475, 00502, 00545
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 04282 & 04287
Tank Destroyer Blvd. & 80th St.
Fort Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130066
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg 1674
42nd & Old Ironsides
Fort Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140065
Status: Excess
Reasons: Contamination Secured Area

Bldg 04920
Santa Fe Ave & Clear Creek Road
Fort Hood TX 76544
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140067
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination Secured Area

Utah

Bldg. 9307
Pugway Proving Ground
Dugway UT 84022
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013997
Status: Underutilized
Directions: North of Stark Road on V Grid Access Road.
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 5145
Deseret Chemical Depot
Tooele UT 84074
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820120
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 8030
Deseret Chemical Depot
Tooele UT 84074
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820121
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. 00259, 00260
Ogden Maintenance Center
Weber UT 84404
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200530066
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 04538, 04539
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610032
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 04541, 04542
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610033
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 04546, 04550
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200610034
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 07001
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620047
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 03300, 03312
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720036
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 07083, 07200
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720037
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 4535, 5126
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820075
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Tooele Army Depot
Tooele UT 84074
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 26, A, B; 27, A, B; 28, A, B; 29, A, B; 520
Reasons: Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030029
Status: Excess
Directions: 5003, 6000, 6009, 6011, 6013, 6039, 6057, 7100, 9110, 9111
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 222 thru 227
MTA–L Camp Williams
Eagle Mountain UT 84005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040028
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4535
Deseret Chemical Depot
Stockton UT 84071
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040029
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

15 Bldgs.
Tooele Army Depot
Tooele UT 84074
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 25, 25A, 25B, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 27A, 27B, 28, 28A, 28B, 29, 29A, 29B
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 04153 and 04180
Camp Williams Trng. Ctr.
Riverton UT 84065
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110025
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Tooele Army Depot, Bldg. 0528A
West Workshop Road
Tooele Army Depot UT 84074–5003
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldg. 0528A
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

10 Bldgs.
Camp Williams Training Site
Camp Williams Road
Riverton UT 84065
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110042
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Bldgs: 03090, 03091, 03093, 03095, 03097, 03110, 03111, 03112, 03113, 03117
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00511
Tooele Army Depot
Tooele UT
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120061
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

16 Bldgs.
Green River Test Complex
Green River UT 84525
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210043
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 50101, 50102, 50106, 50108, 50109, 50130, 50131, 50133, 50210, 50253, 50291, 50308, 50331, 50400
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

14 Bldgs.
Green River Test Complex
Green River UT 84525
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210044
Status: Unutilized

Directions: 50001, 50002, 50003, 50006, 50019, 50020, 50022, 50024, 50027, 50029, 50031, 50032, 50040, 50043
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

2 Bldgs.
Green River Test Complex
Green River UT 84525
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210096
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 50105, 50207
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

Virginia

Bldg. 4327–07 Warehouse
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010833
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4339–03
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010834
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Latrine, detached structure Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 4339–23
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010835
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Other—Latrine, detached structure Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3012, Nitrating House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010836
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4339–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010837
Status: Underutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Other—Latrine, detached structure Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4339–10
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010838
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Latrine, detached structure Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4339–11
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010840
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other—Latrine, detached structure

Bldg. 4339–24
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010841
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Latrine, detached structure Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3507
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Thermal Dehy
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010842
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4710–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010843
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Latrine, detached structure Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3511–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Blocker Press
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010844
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4710–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010845
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other—Latrine, detached structure Secured Area

Bldg. 4710–05
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010846
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Latrine, detached structure Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3512–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Block Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010847
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4343–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Codmium Plating House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010848
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4901–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Block Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010849
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3553–00, A–1
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Press Cutting House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010851
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4905–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Control House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010852
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4909–01

Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010853
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4909–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010854
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3649–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Premix House No. 3
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010855
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4909–03
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010856
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4909–04
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010857
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4909–05
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010858
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3662–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Screen Storehouse
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010859
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4910–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010860
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4910–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010861
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4910–03
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010862
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3670–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Perchlorate Grind House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010863
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4910–04
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010864
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4910–05
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010865
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3672–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Perchlorate Grind House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010866
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3675–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Air Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010867
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4911–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Air Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010868
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4912–05
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Waste Powder and Solvent Storage
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010869
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3676–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
C–7 Mix House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010870
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4913–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Large Grain Disassembly House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010871
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3678–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Air Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010872
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4933–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Filter House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010874
Status: Unutilized

Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3688
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Control House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010875
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4935–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Chilled Water Refrigeration
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010876
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4945–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Coating House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010877
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3702–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Chemical Grind House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010878
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4952–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Beaker Wrap House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010879
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3706–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Pre-Mix Rest House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010880
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3723–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Nibbling House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010881
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3742–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Catch Tank House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010882
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3743–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Weigh House No. 1
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010883
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5501–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010884
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5502–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Waste Water Treatment Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010885
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 7112–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Increment House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010886
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5500–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Manufacturing Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010887
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 7124–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Nibbling House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010888
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 7126–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Halfway House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010889
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 7160–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Area Maintenance Office
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010890
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 7223–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine and Utility House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010891
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Other—Latrine, detached Structure Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 7800–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Extruded Grain Finishing House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010892
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 7806–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Latrine and Utility House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010893
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9203–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Preparation Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010894
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9205
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Green Line Complex
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010895
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9209
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Traying Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010896
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9210
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Traying Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010897
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9211
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Traying Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010898
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9206
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Green Line Complex
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010899
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9207
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Green Line Complex
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010900
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9310–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Rolled Powder Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010901
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9361–06
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Material Storage
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010903
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9500–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Nitrating House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010904
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9503–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010905
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9510–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Spent Acid Recovery
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010907
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9521–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Personnel Rest House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010908
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9546–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Soda Ash Mix House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010909
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9550–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Storage Bldg.
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010910
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9556–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Cooling Tower Control House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010911
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9560
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Carborn Treatment House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199010912
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1600
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011521
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1604
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011522
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1608
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011523
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. NR 0221–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Boiler House
Dublin VA 24084
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011524
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1618
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199011525
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1619
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011526
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1622
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011527
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1625
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Solvent Recovery House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011528
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 208
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Office Building
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011529
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1650
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011530
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1651
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011531
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1652
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011532
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 221–25
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Burning Ground Office
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011533
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1653
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011534
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1654
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011535
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. NR 222–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Change House, New River Facility
Dublin VA 24084
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011536
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1655
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011537
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1656
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011538
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. NR–225
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Maintenance Office, New River Facility
Radford VA 24084
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011539
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1657
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011540
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1658
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011541
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0407–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Filter Plant Station
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011542
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0403–09
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Control House Water Monitoring
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011543
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1659
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011544
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1675
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011545
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
State Highway 114
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1676
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Water Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011547
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1007
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Acid Screening House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011548
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1008
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Acid Heat And Circulating House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011549
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1010
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Dry House and Conveyor
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011550
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1012
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Nitrating House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011551
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1014–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Emergency Catch House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011553
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1019
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Boiling Tub House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011554
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1024–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Poacher House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011555
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1026–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Final Wringer House Equipment
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011556
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1500–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Dehy Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011557
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1501–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Alcohol Pump and Accumulator House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011558
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1506–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Diphenylamine Mix House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011559
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1508–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Mix House No. 1
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011560
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1509–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Mix House No. 2
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011561
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1510–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Block Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011562
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1511–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Block Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011563
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1512–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Block Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011564
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1513–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing Press House No. 2
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011565
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1514–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing Press House No. 3
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011566
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1521–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Hydraulic Station
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011567
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1548–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Oil Storage House

Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011568
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1549–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Area Maintenance Shop
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011569
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1554–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Powder Line Office
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011570
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1558–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Ingredient Storehouse
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011571
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1559–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Ingredient Storehouse
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011572
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1567–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Lunch Room
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011573
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1685–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Sorting House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011574
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1703–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Coating House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011575
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1725–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Air Dry House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011576
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1851–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Screening House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011577
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1980–05
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011578
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other—Latrine; detached structure

Bldg. 1980–06
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011579
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other—latrine; detached structure Secured Area

Bldg. 1980–17
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011580
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other—latrine; detached structure

Bldg. 2051–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
NC Fines Separation
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011581
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 2509–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Mix House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011582
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2517
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing Press House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011583
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2518
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing Press And Cutting House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011585
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 2519
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Finishing Press And Cutting House
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011588
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 2559–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Refrigeration Building
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011591
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3045–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013559
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3022–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013560

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3050–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013561
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3046–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013562
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3007–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013563
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3002–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013564
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3010–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013566
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3019–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013567
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4912–06
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013568
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9544–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013569
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 206
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013570
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 221–05
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199110142
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 221–06
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Highway 114
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199110143
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B1826 Elev. Motor House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
State Hwy. 114
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199120071
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A426
Powder Burning Ground Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140618
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 456, Filter House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140619
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 734
AOP Plant Control House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140620
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. D1733, Control Shelter
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140621
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B3553, Lunch Room
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140622
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. B3670, Control House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140623
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B3671, Control House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140624
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. C3676
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140626
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B3677, Elevator House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140627

Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A4912–05, Blower House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140628
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. B4912–11, Control House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140629
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C4913, Control House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140630
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D4915, Storage Building
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140631
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 7103–01, HE Saw House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140632
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A7103–01, Motor House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199140633
Status: Unutilized
Directions: State Highway 114
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A1732
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220210
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. B1732
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220211
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. C1732
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220212
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. A1999
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. B4915
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220214
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. A4921
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220215
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 7102–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. A7102–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220217
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. B7102–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220218
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. US 100–02
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230100
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6208
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230101
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 9477–5
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230102
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 9481
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199230103
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. B7103–01, Motor House
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199240324
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Other—Extensive Deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1980–27
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430341
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 221–23
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430342
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 420–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430343
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 420–02
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430344
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1523–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430345
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1625–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430346
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2502–000
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430347
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3015–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430348
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3561–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430349
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3680–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430350
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3693–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430351
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4702–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430352
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4904–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430353
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4911–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430354
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4939–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430355
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6208–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430356
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 7501–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430357
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9477–06
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430358
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9505–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430359
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9543–03
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430360
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A420–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430361
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A420–02
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430362
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A426–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430363
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A429–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant

Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430364
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A1020–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430365
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A1524–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430366
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A1625–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430367
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A1851–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430368
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A2020–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430369
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A2502–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430370
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A3020–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430371
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A3507–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430372
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A3680–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430373
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A4901–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430374
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A4904–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430375
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A4910–05
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430376
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A4911–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430377
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A4912–16
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430378
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A4939–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430379
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A7501–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430380
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A9218–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430381
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. B1625–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430382
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B2502–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430383
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. B3680–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430384
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B4904–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430385
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B4910–05
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430386
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C224–08
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430387
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C420–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430388
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C420–02
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430389
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C1625–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430390
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C3680–00
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430391
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. C4911–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430392
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B4911–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430393
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D420–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430394
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. E420–01
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430395
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. F224–08
Red Water Field Office
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199430396
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B420–01
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1022–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A1022–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440221
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A1024–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. B1013–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440223
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. C1013–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440224
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D1013–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199440225
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0429–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510032
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1522–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510033
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 3013–00, B3013–00,

C3013–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520037
Status: Excess
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 2013–00, B2013–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199520052
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A1601–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199530194
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A9304–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610607
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9229–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610608
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. T0117
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830223
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830224
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 0221–03, 0221–30, 0221–31, 0221–32, 0221–33
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830225
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A0266–01, 0266–03, 0266–08
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material; Secured Area

Bldg. 0267–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830226
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830227
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 0421–00, A0421–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material; Secured Area

Bldg. A0425–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830228
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. A0428–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 0525–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830230
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830231
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 0602–00N, 0603–00N, 0604–00N
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0906–18
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830232
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1035–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830233
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830234
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1601–00, C1601–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. D1601–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830235
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830236
Status: Unutilized
Directions: B1608–00, C1608–00, D1608–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830237
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1651–00, A1651–00, B1651–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830238
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A1652–00, B1652–00, A1653–00, B1653–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830239
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1654–00, A1654–00, B1654–00, A1655–00, B1655–00, A1656–00, B1656–00, A1657–00, B1657–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1732–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830240
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830241
Status: Unutilized
Directions: D1801–00, 1802–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 19803–23
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830242
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830243
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2002–00, T2018–00, 2050–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830244
Status: Unutilized
Directions: B2518–00, A2519–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830245
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A3553–00, C3553–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. A3561–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830246
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3602–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830247
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830248
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3641–00, 3647–00, A3647–00, B3647–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830249
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3648–00, A3648–00, B3648–00, A3649–00, B3649–00, 3650–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830250
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A3670–00, C3670–00, A3676–00, B3676–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3727–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830251
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3901–00
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830252
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830253
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4000–00, 4017–00, 4023–00, 4024–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830254
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4334–00, 4339–26, 4339–36
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830255
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4703–00, 4708–00, 4712–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

7 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830256
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A4909–04, B4909–04, C4909–04, B4910–04, A4911–02, B4911–02, C4911–02
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

15 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830257
Status: Unutilized
Directions: B4912–10, C4912–10, 4912–11, A4912–11, 4912–12, A4912–12, B4912–12, C4912–12, 4912–32, A4912–32, B4912–32, 4912–38, A4912–38, 4912–47, A4912–47
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830258
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4915–00, A4915–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830259
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4922–00, A4924–02, 4924–07, 4928–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830260
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A4945–02, B4945–02, 4951–06
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830261
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5002–00, 5020–00, 5027–00
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830262
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A5500–00, B5500–00, C5500–00, A5501–00, 5503–00, A5503–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material; Secured Area

3 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830263
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 5510–00, 5511–00, 5512–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830264
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 7100–00, A7102–02, B7102–02, 7105–00, A7105–00, 7120–02
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830265
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 9200–00, 9201–00, 9202–00, 9204–00, 9208–00, 9212–00, 9215–00, 9216–00, 9217–00, 9218–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199830267
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 9470–00, 9478–00
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. C3677–00
Radford AAP
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020079
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5504–00
Radford AAP
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020080
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 7503–00
Radford AAP
Radford VA 24141
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020081
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2393
Fort Belvoir
Ft. Belvoir VA 22060–5227
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130076
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 3074, 3075
Fort Belvoir
Ft. Belvoir VA 22060–5110
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200130077
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T2305, T2306
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220087
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T2362
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220088
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220092
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: T2850, T2851, T2852, T2853, T2854, T2855
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0415
Radford AAP
Radford VA 24143–0100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200230038
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00200
Radford Army Amo Plant
Radford VA 24143–0100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240071
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. T4022
Radford Army Amo Plant
Radford VA 24143–0100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240072
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration; Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 00723
Fort Story
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310046
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310058
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 01008, 01108, 01109, 01110
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01105
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310060
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Pickett
T2212, T2213, T2214, T2215
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320080
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. T2602, T2619
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320082
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Pickett
T2640, T2641, T2645, T2651
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320083
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

3 Bldgs.
Fort Pickett
T2824, T2830, T2831
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200320085
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T0304
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410069
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00306
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21200410070
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort AP Hill
S0308, S0309, S0311, S0312
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410071
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T0312
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410072
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00314
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410073
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. S0344 thru S0364
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410074
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410075
Status: Unutilized
Directions: A0804, A0912, A1105, AS903, 00916, 01013, S1267
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01105
Fort AP Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200410076
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00151, T0515
Fort A.P. Hill
Ft. A.P. Hill VA 22427–3114
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430057
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00222
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510045
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 22127, 22128
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510046
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00166
Fort A.P. Hill
Caroline VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200510051
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. SW101
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620049
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T0318
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620050
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T1614
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620051
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T3001
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620052
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 11540
Fort Lee
Ft. Lee VA 23801
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640080
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 00677
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00705, 00706, 00771
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01112, 01139
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710045
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710046
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01141, 01146, 01147, 01148, 01153
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 3065–3071
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710047
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 3086, 3087, 3099
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710048
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05089, 05093, 05099
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200710049
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720043
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 0629, 0630, 00704, 00771
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01147, 01148
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05002, 05009, 05010, 05014
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720046
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05033, 05034, 05035, 05036, 05037
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05040, 05043
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720047
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720048
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05065, 05066, 05067, 05069
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720049
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05071, 05072, 05073, 05075, 05076, 05077
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05081, 05088
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21200720050
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200720051
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 05090, 05092, 05094, 05095, 05096, 05097, 05098
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. US042, US044, US45B
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740031
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01001
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740032
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 01335
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740167
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740169
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 19980, 25710, 36020, 36370, 36380
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740170
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 36410, 36470, 36500, 37060
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 50020, 50200
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740171
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. P3510, P3515
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 412
Fort Myer
Ft. Myer VA 22211
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810036
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Story
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810037
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T0540, T0750, T0753, T0762
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 01335
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01140, 01154
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810042
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 05015, 05021
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200810043
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 46, 45, 469
Fort Myer
Ft. Myer VA 22211
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820014
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. T2837
Fort Pickett
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820015
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Fort Lee
Prince George VA 23801
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820020
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8515, 8516, 8519, 8520, 8521, 8522, 8525, 8526,8533, 8534
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820027
Status: Unutilized
Directions: S2731, S2732, S2751, S2752, S2753, S2754, S2755, S2756, S2757, S2758, S2759
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

11 Bldgs.
Ft. A.P. Hill
Caroline VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T0506, S0516, S0517, S0518, S0519, S0520, S0521, S0522, S0523, S0524, S0525
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Ft. A.P. Hill
Caroline VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T0708, S0718, S0719, S0720, S0721, S0722, S0723, S0724, S0726
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Ft. A.P. Hill
Caroline VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 0846A, 0854A, AS903, A0904, A0912, 00916, 00924, 00980
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Ft. A.P. Hill
Caroline VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 01107, 01213, S1259, S1267, 01447, TPPAD
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. P0545
Fort Story
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort A.P. Hill
Caroline VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830041
Status: Unutilized
Directions: AS903, A0904, A0912, 01335
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00047, 00048, 00055
Fort Myer
Ft. Myer VA 22211
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200830044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C0903
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840054
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00187, 00189, 00707
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840056
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920072
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T0807, T0811, T0815, T0816, T0817, T0818
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 735–1, 01001
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920075
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. T0514
Fort Story
Ft. Story VA 23459
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920077
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 01244, 01274, 01285
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930028
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1030, 1031, 1038, 1044
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24413
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200930029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2019, 2019A, 2022A, 2024, 2024A, 2031, 2031A, 4730
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 1218, 1296
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940037
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1000, 2000, 2010
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200940038
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 1106, 1109, 1110
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010037
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Montgomery VA 24013
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010038
Status: Unutilized
Directions: US042, US044, US45B, 51565
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 406
Fort Myer
Arlington VA 22211
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010039
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldgs. P1126, P1131
Fort Eustis
Fort Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010044
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Hampton Readiness Center
Hampton VA 23666
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020026
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. T1207
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020027
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. S0001, S0002
Defense Supply Center
Richmond VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1002, 1003, 1026, 1045
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1618A, 1618C, 1622, 1621A, 1621B, 1621C, 1622A, 1622B, 1622C
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

16 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030032
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1666A, 1666B, 1668A, 1671A, 1671B, 1672A, 1672B, 1674, 1674A, 1674B, 1675, 1675A, 1675B, 1676, 1676A, 1676B
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

12 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030033
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1751, 1754, 1762, 1765, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2026, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050A
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

10 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030034
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3621, 3652, 3655, 3658, 3675, 3675B, 3675C, 3678A, 3678B, 3678C
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030035
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4703, 9101A, 9101B, 9102A, 9102B, 9103B
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

9 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030036
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 49102, 49103, 49126, 71022, 71032, 72215, 91248, 91253, 91254
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

23 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030037
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 98023, 98024, 98030, 98035, 98045, 98046, 98048, 98056, 98059, 98104, 98105, 98125, 98126, 98129, 98130, 98133, 98138, 98139, 98141, 98167, 98185, 98186, 98189
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

18 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030038
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 98206, 98209, 98216, 98217, 98218, 98224, 98226, 98227, 98231, 98232, 98242, 98244, 98280, 98289, 98291, 98294, 98297, 98298
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Montgomery VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030039
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 98303, 98304, 98307, 98327, 98332, 98347, 98348, 98364
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Fort A.P. Hill
Bowling Green VA 22427

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040031
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1105, 1218, 1274, 1293, 1296
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. ANTEN
Fort Eustis
Ft. Eustis VA 23604
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040032
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1132, 1133, 1134
Fort Belvoir
Fairfax VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040033
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. HH025
Joint Base Myer
Arlington VA 22211
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 8000, 8134
Fort Lee
Prince George VA 23801
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040035
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Radford AAP
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040036
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 1000, 1010, 2000, 2010, 22116, USO43
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

1618B
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Rte. 114, P.O. Box 2
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201110007
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 00704
Blue Grass Army Depot
Richmond VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120034
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg 1618B
Rte. 114, P.O. Box 2
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120063
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Not accessible by road

Bldg 1621
Rte. 114, P.O. Box 2
Radford Army Ammo Plant
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120064
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Contamination Not accessible by road

Bldg. 98241
Rte. 114, P.O. Box 2
Radford Army Ammunition Plant
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120065
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Not accessible by road

Bldg. 00222
Rte. 114, P.O. Box 2
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130008
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured; Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 00731
null
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130009
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0731A
Rte. 114, P.O. Box 2
Radford VA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130011
Status: Excess
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 07352
null
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130012
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 00736 & 0736A
null
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130013
Status: Excess
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 47052
null
Radford VA 24143
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130014
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material; Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
8000 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Richmond VA 23297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130027
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 00031, 00032, 00033, 00035
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 2302 & 2303
null
Fort Belvoir VA 22060
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130031
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

5 Bldgs.
Sandston Armory
Sandston VA 23150
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130053
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T3700, T3702, T3704, T4500, T4504
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

14 Bldgs.
Bldg. T0472
Fort Pickett Training Center
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140036
Status: Excess
Directions: T0116, T0207, T0208, T0209, T0210, T0114, T0115, T0211, T0213, T0214, T0306, T0307, T0310, T0313
Reasons: Contamination; Extensive deterioration Secured Area

20 Bldgs.
null
Fort Pickett Training Center
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140037
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T2807, T1312, T1317, T1319, T1348, T1349, T1350, T1351, T1352, T1353, T1356, T1360, T1361, T1362, T1808, T2304, T2305, T2306, T2800, T2801
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration Contamination

Bldg. A2304
Ft. Pickett Training Ctr.
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140054
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

2 Bldgs.
Ft. Pickett Training Ctr.
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140056
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T2806 and T2805
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

2 Bldgs.
Ft. Pickett Training Ctr.
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140058
Status: Unutilized
Directions: T2802 and T2803
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
8000 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Defense Supply Center

Richmond VA 23297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140063
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00091, 00006, 00007, 00010
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg 00104
8000 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Richmond VA 23297
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140069
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg HH025
1555 South Gate Road
Arlington VA 22214
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140070
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

12 Bldgs.
Ft. Pickett Trng Ctr
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210051
Status: Excess
Directions: T2823, T2826, T2828, T2829, T2838, T2860, T2861, T2856, T2862, T2863, T2864, T2865
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

Washington

Bldg. 9577
Fort Lewis
Fort Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610006
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 9581
Fort Lewis
Fort Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610009
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 9579
Fort Lewis
Fort Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610010
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

4 Buildings
Fort Lewis
Fort Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610045
Status: Unutilized
Directions: B0622, C0618, C1326, 4133
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Officer's Quarters B1111
Fort Lewis
Fort Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199610046
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2414
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620512
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 2416
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620514
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9639
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620516
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A01011
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620517
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. U091B, Fort Lewis
null
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199640193
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C0111
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720142
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C0128
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720144
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C1243
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720145
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8276
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199720151
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. HBC07, Fort Lewis
Huckleberry Creek Mountain Training Site WA
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740166
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. F0001
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810205
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C0149
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810206
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C0153
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810207
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0336
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810210
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. EO708
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810214
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1015
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. B1231
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810221
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. C1231
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5163
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810224
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5220
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810227
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5225
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5236
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810235
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6021
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810236
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6032
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810238
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 6991
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199810242
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9650
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199820132
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 415
Fort Worden
Port Angeles WA 98362
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910062
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. B0198
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910064
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. E1306
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910072
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9627
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910078
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. U515A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920124
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Other—gas chamber

4 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920125
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: 001PE, 001ED, 003ED, 002ED
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920131
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: A0124, A0133, D1114, D1124, A0135, J0200, J0202
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0338
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920133
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A0456
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920138
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

33 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920143
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: D0704–D0709, D0728–D0733, D0804–D0809, D0828–D0833, D1106, D1117–D1118, D1143, D1151, D1158–D1160, D1163
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

7 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920151
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Directions: D1107, D1152, E1121, D1125, D1132, D1135, D1143
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1202, B1202, 1203
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920153
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920157
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1322, 3016, 3070, 1323, 9663, C1341, C1342, C1343
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A1401
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920158
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433

Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920159
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: A1411, A1413, A1415, A1420, 1444
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920164
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 3092, 3101, 03094, 03097
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920165
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 03109, 03217, 04295, 3210, 3240, 03276, 03658, 3725
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920173
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 7908, 07984, 7985, 08071
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 8095, 8096
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199920174
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. U030A, U040A
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930080
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. U106B
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930081
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A1202
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930094
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. A1418
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930098
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3145
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930099
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 4063, 4064
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930100
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9649
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199930104
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 9631
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199940134
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 8288
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200120068
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 1161, 1163
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140072
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 1162
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200140073
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4172
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200210075
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 4173
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433–9500
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200220097
Status: Excess
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 02401, 02402
Vancouver Barracks Cemetery
Vancouver WA 98661
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310048
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Renton USARC
00460, 00485, 00480, 00411
Renton WA 98058
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200310049
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. B1007
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330104
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 8001
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330105
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 11139
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200330106
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 09992
Fort Lewis
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200430061
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 002PF, U040D
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620053
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 006PF, 0025B
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620054
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. U106B, U110A, U110B
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620055
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 3253, 3254, 3255
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620056
Status: Unutilized

Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 3312
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620057
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. W3429, W3430, W3431
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620058
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 5165
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200620059
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02080
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630067
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 03448, 03449
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630068
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 03452, 03458
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200630069
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 02080
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640087
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 03448, 03449
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640088
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 03452, 03458
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640089
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 03697, 03698
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200640090
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 00803, 00805, 00806
Yakima Training Center
Fort Lewis
Yakima WA 98901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740172
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. U002A, 3102
Fort Lewis
Yakima WA 98901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820076
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 03102
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200840059
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920078
Status: Unutilized
Directions: B0823, B0824, B1220, A1450
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

8 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010040
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 003PF, 1325, 1443, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1455
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010041
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3123, 3124, 3140, 3141
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

5 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201010042
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3642, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3652
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Joint Base Lewis/McChord
Ft. Lewis WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020029
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2202, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2260, 2265
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 3423, 3442, 3444
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020030
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldg. 395
Yakima Training Center
Yakima WA 98901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030040
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

15 Bldgs.
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030041
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 3417, 3418, 3423, 3424, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3439, 3442, 3444
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

6 Bldgs.
Joint Base Lewis-McChord
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201030042
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 2202, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2260, 2265
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 2607, 2613
Fort Lewis
Pierce WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201040037
Status: Underutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 00852 and 00853
Yakima Trng. Ctr.
Yakima WA 98901
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201140001
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Extensive deterioration

4 Bldgs.
Lincoln Blvd. & Incinerator Rd
Joint Base Lewis-McChord
Lewis McChord WA 98433
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210088
Status: Underutilized
Directions: 00831, 00833, 01453, 01454
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; restricted access and no alternative method of access
Reasons: Secured Area

Wisconsin

Bldg.1993–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011094
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 227–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011104
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 513–2

Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011106
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 513–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011108
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 720–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011109
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 720–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011110
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2016
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011111
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 3016
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011112
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 5016
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011113
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2031
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011115
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 3031
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011116
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4031
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011117
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 5031
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011119
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2036
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011120
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3036
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011122
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4036
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011123
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 5036
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011124
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2504–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011125
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 2504–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011126
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3504–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011127
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3504–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011128
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos

Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4504–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011129
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4504–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011130
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5504–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011131
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5504–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011132
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 2557
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011133
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 2563
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011134
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 3563–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011135
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 3563–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011136
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4563–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011137
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4563–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011138
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4563–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011139
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5557–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011141
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5557–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011142
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5557–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011144
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 273
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Training Facility
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011148
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 229
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration Building
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011149
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2030
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration-General Purpose
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011150
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 268
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration Bldg.
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011151
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 267
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration Bldg.
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011152

Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1900–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011153
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1900–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011154
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental; Secured Area

Bldg. 1900–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011155
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1900–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011156
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3030
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration-General Purpose
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011157
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 1900–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011158
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1900–6
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011159
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1900–7
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011160
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 4030
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration-General Purpose
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011161
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magzine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011162
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–10
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011163
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–21
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011164
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 5030
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration-General Purpose
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011165
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–31
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011166
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1993–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration-General Purpose
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011167
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–42
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011168
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–46
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011169
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental; Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–50
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011170
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine

Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011171
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–12
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011172
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–13
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011173
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–23
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011174
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–28
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011175
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1932–25
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011176
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–34
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011177
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–33
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011178
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–39
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011179
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1932–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011180
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1932–7
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011181
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–43
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011182
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1932–21
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011183
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–40
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011184
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–48
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011185
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–51
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011186
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1932–33
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011187
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–53
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011188
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–8
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011189
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1932–8
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011190
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–9
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011191
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental; Secured Area

Bldg. 1932–17
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011192
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–14
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011193
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–15
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011194
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–20
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011195
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–19
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011196
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–25
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011197
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–24
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011198
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 1932–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011199
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–29
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011200
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–36
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011201
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1932–23
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011202
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 1906–45
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011203
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–49
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011204
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1932–9
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Cannon Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011205
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 1906–56
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011206
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9100–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011207
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1906–54
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Standard Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011208
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos

Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 3000
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Warehouse
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011209
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental; Secured Area

Bldg. 5000
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Warehouse
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011210
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 275
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Warehouse
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011211
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 200
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Post HQ
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011212
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 9100–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 214
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011214
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 1975–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011215
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 9100–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 718
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011217
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9100–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011218
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9100–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 9100–6
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9100–8
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011221
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9100–10
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9100–11
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011223
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9100–12
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011224
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9100–19
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Richmond Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011225
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9102–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Igloo Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011226
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9102–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Igloo Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011227
Status: Unutilized

Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9102–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Igloo Magazine
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011228
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 1975–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1975–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011230
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental; Secured Area

Bldg. 1975–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011231
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 1975–7
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011233
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1975–8
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011234
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 205
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Clinic
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011236
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 2554
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011238
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5554
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011240
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 3554
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011242
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4554
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011244
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 4568
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011247
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 8010
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011249
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6530–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011251
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6535
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Bus Station
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011256
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 2015
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011259
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3015
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011263
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 4015
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011265
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 5015
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Administration

Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011268
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011270
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011275
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011277
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011280
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011282
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6532–6
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011284
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–7
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011286
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–8
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011290
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–9
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011293
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6532–10
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011295
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–11
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011297
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–12
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011300
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–13
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011302
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–14
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011304
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–15
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011305
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–16
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011306
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6532–17
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011307
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–18
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011308
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 6532–19
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011309
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 6532–20
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011310
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9016–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011311
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental

Bldg. 9016–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011317
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9504–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011319
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 9504–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011320
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Secured Area Other environmental Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9504–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011321
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 9504–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199011323
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments: Friable asbestos
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Other environmental Secured Area

Bldg. 9030
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013871
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 264
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013872
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6861–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013873
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6861–6
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013875
Status: Underutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6861–1
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013876
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6861–3
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013877
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6861–5
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013878
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–27
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199210097
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6823–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199210098
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6861–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199210099
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–28
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220295
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–31
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220296
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–32
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220297
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–33
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220298
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–34
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220299
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–35
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220300
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–36
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220301
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–37
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220302
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–38
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220303
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–39
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220304
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–40
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220305
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–41
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220306
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–42
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220307
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–47
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220308
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–48
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220309
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–49
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220310
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldg. 6513–50
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199220311
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 6657–2, 6659–2
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510065
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 6668–2 thru 6668–4
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510067
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 6808–9 thru 6808–16
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510069
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

28 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510070
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 6807–28 thru 6807–33, 6807–36 thru 6807–53, 6807–58 thru 6807–61
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

9 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510071
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 6806–3, 6806–4, 6805–8 thru 6805–10, 6803–5 thru 6803–8
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

Bldgs. 6804–15 thru 6804–21
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510072
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

7 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510073
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 6953–2, 6956–2, 6955–2, 6957–2
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

8 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510074
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 6828–3, 6828–4, 6828–9, 6828–10, 6868–4 thru 6868–6, 6868–9
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

5 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510075
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 906–1–SL5, 6864–2, 6850–2, 6829–4, 6826–3
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

21 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510076
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 6815–1 thru 6815–13, 6816–7, 6816–8, 6816–10, 6814–6 thru 6814–10
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

31 Buildings
Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199510077
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Include: 6810–17 thru 6810–32, 6810–39 thru 6810–44 6812–11 thru 6812–16, 6812–20 thru 6812–22
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area

5 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Paste Weigh House
6805–01 thru 6805–05
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740184
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

10 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Roll House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740185
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Slitting Roll
6802–02, 6802–3, 6802–5, 6802–7
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740186
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Press House
6810–04, 6810–07
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740187
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

7 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Inspection House
6816–01 thru 6816–06, 6816–09
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740188
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6826–01, Badger AAP
Supersonic Scanning House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740189
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6878–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740190
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 8008–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740191
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 9016–02, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740192
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9045–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740193
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

13 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Latrines
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740194
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 9101–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740196
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Telpher System
0923–03, 0923–04, 0923–07
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740201
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

12 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Solvent Recovery House
1600–19 thru 1600–30
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740202
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

11 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Water Dry House
1650–20 thru 1650–30
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740203
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

5 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Air Dry House
1725–08 thru 1725–12
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740204
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

8 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Rest House
1750–13 thru 1750–19, 1750–21
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740205
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Glaze House
1800–02 thru 1800–07
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740206
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

8 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Screening House
1850–01 thru 1850–08
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740207
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Screen Storehouse
1852–02 thru 1852–05
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740208
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

23 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Magazine Standard
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740209
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Hydro-Jet House
1996–13 thru 1996–18
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740210
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 3566–02, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740211
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Dehy Press House
4500–00, 5500–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740212
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Alcohol Pump House
4501–00, 5501–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740213
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Ingredient Mix House
4506–00, 5506–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740215
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Mixer Macerator
4508–01, 4508–02, 5508–01, 5508–02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740216
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Block Press
4510–01 thru 4510–03, 5510–01 thru 5510–03
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740217
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Final Press
4513–01 thru 4513–03, 5513–01, 5513–02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740218
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Cutting House
4515–01 thru 4516–03, 5516–01, 5516–02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740219
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Loading Platform
4517–01 thru 4517–03, 5517–01, 5517–02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740220
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Hydraulic Station
4521–00, 5521–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740221
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Maintenance Shop
4549–00, 5549–00, 5045–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740222
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4555–00, Badger AAP
ACR Bldg.
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740223
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

6 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Material Store
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740224
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 4558–01, 4558–02, 4567–00, 5558–01, 5558–02, 5567–00
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Acid Mix
5002–00, 9002–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740225
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Acid Screening
5007–00, 9007–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740226
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Acid Heat
5008–00, 9008–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740227
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Cellulose Drying House
5010–00, 5044–00, 9010–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740228
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Catch House
5011–00, 9011–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740229
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Nitrating House
5012–00, 9012–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21199740230
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

18 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Steam Pressure Reducing Station
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740231
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Steam Pressure Reducing Station
000E–02, 000F–02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740232
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0021–03, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740233
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0202–04, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740234
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0204–B1, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740235
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 0271–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740236
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs., Badger AAP
0308–01, 0308–02, 0308–03, 0316–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740237
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 0312–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740238
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Extensive deterioration Secured Area

Bldg. 0318–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740239
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 0402–00, Badger AAP
null
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740240
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Waste Acid Disposal Plant
0420–04, 0420–06
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740241
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 0425, Badger AAP
PH Recorder
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740242
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Storage Shed
0429–01, 0429–02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740243
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0534–00, Badger AAP
Fire Station #2
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740244
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Nitric Circulator
0705–00, 0706–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740246
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Fume Exhaust
5013–00, 9013–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740247
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
NC Pump House
5014–00, 9014–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740248
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Boiling Tub House
5019–00, 9019–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740249
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Settling Pit
5020–00, 9020–00, 5025–00, 9025–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740250
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Beater House
5022–00, 9022–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740251
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Poacher
5024–00, 9024–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740252
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:

Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Final Wringer
5026–00, 5043–00, 9026–00, 9043–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740253
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Spent Acid Pump
5035–00, 9035–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740254
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Maintenance Shop
5037–00, 9037–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740255
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Chemical Storehouse
5038–00, 9038–00
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740256
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5555–00, Badger AAP
ACR Bldg. Work
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740257
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 5557–03, Badger AAP
Change House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740258
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

13 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Latrines
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740259
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6513–05, 11, 25, 26, 29, 45, 9063–06 thru 10, 13, 14
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Transfer Shed
6531–01, 02
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740260
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6538–00, Badger AAP
Powerhouse #2
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740261
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Gate House
6543–02, 6543–04
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740262
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Inspection House
6543–11, 13, 14
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740264
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

2 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Inert Storage
6586–04, 05
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740266
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

10 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Pre-Dry House
6709–14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740268
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Extensive deterioration Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

11 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Rest House
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740269
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 6726–02, 6803–01, 02, 03, 04, 6812–08, 17, 18, 19, 6828–07, 6882–02
Comments:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

3 Bldgs., Badger AAP
Rest House
6804–01, 08, 14
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199740271
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 0423–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020083
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 0931–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020084
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 1800–1
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020085
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1805–1, 1805–2, 1852–1
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020086
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 1994–0, 1995–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020087
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 3502–0, 3566–1
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020088
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 4524–4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army

Property Number: 21200020089
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 6536–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020090
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 6662–0, 6666–0, 6669–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020091
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area

Bldgs. 6706–2, 6712–0, 6724–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020092
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6731–2, –3, –4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020093
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020094
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6732–0, 6732–1, 6736–0, 6738–0, 6738–1
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020095
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6826–2, 6850–1, 6863–0, 6881–0, 6882–1
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

4 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020096
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6953–1, 6955–1, 6956–1, 6957–1
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

12 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020097
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1725–1 thru 7, 1725–13 thru 17
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1810–1 thru 4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020098
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1825–1 thru 4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020099
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 1875–1 thru 4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020100
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

13 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020101
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions:
1996–1 thru 10, 1996–19 thru 21
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2002–0, 3002–0, 4002–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020102
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2003–0, 3003–0, 4003–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020103
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2005–0, 3005–0, 4005–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020104
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2007–0, 3007–0, 4007–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020105
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2008–0, 3008–0, 4008–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020106
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2011–0, 3011–0, 4011–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020107
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2012–0, 3012–0, 4012–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020108
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2013–0, 3013–0, 4013–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020109
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020110
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 8002–0, 8003–0, 8004–0, 8006–0
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 0420–01, 02, 03
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020111
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 0712–17, 18, 19
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020112
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 0923–01, 02, 05, 06, 08
Badger AAP

Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020113
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

29 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020114
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 1600–01 thru 18, 1600–31 thru 39, 41, 42
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 1650–36 thru 42
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020115
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2014–0, 3014–0, 4014–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020116
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2019–0, 3019–0, 4019–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020117
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2020–0, 3020–0, 4020–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020118
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2022–0, 3022–0, 4022–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020119
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020120
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 2024–0, 3024–0, 4024–0, 2025–0, 3025–0, 4025–0
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2026–0, 3026–0, 4026–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020121
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2035–0, 3035–0, 4035–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020122
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2043–0, 3043–0, 4043–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020123
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2046–0, 3046–0, 4046–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020124
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 2500–0, 3500–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020125
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 2501–0, 3501–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020126
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

7 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020127
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 2506–0, 3506–0, 4506–0, 2508–1, 2508–2, 3508–1, 3508–2
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

13 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020128
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 2510–1 thru 3, 3510–1 thru 3, 2513–1 thru 4, 3513–1 thru 3
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

5 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020129
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 2517–1, 2517–2, 3517–1, 3517–2, 3517–3
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

6 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020130
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 2546–1 thru 4, 2555–0, 3555–0
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldg. 3044–0
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020131
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 3502–1, 3502–2
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020132
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 3516–1, 2, 3
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020133
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 4524–1, 2, 3
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020134
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

22 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020135
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6513–1, 6513–6 thru 10, 6513–13 thru 24, 6513–30, 6513–43, 6513–44, 6513–46
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6529–0, 6586–1
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020136
Status: Unutilized

GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 6672–1, 6672–2
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020138
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020139
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6702–3, 6702–4, 6704–3, 6704–4
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 6705–3, 6705–4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020140
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

15 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020141
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6709–2, 6709–5 thru 13, 6709–17 thru 19, 6709–21, 6709–27
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

11 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020142
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6804–2 thru 7, 6804–9 thru 13
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

20 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020143
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6807–1 thru 5, 6807–7 thru 10, 6807–12 thru 15, 6807–17, 6807–19 thru 21, 6807–24, 6807–54, 6807–56
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

4 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020144
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6808–1, 4, 6, 8
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

20 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020145
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6810–1 thru 3, 6810–5, 6810–6, 6810–8, 6810–10 thru 16, 33 thru 38
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

7 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020146
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 6812–1 thru 7
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6814–1 thru 5
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020147
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6817–1 thru 4
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020148
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6828–1, 2, 8
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020149
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6829–1, 2
Badger AAJP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020150
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6837–1, 2
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020151
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 6868–1, 2, 3, 7, 8
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020152
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 8000–1, 2, 3
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020153
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

28 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020154
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: 9062–01 thru 18, 25, 28, 9063–01 thru 05, 11, 12, 15
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

45 Bldgs.
Badger AAP
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200020155
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Directions: Steam Pressure Reducing Station
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldg. 420–8
Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240074
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 750, 751, 753
Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240075
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 754–1 thru 754–6
Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53919
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240076
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 763, 765, 768
Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240077
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 770–1 thru 770–3
Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240078
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material Secured Area

Bldgs. 771, 00778

Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240079
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 791, 793
Badger Army Amo Plant
Baraboo WI 53913
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200240080
Status: Unutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Bldgs. 302 and 303
USARC
Milwaukee WI
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120109
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

2 Bldgs
4850 W. Silver Spring Drive
Milwaukee WI 53218
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130021
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 302 & 303
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

25 Bldgs.
null
Fort McCoy WI 54656
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201130030
Status: Unutilized
Directions: 00547, 00550, 01669, 02101, 02102, 02103, 02105, 02151, 02179, 07061, 08214, MSH18, R018C, R18C1, R18C2, R018G, R018I, R018S, R101A, R101B, R101C, R101H, R101I, R101S, R101U
Reasons: Secured Area Extensive deterioration

LAND

Maryland

Approx. 1 acre
Fort Meade
Anne Arundel MD 20755
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200740017
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Other—no public access

RNWYA
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200820143
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Within airport runway clear zone

Landa
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Aberdeen Area/1500 sq. ft.
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920046
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Lande
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford MD 21005
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920047
Status: Unutilized
Directions: Edgewood Area/1500 sq. ft./2 acres/34 acres
Reasons: Secured Area

Minnesota

Portion of R.R. Spur
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant
New Brighton MN 55112
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199620472
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Other—landlocked

Missouri

Bldg. TA002
Ft. Leonard Woods
FLW MO
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201120010
Status: Excess
Reasons: Secured Area

New Jersey

Land
Armament Research Development Center
Route 15 North
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199013788
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Spur Line/Right of Way
Armament Rsch., Dev., Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199530143
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Floodway

2.0 Acres, Berkshire Trail
Armament Rsch, Development Center
Picatinny Arsenal NJ 07806–5000
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199910036
Status: Underutilized
GSA Number:
Reasons: Secured Area Within 2000 ft. of flammable or explosive material

Tennessee

Sites #1, #2, #3
Fort Campbell
Christian TN 42223
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21200920070
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Secured Area

Texas

Land—Approx. 50 acres
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Texarkana TX 75505–9100
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21199420308
Status: Unutilized
Directions:
Comments:
Reasons: Secured Area

Land 1
Brownwood
Brown TX 76801
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201020034
Status: Unutilized
Reasons: Contamination

Utah

B–50000
Green River Test Complex
Green River UT 84525
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210047
Status: Unutilized
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

Virginia

11 Bldgs.
Ft. Pickett Trng Ctr.
Blackstone VA 23824
Landholding Agency: Army
Property Number: 21201210050
Status: Excess
Directions: T2650, T2657, T2659, T2671, T2672, T2673, T2811, T2814, T2815, T2816, T2817
Comments: Nat'l security concerns; no public access and no alternative method to gain access
Reasons: Secured Area

[FR Doc. 2012–8057 Filed 4–19–12; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part III

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 52

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Montana; State Implementation Plan and Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan; Proposed Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R08–OAR–2011–0851; FRL–9655–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Montana; State Implementation Plan and Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) to address regional haze in the State of Montana. EPA developed this proposal in response to the State's decision in 2006 to not submit a regional haze State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision. EPA is proposing to determine that the FIP satisfies requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or ''the Act'') that require states, or EPA in promulgating a FIP, to assure reasonable progress towards the national goal of preventing any future and remedying any existing man-made impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I areas. In addition, EPA is also proposing to approve a revision to the Montana SIP submitted by the State of Montana through the Montana Department of Environmental Quality on February 17, 2012. The State's submittal contains revisions to the Montana Visibility Plan that includes amendments to the ''Smoke Management'' section, which adds a reference to Best Available Control Technology (BACT) as the visibility control measure for open burning as currently administered through the State's air quality permit program. This change was made to meet the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule. EPA will act on the remaining revisions in the State's submittal in a future action.

DATES: Written comments must be received at the address below on or before June 19, 2012.

Public Hearings. We will be holding two public hearings for this proposal. One hearing is scheduled to be held in Helena, Montana on Tuesday, May 1, 2012 from 2 p.m. until 5:30 p.m. and from 6:30 p.m. until 9 p.m. at the Lewis & Clark Library, 120 S. Last Chance Gulch, Helena, Montana 59601, (406) 447–1690. The other hearing is scheduled to be held in Billings, Montana on Wednesday, May 2, 2012 from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. and from 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. at the Montana State University—Downtown Campus, Meeting Room—Broadway III A, 2804 3rd Avenue North, Billings, Montana 59101, (406) 896–5860.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R08–OAR–2011–0851, by one of the following methods:

- *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email: r8airrulemakings@epa.gov.*
- *Fax:* (303) 312–6064 (please alert the individual listed in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** if you are faxing comments).
- *Mail:* Carl Daly, Director, Air Program, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, Mailcode 8P–AR, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129.
- *Hand Delivery:* Carl Daly, Director, Air Program, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, Mailcode 8P–AR, 1595 Wynkoop, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129. Such deliveries are only accepted Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding federal holidays. Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–R08–OAR–2011–0851. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through *http://www.regulations.gov* or email. The *http://www.regulations.gov* Web site is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA, without going through *http://www.regulations.gov,* your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional instructions on submitting comments, go to Section I. General Information of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *http://www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly-available docket materials are available either electronically in *http://www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the Air Program, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, Mailcode 8P–AR, 1595 Wynkoop, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to view the hard copy of the docket. You may view the hard copy of the docket Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., excluding federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vanessa Hinkle, Air Program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, Mailcode 8P–AR, 1595 Wynkoop, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129, (303) 312–6561, *hinkle.vanessa@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. General Information
II. What Action is EPA Proposing to Take?
III. Background
  A. Regional Haze
  B. Requirements of the CAA and EPA's Regional Haze Rule
  C. Roles of Agencies in Addressing Regional Haze
IV. Requirements for a Regional Haze FIP
  A. The CAA and the Regional Haze Rule
  B. EPA's Authority to Promulgate a FIP
  C. Determination of Baseline, Natural, and Current Visibility Conditions
  D. Determination of Reasonable Progress Goals (RPGs)
  E. Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART)
  F. Long-Term Strategy (LTS)
  G. Coordinating Regional Haze and Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment (RAVI)
  H. Monitoring Strategy and Other Implementation Plan Requirements
  I. Consultation with States and Federal Land Managers (FLMs)
V. EPA's Analysis of Montana's Regional Haze
  A. Affected Class I Areas
  B. Baseline Visibility, Natural Visibility, and Uniform Rate of Progress

1. Estimating Natural Visibility Conditions
2. Estimating Baseline Conditions
3. Summary of Baseline and Natural Conditions
4. Uniform Rate of Progress
5. Contribution Assessment According to Improve Monitoring Data
C. BART Determinations
1. BART-Eligible Sources
2. Sources Subject to BART
a. Modeling Methodology
b. Contribution Threshold
c. Sources Identified by EPA as BART-Eligible and Subject to BART
3. BART Determinations and Federally Enforceable Limits
a. Visibility Improvement Modeling
b. BART Five-Factor Determinations and Federally Enforceable Limits
i. Ash Grove Cement
ii. Holcim
iii. Columbia Falls Aluminum Company (CFAC)
iv. Colstrip
(a) Colstrip Unit 1
(b) Colstrip Unit 2
v. Corette
D. Long-Term Strategy/Strategies
1. Emissions Inventories
2. Sources of Visibility Impairment in Montana Class I Areas
3. Other States' Class I Areas Affected by Montana Emissions
4. Visibility Projection Modeling
5. Consultation and Emissions Reductions for Other States' Class I Areas
6. EPA's Reasonable Progress Goals for Montana
a. EPA's Use of WRAP Visibility Modeling
b. EPA's Reasonable Progress ''Four-Factor'' Analysis
c. Four Factor Analyses for Point Sources
i. Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership
ii. Colstrip Unit 3
iii. Colstrip Unit 4
iv. Devon Energy Production
v. Montana-Dakota Utilities Lewis & Clark Station
vi. Montana Sulphur and Chemical
vii. Plum Creek Manufacturing
viii. Roseburg Forest Products
ix. Smurfit Stone Container
x. Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership
d. Establishment of the Reasonable Progress Goal
e. Reasonable Progress Consultation
f. Mandatory Long-Term Strategy Requirements
i. Reductions Due to Ongoing Air Pollution Programs
ii. Measures to Mitigate the Impacts of Construction Activities
iii. Emission Limitations and Schedules for Compliance
iv. Sources Retirement and Replacement Schedules
v. Agricultural and Forestry Smoke Management Techniques
vi. Enforceability of Montana's Measures
vii. Anticipated Net Effect on Visibility Due to Projected Changes
E. Coordination of RAVI and Regional Haze Requirements
F. Monitoring Strategy and Other Implementation Plan Requirements
G. Coordination with FLMs
H. Periodic FIP Revisions and Five-Year Progress Reports
VI. Proposed Action
VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Definitions

For the purpose of this document, we are giving meaning to certain words or initials as follows:

i. The words or initials *Act* or *CAA* mean or refer to the Clean Air Act, unless the context indicates otherwise.

ii. The initials *A/F* mean or refer to air-to-fuel.

iii. The initials *ARM* mean or refer to Administrative Rule of Montana.

iv. The initials *ARP* mean or refer to the acid rain program.

v. The initials *ASOFA* mean or refer to advanced separated overfire air.

vi. The initials *BACT* mean or refer to Best Available Control Technology.

vii. The initials *BART* mean or refer to Best Available Retrofit Technology.

viii. The initials *CAMD* mean or refer to EPA Clean Air Markets Division.

ix. The initials *CAMx* mean or refer to Comprehensive Air Quality Model.

x. The initials *CCM* mean or refer to EPA Control Cost Manual.

xi. The initials *CCOFA* mean or refer to close-coupled overfire air system.

xii. The initials *CDS* mean or refer to circulating dry scrubber.

xiii. The initials *CELP* mean or refer to Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership.

xiv. The initials *CEMS* mean or refer to continuous exhaust monitoring systems.

xv. The initials *CEPCI* mean or refer to Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index.

xvi. The initials *CFAC* mean or refer to Columbia Falls Aluminum Company.

xvii. The initials *CFB* mean or refer to circulating fluidized bed.

xviii. The initials *CKD* mean or refer to cement kiln dust.

xix. The initials *CMAQ* mean or refer to Community Multi-Scale Air Quality modeling system.

xx. The initials *CO* mean or refer to carbon monoxide.

xxi. The initials *CPI* mean or refer to Consumer Price Index.

xxii. The initials *CRF* mean or refer to Capital Recovery Factor.

xxiii. The initials *DAA* mean or refer to Dry Absorbent Addition.

xxiv. The initials *DPCS* mean or refer to digital process control system.

xxv. The initials *D–R* mean or refer to Dresser-Rand.

xxvi. The initials *DSI* mean or refer to dry sorbent injection.

xxvii. The initials *EC* mean or refer to elemental carbon.

xxviii. The initials *EGU* mean or refer to Electric Generating Units.

xxix. The words *EPA, we, us* or *our* mean or refer to the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

xxx. The initials *ESP* mean or refer to electrostatic precipitator.

xxxi. The initials *FCCU* mean or refer to fluid catalytic cracking unit.

xxxii. The initials *FGD* mean or refer to flue gas desulfurization.

xxxiii. The initials *FGR* mean or refer to flue gas recirculation.

xxxiv. The initials *FIP* mean or refer to Federal Implementation Plan.

xxxv. The initials *FLMs* mean or refer to Federal Land Managers.

xxxvi. The initials *HAR* mean or refer to hydrated ash reinjection.

xxxvii. The initials *HDSCR* mean or refer to high-dust selective catalytic reduction.

xxxviii. The initials *HC* mean or refer to hydrocarbons.

xxxix. The initials *IMPROVE* mean or refer to Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments monitoring network.

xl. The initials *IPM* mean or refer to Integrated Planning Model.

xli. The initials *LDSCR* mean or refer to low-dust selective catalytic reduction.

xlii. The initials *LEA* mean or refer to low excess air.

xliii. The initials *LNBs* mean or refer to low NO_X burners.

xliv. The initials *LSD* mean or refer to lime spray drying.

xlv. The initials *LSFO* mean or refer to limestone forced oxidation.

xlvi. The initials *LTS* mean or refer to Long-Term Strategy.

xlvii. The initials *MDEQ* mean or refer to Montana's Department of Environmental Quality.

xlviii. The initials *MDF* mean or refer to medium density fiberboard.

xlix. The initials *MISO* mean or refer to Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator.

l. The initials *MDU* mean or refer to Montana-Dakota Utilities Company.

li. The initials *MKF* mean or refer to mid-kiln firing of solid fuel.

lii. The words *Montana* and *State* mean the State of Montana.

liii. The initials *MSCC* mean or refer to Montana Sulphur and Chemical Company.

liv. The initials *NEI* mean or refer to National Emission Inventory.

lv. The initials *NESHAP* mean or refer to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

lvi. The initials NH_3 mean or refer to ammonia.

lvii. The initials NO_X mean or refer to nitrogen oxides.

lviii. The initials *NP* mean or refer to National Park.

lix. The initials *NSCR* mean or refer to non-selective catalytic reduction.

lx. The initials *NSPS* mean or refer to New Source Performance Standards.

lxi. The initials *NWR* mean or refer to National Wildlife Reserve.

lxii. The initials *OC* mean or refer to organic carbon.

lxiii. The initials *OFA* mean or refer to overfire air.

lxiv. The initials *PC* mean or refer to pulverized coal.

lxv. The initials *PH/PC* mean or refer to preheater/precalciner.

lxvi. The initials *PM* mean or refer to particulate matter.

lxvii. The initials $PM_{2.5}$ mean or refer to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers (fine particulate matter).

lxviii. The initials PM_{10} mean or refer to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometers (coarse particulate matter).

lxix. The initials *PMCD* mean or refer to particulate matter control device.

lxx. The initials *ppm* mean or refer to parts per million.

lxxi. The initials *PRB* mean or refer to Powder River Basin.

lxxii. The initials *PSAT* mean or refer to Particulate Matter Source Apportionment Technology.

lxxiii. The initials *PSD* mean or refer to Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

lxxiv. The initials *RAVI* mean or refer to Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment.

lxxv. The initials *RICE* mean or refer to Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

lxxvi. The initials *RMC* mean or refer to Regional Modeling Center.

lxxvii. The initials *ROFA* mean or refer to rotating opposed fire air.

lxxviii. The initials *RP* mean or refer to Reasonable Progress.

lxxix. The initials *RPG* or *RPGs* mean or refer to Reasonable Progress Goal(s).

lxxx. The initials *RPOs* mean or refer to regional planning organizations.

lxxxi. The initials *RRI* mean or refer to rich reagent injection.

lxxxii. The initials *RSCR* mean or refer to regenerative selective catalytic reduction.

lxxxiii. The initials *SCOT* mean or refer to Shell Claus Off-Gas Treatment.

lxxxiv. The initials *SCR* mean or refer to selective catalytic reduction.

lxxxv. The initials *SDA* mean or refer to spray dryer absorbers.

lxxxvi. The initials *SIP* mean or refer to State Implementation Plan.

lxxxvii. The initials *SMOKE* mean or refer to Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions.

lxxxviii. The initials *SNCR* mean or refer to selective non-catalytic reduction.

lxxxix. The initials SO_2 mean or refer to sulfur dioxide.

xc. The initials *SOFA* mean or refer to separated overfire air.

xci. The initials *SRU* mean or refer to sulfur recovery unit.

xcii. The initials *TESCR* mean or refer to tail-end selective catalytic reduction.

xciii. The initials *TCEQ* mean or refer to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

xciv. The initials *tpy* mean tons per year.

xcv. The initials *TSD* mean or refer to Technical Support Document.

xcvi. The initials *URP* mean or refer to Uniform Rate of Progress.

xcvii. The initials *VOC* mean or refer to volatile organic compounds.

xcviii. The initials *WA* mean or refer to Wilderness Area.

xcic. The initials *WEP* mean or refer to Weighted Emissions Potential.

c. The initials *WRAP* mean or refer to the Western Regional Air Partnership.

ci. The initials *YELP* mean or refer to Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership.

I. General Information

The public hearings will provide interested parties the opportunity to present information and opinions to EPA concerning our proposal. Interested parties may also submit written comments, as discussed in the proposal. Written statements and supporting information submitted during the comment period will be considered with the same weight as any oral comments and supporting information presented at the public hearing. We will not respond to comments during the public hearing. When we publish our final action, we will provide written responses to all oral and written comments received on our proposal.

At the public hearing, the hearing officer may limit the time available for each commenter to address the proposal to 5 minutes or less if the hearing officer determines it to be appropriate. We will not be providing equipment for commenters to show overhead slides or make computerized slide presentations. Any person may provide written or oral comments and data pertaining to our proposal at the public hearing. Verbatim transcripts, in English, of the hearing and written statements will be included in the rulemaking docket.

A. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit CBI to EPA through *http://www.regulations.gov* or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for Preparing Your Comments.* When submitting comments, remember to:

a. Identify the rulemaking by docket number and other identifying information (subject heading, Federal Register date and page number).

b. Follow directions—The agency may ask you to respond to specific questions or organize comments by referencing a Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part or section number.

c. Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes.

d. Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data that you used.

e. If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced.

f. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns, and suggest alternatives.

g. Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal threats.

h. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

II. What action is EPA proposing to take?

EPA is proposing a FIP for the State of Montana (State) to address regional haze. In so doing, EPA is proposing to determine that the federal plan along with the change to Montana's visibility plan, submitted on February 17, 2012, that requires BACT as the visibility control measure for open burning satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308.

III. Background

A. Regional Haze

Regional haze is visibility impairment that is produced by a multitude of sources and activities which are located across a broad geographic area and emit fine particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) (e.g., sulfates, nitrates, organic carbon (OC), elemental carbon (EC), and soil dust), and their precursors (e.g., sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and in some cases, ammonia (NH_3) and volatile organic compounds (VOC)). Fine particle precursors react in the atmosphere to form $PM_{2.5}$, which impairs visibility by scattering and absorbing light. Visibility impairment reduces the clarity, color, and visible distance that one can see. $PM_{2.5}$ can also cause serious health effects and mortality in humans and contributes to environmental effects such as acid deposition and eutrophication.

Data from the existing visibility monitoring network, the ''Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments'' (IMPROVE) monitoring network, show that visibility impairment caused by air pollution occurs virtually all the time at most national park (NP) and wilderness areas (WA). The average visual range [1] in many Class I areas (i.e., NPs and memorial parks, WA, and international parks meeting certain size criteria) in the western United States is 100–150

[1] Visual range is the greatest distance, in kilometers or miles, at which a dark object can be viewed against the sky.

kilometers, or about one-half to two-thirds of the visual range that would exist without anthropogenic air pollution. In most of the eastern Class I areas of the United States, the average visual range is less than 30 kilometers, or about one-fifth of the visual range that would exist under estimated natural conditions. 64 FR 35715 (July 1, 1999).

B. Requirements of the CAA and EPA's Regional Haze Rule

In section 169A of the 1977 Amendments to the CAA, Congress created a program for protecting visibility in the nation's national parks and wilderness areas. This section of the CAA establishes as a national goal the ''prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas [2] which impairment results from manmade air pollution.'' On December 2, 1980, EPA promulgated regulations to address visibility impairment in Class I areas that is ''reasonably attributable'' to a single source or small group of sources, i.e., ''reasonably attributable visibility impairment.'' 45 FR 80084 (December 2, 1980). These regulations represented the first phase in addressing visibility impairment. EPA deferred action on regional haze that emanates from a variety of sources until monitoring, modeling and scientific knowledge about the relationships between pollutants and visibility impairment were improved.

Congress added section 169B to the CAA in 1990 to address regional haze issues. EPA promulgated a rule to address regional haze on July 1, 1999. 64 FR 35714 (July 1, 1999), codified at 40 CFR part 51, subpart P. The Regional Haze Rule revised the existing visibility regulations to integrate into the regulation provisions addressing regional haze impairment and established a comprehensive visibility protection program for Class I areas. The requirements for regional haze, found at 40 CFR 51.308 and 51.309, are included in EPA's visibility protection regulations at 40 CFR 51.300–309. Some of the main elements of the regional haze requirements are summarized in this section of this preamble. The requirement to submit a regional haze SIP applies to all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands.[3] 40 CFR 51.308(b) requires states to submit the first implementation plan addressing regional haze visibility impairment no later than December 17, 2007.[4]

Few states submitted a Regional Haze SIP prior to the December 17, 2007 deadline, and on January 15, 2009, EPA found that 37 states, including Montana and the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands, had failed to submit SIPs addressing the regional haze requirements. 74 FR 2392 (January 15, 2009). Once EPA has found that a state has failed to make a required submission, EPA is required to promulgate a FIP within two years unless the state submits a SIP and the Agency approves it within the two year period. CAA § 110(c)(1).

C. Roles of Agencies in Addressing Regional Haze

Successful implementation of the regional haze program will require long-term regional coordination among states, tribal governments and various federal agencies. As noted above, pollution affecting the air quality in Class I areas can be transported over long distances, even hundreds of kilometers. Therefore, to effectively address the problem of visibility impairment in Class I areas, states, or the EPA when implementing a FIP, need to develop strategies in coordination with one another, taking into account the effect of emissions from one jurisdiction on the air quality in another.

Because the pollutants that lead to regional haze can originate from sources located across broad geographic areas, EPA has encouraged the states and tribes across the United States to address visibility impairment from a regional perspective. Five regional planning organizations (RPOs) were developed to address regional haze and related issues. The RPOs first evaluated technical information to better understand how their states and tribes impact Class I areas across the country, and then pursued the development of regional strategies to reduce emissions of particulate matter (PM) and other pollutants leading to regional haze.

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) RPO is a collaborative effort of state governments, tribal governments, and various federal agencies established to initiate and coordinate activities associated with the management of regional haze, visibility and other air quality issues in the western United States. WRAP member State governments include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Tribal members include Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Cortina Indian Rancheria, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Nation of the Grand Canyon, Native Village of Shungnak, Nez Perce Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of San Felipe, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall.

IV. Requirements for a Regional Haze FIP

The following is a summary of the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule. See 40 CFR 51.308 for further detail regarding the requirements of the rule.

A. The CAA and the Regional Haze Rule

Regional haze FIPs must assure Reasonable Progress towards the national goal of achieving natural visibility conditions in Class I areas. Section 169A of the CAA and EPA's implementing regulations require states, or EPA when implementing a FIP, to establish long-term strategies for making Reasonable Progress toward meeting this goal. The FIP must also give specific attention to certain stationary sources that were in existence on August 7, 1977, but were not in operation before August 7, 1962, and require these sources, where appropriate, to install BART controls for the purpose of eliminating or reducing visibility impairment. The specific regional haze FIP requirements are discussed in further detail below.

B. EPA's Authority To Promulgate a FIP

On June 19, 2006, Montana submitted a letter to us signifying that the State would be discontinuing its efforts to revise the visibility control plan that would have incorporated provisions of

[2] Areas designated as mandatory Class I Federal areas consist of national parks exceeding 6000 acres, wilderness areas and national memorial parks exceeding 5000 acres, and all international parks that were in existence on August 7, 1977. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). In accordance with section 169A of the CAA, EPA, in consultation with the Department of Interior, promulgated a list of 156 areas where visibility is identified as an important value. 44 FR 69122 (November 30, 1979). The extent of a mandatory Class I area includes subsequent changes in boundaries, such as park expansions. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). Although states and tribes may designate as Class I additional areas which they consider to have visibility as an important value, the requirements of the visibility program set forth in section 169A of the CAA apply only to ''mandatory Class I Federal areas.'' Each mandatory Class I Federal area is the responsibility of a ''Federal Land Manager.'' 42 U.S.C. 7602(i). When we use the term ''Class I area'' in this action, we mean a ''mandatory Class I Federal area.''

[3] Albuquerque/Bernalillo County in New Mexico must also submit a regional haze SIP to completely satisfy the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D) of the CAA for the entire State of New Mexico under the New Mexico Air Quality Control Act (section 74–2–4).

[4] EPA's regional haze regulations require subsequent updates to the regional haze SIPs. 40 CFR 51.308(g)–(i).

the Regional Haze Rule.[5] The State acknowledged with this letter that EPA would make a finding of failure to submit and thus promulgate additional federal rules to address the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule, including BART. In response to the State's decision EPA made a finding of SIP inadequacy on January 15, 2009 (74 FR 2392), determining that Montana failed to submit a SIP that addressed any of the required regional haze SIP elements of 40 CFR 51.308.

Under section 110(c) of the Act, whenever we find that a State has failed to make a required submission we are required to promulgate a FIP. Specifically, section 110(c) provides:

''(1) The Administrator shall promulgate a Federal implementation plan at any time within 2 years after the Administrator—

(A) finds that a State has failed to make a required submission or finds that the plan or plan revision submitted by the State does not satisfy the minimum criteria established under [section 110(k)(1)(A)], or

(B) disapproves a State implementation plan submission in whole or in part, unless the State corrects the deficiency, and the Administrator approves the plan or plan revision, before the Administrator promulgates such Federal implementation plan.''

Section 302(y) defines the term ''Federal implementation plan'' in pertinent part, as:

''[A] plan (or portion thereof) promulgated by the Administrator to fill all or a portion of a gap or otherwise correct all or a portion of an inadequacy in a State implementation plan, and which includes enforceable emission limitations or other control measures, means or techniques (including economic incentives, such as marketable permits or auctions or emissions allowances) * * *.''

Thus, because the State withdrew their efforts to revise the visibility control plan that would have incorporated provisions of the Regional Haze Rule and we determined the State failed to submit the SIP, we are required to promulgate a FIP.

C. Determination of Baseline, Natural, and Current Visibility Conditions

The Regional Haze Rule establishes the deciview as the principal metric or unit for expressing visibility. *See* 70 FR 39104, 39118 (July 6, 2005). This visibility metric expresses uniform changes in the degree of haze in terms of common increments across the entire range of visibility conditions, from pristine to extremely hazy conditions. Visibility expressed in deciviews is determined by using air quality measurements to estimate light extinction and then transforming the value of light extinction using a logarithm function. The deciview is a more useful measure for tracking progress in improving visibility than light extinction itself because each deciview change is an equal incremental change in visibility perceived by the human eye. Most people can detect a change in visibility at one deciview.[6]

The deciview is used in expressing Reasonable Progress Goals (which are interim visibility goals towards meeting the national visibility goal), defining baseline, current, and natural conditions, and tracking changes in visibility. The regional haze FIPs must contain measures that ensure ''reasonable progress'' toward the national goal of preventing and remedying visibility impairment in Class I areas caused by anthropogenic air pollution by reducing anthropogenic emissions that cause regional haze. The national goal is a return to natural conditions, i.e., anthropogenic sources of air pollution would no longer impair visibility in Class I areas.

To track changes in visibility over time at each of the 156 Class I areas covered by the visibility program (40 CFR 81.401–437), and as part of the process for determining Reasonable Progress, states, or EPA when implementing a FIP, must calculate the degree of existing visibility impairment at each Class I area at the time of each regional haze SIP submittal and periodically review progress every five years midway through each 10-year implementation period. To do this, the Regional Haze Rule requires states, or EPA when implementing a FIP, to determine the degree of impairment (in deciviews) for the average of the 20% least impaired (''best'') and 20% most impaired (''worst'') visibility days over a specified time period at each of their Class I areas. In addition, states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, must also develop an estimate of natural visibility conditions for the purpose of comparing progress toward the national goal. Natural visibility is determined by estimating the natural concentrations of pollutants that cause visibility impairment and then calculating total light extinction based on those estimates. We have provided guidance regarding how to calculate baseline, natural and current visibility conditions.[7]

For the first regional haze SIPs that were due by December 17, 2007, ''baseline visibility conditions'' were the starting points for assessing ''current'' visibility impairment. If a state does not submit this SIP, EPA will implement a FIP to cover this requirement. Baseline visibility conditions represent the degree of visibility impairment for the 20% least impaired days and 20% most impaired days for each calendar year from 2000 to 2004. Using monitoring data for 2000 through 2004, states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, are required to calculate the average degree of visibility impairment for each Class I area, based on the average of annual values over the five-year period. The comparison of initial baseline visibility conditions to natural visibility conditions indicates the amount of improvement necessary to attain natural visibility, while the future comparison of baseline conditions to the then current conditions will indicate the amount of progress made. In general, the 2000 to 2004 baseline period is considered the time from which improvement in visibility is measured.

D. Determination of Reasonable Progress Goals (RPGs)

The vehicle for ensuring continuing progress toward achieving the natural visibility goal is the submission of a series of regional haze SIPs from the states that establish two RPGs (*i.e.,* two distinct goals, one for the ''best'' and one for the ''worst'' days) for every Class I area for each (approximately) 10-year implementation period. *See* 40 CFR 51.308(d), (f). However, if a state does not submit a SIP for any of these requirements, then EPA shall implement a FIP. The Regional Haze Rule does not mandate specific milestones or rates of progress, but instead requires EPA to establish goals that provide for ''reasonable progress'' towards achieving natural (*i.e.,* ''background'') visibility conditions. In setting RPGs, EPA must provide for an improvement in visibility for the most

[5] Letter from Richard H. Opper, Director Montana Department of Environmental Quality (further referred to as MDEQ) to Laurel Dygowski, EPA Region Air Program, June 19, 2006.

[6] The preamble to the Regional Haze Rule provides additional details about the deciview. 64 FR 35714, 35725 (July 1, 1999).

[7] *Guidance for Estimating Natural Visibility Conditions Under the Regional Haze Rule,* September 2003, EPA–454/B–03–005, *available* at *http://www.epa.gov/ttncaaa1/t1/memoranda/RegionalHaze_envcurhr_gd.pdf,* (hereinafter referred to as ''our 2003 Natural Visibility Guidance''); and *Guidance for Tracking Progress Under the Regional Haze Rule,* (September 2003, EPA–454/B–03–004, available at *http://www.epa.gov/ttncaaa1/t1/memoranda/rh_tpurhr_gd.pdf,* (hereinafter referred to as our ''2003 Tracking Progress Guidance'').

impaired days over the (approximately) 10-year period of the FIP, and ensure no degradation in visibility for the least impaired days over the same period. *Id.*

In establishing RPGs, states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, are required to consider the following factors established in section 169A of the CAA and in our Regional Haze Rule at 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A): (1) The costs of compliance; (2) the time necessary for compliance; (3) the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and (4) the remaining useful life of any potentially affected sources. EPA must demonstrate in our FIP, how these factors are considered when selecting the RPGs for the best and worst days for each applicable Class I area. In setting the RPGs, EPA must also consider the rate of progress needed to reach natural visibility conditions by 2064 (referred to as the ''uniform rate of progress'' or the ''glidepath'') and the emission reduction measures needed to achieve that rate of progress over the 10-year period of the FIP. Uniform progress towards achievement of natural conditions by the year 2064 represents a rate of progress which EPA is to use for analytical comparison to the amount of progress we expect to achieve. In setting RPGs, EPA must also consult with potentially ''contributing states,'' *i.e.,* other nearby states with emission sources that may be affecting visibility impairment at Montana's Class I areas. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(iv). In determining whether EPA's goals for visibility improvement provide for Reasonable Progress toward natural visibility conditions, EPA is required to evaluate the demonstrations developed through our FIP, pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i) and (d)(1)(ii). 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(iii).

E. Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART)

Section 169A of the CAA directs states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, to evaluate the use of retrofit controls at certain larger, often uncontrolled, older stationary sources in order to address visibility impacts from these sources. Specifically, section 169A(b)(2)(A) of the CAA requires EPA to implement a FIP to contain such measures as may be necessary to make Reasonable Progress towards the natural visibility goal, including a requirement that certain categories of existing major stationary sources [8] built between 1962 and 1977 procure, install, and operate the ''Best Available Retrofit Technology'' as determined by EPA. Under the Regional Haze Rule, EPA is directed to conduct BART determinations for such ''BART-eligible'' sources that may be anticipated to cause or contribute to any visibility impairment in a Class I area. Rather than requiring source-specific BART controls, EPA also has the flexibility to adopt an emissions trading program or other alternative program as long as the alternative provides greater Reasonable Progress towards improving visibility than BART.

On July 6, 2005, EPA published the *Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule* at appendix Y to 40 CFR part 51 (hereinafter referred to as the ''BART Guidelines'') to assist states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, in determining which of their sources should be subject to the BART requirements and in determining appropriate emission limits for each applicable source. 70 FR 39104 (July 6, 2005). In making a BART determination for a fossil fuel-fired electric generating plant with a total generating capacity in excess of 750 megawatts (MW), EPA must use the approach set forth in the BART Guidelines. EPA is encouraged, but not required, to follow the BART Guidelines in making BART determinations for other types of sources. Regardless of source size or type, EPA must meet the requirements of the CAA and our regulations for selection of BART, and EPA's BART analysis and determination must be reasonable in light of the overarching purpose of the regional haze program.

The process of establishing BART emission limitations can be logically broken down into three steps: first, EPA identifies those sources which meet the definition of ''BART-eligible source'' set forth in 40 CFR 51.301; [9] second, EPA determines which of such sources ''emits any air pollutant which may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any impairment of visibility in any such area'' (a source which fits this description is ''subject to BART''); and third, for each source subject to BART, EPA then identifies the best available type and level of control for reducing emissions.

States, or EPA if implementing a FIP, must address all visibility-impairing pollutants emitted by a source in the BART determination process. The most significant visibility impairing pollutants are SO_2, NO_X, and PM. EPA has stated that we should use our best judgment in determining whether VOC or NH_3 compounds impair visibility in Class I areas.

Under the BART Guidelines, states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, may select an exemption threshold value for their BART modeling, below which a BART-eligible source would not be expected to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in any Class I area. EPA must document this exemption threshold value in the FIP, and must state the basis for our selection of that value. Any source with emissions that model above the threshold value would be subject to a BART determination review. The BART Guidelines acknowledge varying circumstances affecting different Class I areas. EPA should consider the number of emission sources affecting the Class I areas at issue and the magnitude of the individual sources' impacts. Any exemption threshold set by EPA should not be higher than 0.5 deciviews. 40 CFR part 51, appendix Y, section III.A.1.

A regional haze FIP, must include source-specific BART emission limits and compliance schedules for each source subject to BART. Once EPA has made its BART determination, the BART controls must be installed and in operation as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than five years after the date of the final FIP. CAA section 169(g)(4) and 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(iv). In addition to what is required by the Regional Haze Rule, general SIP, or FIP, requirements mandate that the SIP, or FIP, must also include all regulatory requirements related to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for the BART controls on the source. See CAA section 110(a). As noted above, the Regional Haze Rule allows EPA to implement an alternative program in lieu of BART so long as the alternative program can be demonstrated to achieve greater Reasonable Progress toward the national visibility goal than would BART.

F. Long-Term Strategy (LTS)

Consistent with the requirement in section 169A(b) of the CAA that states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, include in the regional haze SIP, or FIP, a 10 to 15 year strategy for making Reasonable Progress, section 51.308(d)(3) of the Regional Haze Rule requires that states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, include a LTS in the regional haze SIP, or FIP. The LTS is the compilation of all control measures that will be used during the implementation period of the FIP to meet applicable RPGs. The LTS must include ''enforceable emissions limitations, compliance schedules, and

[8] The set of ''major stationary sources'' potentially subject to BART is listed in CAA section 169A(g)(7).

[9] BART-eligible sources are those sources that have the potential to emit 250 tons or more of a visibility-impairing air pollutant, were not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, but were in existence on August 7, 1977, and whose operations fall within one or more of 26 specifically listed source categories. 40 CFR 51.301.

other measures as necessary to achieve the reasonable progress goals'' for all Class I areas within, or affected by emissions from, the state of Montana. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3).

When a state's emissions are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in a Class I area located in another state, the Regional Haze Rule requires the impacted state, or EPA if implementing a FIP, to coordinate with the contributing states in order to develop coordinated emissions management strategies. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(i). In such cases, EPA must demonstrate that it has included in its FIP, all measures necessary to obtain its share of the emission reductions needed to meet the RPGs for the Class I area. *Id.* at (d)(3)(ii). The RPOs have provided forums for significant interstate consultation, but additional consultations between states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, may be required to sufficiently address interstate visibility issues. This is especially true where two states belong to different RPOs.

States, or EPA if implementing a FIP, should consider all types of anthropogenic sources of visibility impairment in developing their LTS, including stationary, minor, mobile, and area sources. At a minimum, EPA must describe how each of the following seven factors listed below are taken into account in developing our LTS: (1) Emission reductions due to ongoing air pollution control programs, including measures to address Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment; (2) measures to mitigate the impacts of construction activities; (3) emissions limitations and schedules for compliance to achieve the RPG; (4) source retirement and replacement schedules; (5) smoke management techniques for agricultural and forestry management purposes including plans as currently exist within the state for these purposes; (6) enforceability of emissions limitations and control measures; and (7) the anticipated net effect on visibility due to projected changes in point, area, and mobile source emissions over the period addressed by the LTS. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(v).

G. Coordinating Regional Haze and Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment (RAVI)

As part of the Regional Haze Rule, EPA revised 40 CFR 51.306(c) regarding the LTS for RAVI to require that the RAVI plan must provide for a periodic review and SIP revision not less frequently than every three years until the date of submission of the state's first plan addressing regional haze visibility impairment, which was due December 17, 2007, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.308(b) and (c). On or before this date, the state must revise its plan to provide for review and revision of a coordinated LTS for addressing RAVI and regional haze, and the state must submit the first such coordinated LTS with its first regional haze SIP. If the state does not revise its plan in the appropriate amount of time, EPA shall implement a FIP to address this requirement. Future coordinated LTS's, and periodic progress reports evaluating progress towards RPGs, must be submitted consistent with the schedule for SIP submission and periodic progress reports set forth in 40 CFR 51.308(f) and 51.308(g), respectively. The periodic review of a state's LTS must report on both regional haze and RAVI impairment and must be submitted to EPA as a SIP revision. However, if the state does not provide future coordinated LTS and periodic progress reports towards RPGs then EPA will cover this by implementing a FIP.

H. Monitoring Strategy and Other Implementation Plan Requirements

Section 51.308(d)(4) of the Regional Haze Rule includes the requirement for a monitoring strategy for measuring, characterizing, and reporting of regional haze visibility impairment that is representative of all mandatory Class I Federal areas within the state. The strategy must be coordinated with the monitoring strategy required in section 51.305 for RAVI. Compliance with this requirement may be met through ''participation'' in the IMPROVE network, i.e., review and use of monitoring data from the network. The monitoring strategy is due with the first regional haze SIP, and it must be reviewed every five (5) years. The monitoring strategy must also provide for additional monitoring sites if the IMPROVE network is not sufficient to determine whether RPGs will be met.

Under section 51.308(d)(4), the SIP must also provide for the following:

- Procedures for using monitoring data and other information in a state with mandatory Class I areas to determine the contribution of emissions from within the state to regional haze visibility impairment at Class I areas both within and outside the state;
- Procedures for using monitoring data and other information in a state with no mandatory Class I areas to determine the contribution of emissions from within the state to regional haze visibility impairment at Class I areas in other states;
- Reporting of all visibility monitoring data to the Administrator at least annually for each Class I area in the state, and where possible, in electronic format;
- Developing a statewide inventory of emissions of pollutants that are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in any Class I area. The inventory must include emissions for a baseline year, emissions for the most recent year for which data are available, and estimates of future projected emissions. A state must also make a commitment to update the inventory periodically; and
- Other elements, including reporting, recordkeeping, and other measures necessary to assess and report on visibility.

The Regional Haze Rule requires control strategies to cover an initial implementation period extending to the year 2018, with a comprehensive reassessment and revision of those strategies, as appropriate, every 10 years thereafter. Periodic SIP revisions must meet the core requirements of section 51.308(d), with the exception of BART. The requirement to evaluate sources for BART applies only to the first Regional Haze SIP. Facilities subject to BART must continue to comply with the BART provisions of section 51.308(e). Periodic SIP revisions will assure that the statutory requirement of reasonable progress will continue to be met.

I. Consultation with States and Federal Land Managers (FLMs)

The Regional Haze Rule requires that states, or EPA if implementing a FIP, consult with FLMs before adopting and submitting their SIPs, or FIPs. 40 CFR 51.308(i). EPA must provide FLMs an opportunity for consultation, in person and at least 60 days prior to holding any public hearing on the FIP. This consultation must include the opportunity for the FLMs to discuss their assessment of impairment of visibility in any Class I area and to offer recommendations on the development of the RPGs and on the development and implementation of strategies to address visibility impairment. Further, EPA must include in its FIP, a description of how it addressed any comments provided by the FLMs. Finally, a FIP must provide procedures for continuing consultation between EPA and FLMs regarding EPA's FIP, visibility protection program, including development and review of FIP revisions, five-year progress reports, and the implementation of other programs having the potential to contribute to impairment of visibility in Class I areas.

V. EPA's Analysis of Montana's Regional Haze

A. Affected Class I Areas

In accordance with 40 CFR 51.308(d), we have identified 12 Class I areas within Montana: Anaconda-Pintler WA, Bob Marshall WA, Cabinet Mountains WA, Gates of the Mountains WA, Glacier NP, Medicine Lake WA, Mission Mountain WA, Red Rock Lakes WA, Scapegoat WA, Selway-Bitterroot WA, U.L. Bend WA and Yellowstone NP. EPA is responsible for developing RPGs for these 12 Class I areas. EPA has also determined that Montana emissions have or may reasonably be expected to have impacts at Class I areas in other states including: Badlands WA, Bridger WA, Craters of the Moon WA, Fitzpatrick WA, Grand Teton NP, Hells Canyon WA, Lostwood National Wildlife Reserve (NWR), North Absaroka NP, Teton WA, Theodore Roosevelt NP, Washakie WA and Wind Cave NP. This determination was based on Particulate Matter Source Apportionment Technology (PSAT) and Weighted Emissions Potential (WEP) analysis and is further described in Table 150.

EPA worked with the appropriate state air quality agency in each of these states through our involvement with the WRAP. The WRAP is a collaborative effort of tribal governments, state governments and various federal agencies to implement the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission's recommendations and to develop the technical and policy tools needed by western states and tribes to comply with the U.S. EPA's regional haze regulations. Assessment of Montana's contribution to haze in these Class I areas is based on technical analyses developed by WRAP as discussed in this notice.

B. Baseline Visibility, Natural Visibility, and Uniform Rate of Progress

As required by section 51.308(d)(2)(i) of the Regional Haze Rule and in accordance with our 2003 Natural Visibility Guidance, EPA calculated baseline/current and natural visibility conditions for the Montana Class I areas, Anaconda-Pintler WA, Bob Marshall WA, Cabinet Mountains WA, Gates of the Mountains WA, Glacier NP, Medicine Lake WA, Mission Mountain WA, Red Rock Lakes WA, Scapegoat WA, Selway-Bitterroot WA, U.L. Bend WA and Yellowstone NP on the most impaired and least impaired days, as summarized below (and further described in the docket).[10] The natural visibility conditions, baseline visibility conditions, and visibility impact reductions needed to achieve the Uniform Rate of Progress (URP) in 2018 for all Montana Class I areas are presented in Table 1 and further explained in this section.

TABLE 1—VISIBILITY IMPACT REDUCTIONS NEEDED BASED ON BEST AND WORST DAYS BASELINES, NATURAL CONDITIONS, AND UNIFORM RATE OF PROGRESS GOALS FOR MONTANA CLASS I AREAS

Montana class I area	20% Worst days				20% Best days	
	2000–2004 Baseline (deciview)	2018 URP Goal (deciview)	2018 Reduction needed (delta deciview)	2064 Natural conditions (deciview)	2000–2004 Baseline (deciview)	2064 Natural conditions (deciview)
Anaconda-Pintler WA	13.41	12.02	1.39	7.43	2.58	1.12
Bob Marshall WA	14.48	12.91	1.57	7.73	3.85	1.48
Cabinet Mountains WA	14.09	12.56	1.53	7.52	3.62	1.48
Gates of the Mountains WA	11.29	10.15	1.14	6.38	1.71	0.32
Glacier NP	22.26	19.21	3.05	9.18	7.22	2.42
Medicine Lake WA	17.72	15.42	2.30	7.89	7.26	2.96
Mission Mountain WA	14.48	12.91	1.57	7.73	3.85	1.48
Red Rock Lakes WA	11.76	10.52	1.24	6.44	2.58	0.43
Scapegoat WA	14.48	12.91	1.57	7.73	3.85	1.48
Selway-Bitterroot WA	13.41	12.02	1.39	7.43	2.58	1.12
U.L. Bend WA	15.14	13.51	1.63	8.16	4.75	2.45
Yellowstone NP	11.76	10.52	1.24	6.44	2.58	0.43

1. Estimating Natural Visibility Conditions

Natural background visibility, as defined in our 2003 Natural Visibility Guidance, is estimated by calculating the expected light extinction using default estimates of natural concentrations of fine particle components adjusted by site-specific estimates of humidity. This calculation uses the IMPROVE equation, which is a formula for estimating light extinction from the estimated natural concentrations of fine particle components (or from components measured by the IMPROVE monitors). As documented in our 2003 Natural Visibility Guidance, EPA allows the use of ''refined'' or alternative approaches to this guidance to estimate the values that characterize the natural visibility conditions of Class I areas. One alternative approach is to develop and justify the use of alternative estimates of natural concentrations of fine particle components. Another alternative is to use the ''new IMPROVE equation'' that was adopted for use by the IMPROVE Steering Committee in December 2005 and the Natural Conditions II algorithm that was finalized in May 2007.[11] The purpose of this refinement to the ''old IMPROVE equation'' is to provide more

[10] Information presented here was taken from the WRAP TSS (*http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/tss/*). Some of this information was printed and is available in the docket in the document titled Selected Information from the WRAP TSS (''WRAP TSS Information'').

[11] The IMPROVE program is a cooperative measurement effort governed by a steering committee composed of representatives from Federal agencies (including representatives from EPA and the FLMs) and RPOs. The IMPROVE monitoring program was established in 1985 to aid the creation of Federal and State implementation plans for the protection of visibility in Class I areas. One of the objectives of IMPROVE is to identify chemical species and emission sources responsible for existing anthropogenic visibility impairment. The IMPROVE program has also been a key instrument in visibility-related research, including the advancement of monitoring instrumentation, analysis techniques, visibility modeling, policy formulation and source attribution field studies. *http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/Publications/GrayLit/gray_literature.htm.*

accurate estimates of the various factors that affect the calculation of light extinction.

For all 12 Class I Areas in Montana, EPA opted to use WRAP calculations in which the default estimates for the natural conditions (see Table 2) were combined with the ''new IMPROVE equation'' and the Natural Conditions II algorithm (see Table 3). This is an acceptable approach under our 2003 Natural Visibility Guidance. Table 2 shows the default natural visibility values for the 20% worst days and 20% best days.

TABLE 2—DEFAULT NATURAL VISIBILITY VALUES FOR THE 20% BEST DAYS AND 20% WORST DAYS

Class I area	20% Worst days	20% Best days
Anaconda-Pintler WA	7.28	2.16
Bob Marshall WA	7.36	2.24
Cabinet Mountains WA	7.43	2.31
Gates of the Mountains WA	7.22	2.10
Glacier NP	7.56	2.44
Medicine Lake WA	7.30	2.18
Mission Mountain WA	7.39	2.27
Red Rock Lakes WA	7.14	2.02
Scapegoat WA	7.29	2.17
Selway-Bitterroot WA	7.32	2.20
U.L. Bend WA	7.18	2.06
Yellowstone NP	7.12	2.00

EPA also referred to WRAP calculations using the new IMPROVE equation. Table 3 shows the natural visibility values for each Class I Area for the 20% worst days and 20% best days using the new IMPROVE Equation and Natural Conditions II algorithm.

TABLE 3—VISIBILITY VALUES FOR THE 20% BEST DAYS AND 20% WORST DAYS USING THE NEW IMPROVE EQUATION

Class I area	20% Worst days	20% Best days
Anaconda-Pintler WA	7.43	1.12
Bob Marshall WA	7.73	1.48
Cabinet Mountains WA	7.52	1.48
Gates of the Mountains WA	6.38	0.32
Glacier NP	9.18	2.42
Medicine Lake WA	7.89	2.96
Mission Mountain WA	7.73	1.48
Red Rock Lakes WA	6.44	0.43
Scapegoat WA	7.73	1.48
Selway-Bitterroot WA	7.43	1.12
U.L. Bend WA	8.16	2.45
Yellowstone NP	6.44	0.43

The new IMPROVE equation takes into account the most recent review of the science [12] and accounts for the effect of particle size distribution on light extinction efficiency of sulfate, nitrate, and OC. It also adjusts the mass multiplier for OC (particulate organic matter) by increasing it from 1.4 to 1.8. New terms are added to the equation to account for light extinction by sea salt and light absorption by gaseous nitrogen dioxide. Site-specific values are used for Rayleigh scattering (scattering of light due to atmospheric gases) to account for the site-specific effects of elevation and temperature. Separate relative humidity enhancement factors are used for small and large size distributions of ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate and for sea salt. The terms for the remaining contributors, EC (light-absorbing carbon), fine soil, and coarse mass terms, do not change between the original and new IMPROVE equations.

2. Estimating Baseline Conditions

As required by section 51.308(d)(2)(i) of the Regional Haze Rule and in accordance with our 2003 Natural Visibility Guidance, EPA calculated baseline visibility conditions for Anaconda-Pintler WA, Bob Marshall WA, Cabinet Mountains WA, Gates of the Mountains WA, Glacier NP, Medicine Lake WA, Mission Mountain WA, Red Rock Lakes WA, Scapegoat WA, Selway-Bitterroot WA, U.L. Bend WA and Yellowstone NP. The baseline condition calculation begins with the calculation of light extinction, using the IMPROVE equation. The IMPROVE equation sums the light extinction [13] resulting from individual pollutants, such as sulfates and nitrates. As with the natural visibility conditions calculation, EPA chose to use the new IMPROVE equation.

The period for establishing baseline visibility conditions is 2000 through 2004, and baseline conditions must be calculated using available monitoring data. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(2). This FIP proposes to use visibility monitoring data collected by IMPROVE monitors located in all Montana Class I areas for the years 2000 through 2004 and the resulting baseline conditions represent an average for 2000 through 2004. Table 4 shows the baseline conditions for each Class I area.

TABLE 4—BASELINE CONDITIONS ON 20% WORST DAYS AND 20% BEST DAYS

Class I area	20% Worst days	20% Best days
Anaconda-Pintler WA	13.41	2.58
Bob Marshall WA	14.48	3.85
Cabinet Mountains WA	14.09	3.62
Gates of the Mountains WA	11.29	1.71
Glacier NP	22.26	7.22
Medicine Lake WA	17.72	7.26
Mission Mountain WA	14.48	3.85
Red Rock Lakes WA	11.76	2.58
Scapegoat WA	14.48	3.85
Selway-Bitterroot WA	13.41	2.58
U.L. Bend WA	15.14	4.75
Yellowstone NP	11.76	2.58

3. Summary of Baseline and Natural Conditions

To address the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(2)(iv)(A), EPA also calculated the number of deciviews by which baseline conditions exceed natural visibility conditions at each Class I area. Table 5 shows the number of deciviews by which baseline conditions exceed natural visibility conditions at each Class I area.

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF DECIVIEWS BY WHICH BASELINE CONDITIONS EXCEED NATURAL VISIBILITY CONDITIONS

Class I area	20% Worst days	20% Best days
Anaconda-Pintler WA	5.98	1.46
Bob Marshall WA	6.75	2.37
Cabinet Mountains WA	6.57	2.14
Gates of the Mountains WA	4.91	1.39
Glacier NP	13.08	4.8
Medicine Lake WA	9.83	4.3
Mission Mountain WA	6.75	2.37
Red Rock Lakes WA	5.32	2.15
Scapegoat WA	6.75	2.37
Selway-Bitterroot WA	5.98	1.46

[12] The science behind the revised IMPROVE equation is summarized in our technical support document (TSD), in the TSD for Technical Products Prepared by the WRAP in Support of Western Regional Haze Plans (''WRAP TSD''), February 28, 2011, and in numerous published papers. See for example: Hand, J.L., and Malm, W.C., 2006, *Review of the IMPROVE Equation for Estimating Ambient Light Extinction Coefficients—Final Report.* March 2006. Prepared for IMPROVE, Colorado State University, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere, Fort Collins, Colorado, *available at http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/publications/GrayLit/016_IMPROVEeqReview/IMPROVEeqReview.htm* and Pitchford, March 2006, *Natural Haze Levels II: Application of the New IMPROVE Algorithm to Natural Species Concentrations Estimates.* Final Report of the Natural Haze Levels II Committee to the RPO Monitoring/Data Analysis Workgroup. September 2006, *available at http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/Publications/GrayLit/029_NaturalCondII/naturalhazelevelsIIreport.ppt.*

[13] The amount of light lost as it travels over one million meters. The haze index, in units of deciviews, is calculated directly from the total light extinction, b_{ext} expressed in inverse megameters (Mm^{-1}), as follows: $HI = 10 \ln(b_{ext}/10)$.

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF DECIVIEWS BY WHICH BASELINE CONDITIONS EXCEED NATURAL VISIBILITY CONDITIONS—Continued

Class I area	20% Worst days	20% Best days
U.L. Bend WA	6.98	2.3
Yellowstone NP	5.32	2.15

4. Uniform Rate of Progress

In setting the RPGs, EPA reviewed and relied on the WRAP analysis to analyze and determine the URP needed to reach natural visibility conditions by the year 2064. In so doing, the analysis compared the baseline visibility conditions in each Class I area to the natural visibility conditions in each Class I area (as described above) and determined the URP needed in order to attain natural visibility conditions by 2064 in all Class I areas. The analysis constructed the URP consistent with the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule and consistent with our 2003 Tracking Progress Guidance by plotting a straight graphical line from the baseline level of visibility impairment for 2000 through 2004 to the level of visibility conditions representing no anthropogenic impairment in 2064 for each Class I area. The URPs are summarized in Table 6. It is clear from Table 6 that there is a large range of baseline and natural visibility conditions across the 12 Class I areas in Montana. The degree of improvement to meet the URP at these sites varies from, 1.24 deciviews at Yellowstone NP to 3.05 deciviews at Glacier NP.

TABLE 6—SUMMARY OF UNIFORM RATE OF PROGRESS FOR 20% WORST DAYS

Class I area	Baseline conditions (deciview)	Natural visibility (deciview)	Total improvement by 2064 (deciview)	URP (deciview/year)	2018 URP target (deciview)	Improvement by 2018 (deciview)
Anaconda-Pintler WA	13.41	7.43	5.98	0.10	12.02	1.39
Bob Marshall WA	14.48	7.73	6.75	0.11	12.91	1.57
Cabinet Mountains WA	14.09	7.52	6.57	0.11	12.56	1.53
Gates of the Mountains WA	11.29	6.38	4.91	0.08	10.15	1.14
Glacier NP	22.26	9.18	13.08	0.22	19.21	3.05
Medicine Lake WA	17.72	7.89	9.83	0.16	15.42	2.3
Mission Mountain WA	14.48	7.73	6.75	0.11	12.91	1.57
Red Rock Lakes WA	11.76	6.44	5.32	0.09	10.52	1.24
Scapegoat WA	14.48	7.73	6.75	0.11	12.91	1.57
Selway-Bitterroot WA	13.41	7.43	5.98	0.10	12.02	1.39
U.L. Bend WA	15.14	8.16	6.98	0.12	13.51	1.63
Yellowstone NP	11.76	6.44	5.32	0.09	10.52	1.24

5. Contribution Assessment According to IMPROVE Monitoring Data

The visibility and pollutant contributions on the 20% worst visibility days for the baseline period (2000–2004) show considerable variation across the 12 Class I areas in Montana. Table 7 shows average data from the IMPROVE monitors for 2000 to 2004.[14] The table shows light extinction from specific pollutants as well as total extinction, as determined by the monitoring data. As stated above, this data provides further detail regarding the considerable variation across the 12 Class I areas in Montana.

TABLE 7—SPECIES-SPECIFIC LIGHT EXTINCTION DETERMINED FROM MONITORING DATA

Class I area	Deciview	Sulfate	Nitrate	Organic carbon	Elemental carbon	Soil	Sea salt	Coarse matter	Total extinction
Anaconda-Pintler WA	13.41	4.83	1.46	20.01	2.52	0.94	0.26	2.49	42.52
Bob Marshall WA	14.48	5.12	1.43	22.29	2.80	1.29	0.03	3.60	46.58
Cabinet Mountains WA	14.09	6.48	2.02	16.95	2.79	1.03	0.10	2.81	42.18
Gates of the Mountains WA	11.29	5.41	1.88	11.26	1.82	0.75	0.06	1.68	31.85
Glacier NP	22.26	11.37	9.36	87.68	11.20	1.40	0.28	5.22	137.50
Medicine Lake WA	17.72	16.96	16.27	9.48	2.34	0.75	0.03	4.46	61.30
Mission Mountains WA	14.48	5.12	1.43	22.29	2.80	1.29	0.03	3.60	46.58
Red Rock Lakes WA	11.76	4.26	1.77	13.48	2.48	0.95	0.02	2.58	34.55
Scapegoat WA	14.48	5.12	1.43	22.29	2.80	1.29	0.03	3.60	46.58
Selway-Bitterroot WA	13.41	4.83	1.46	20.01	2.52	0.94	0.26	2.49	42.52
U.L. Bend WA	15.14	9.78	8.01	12.76	2.08	0.77	0.01	4.01	48.43
Yellowstone NP	11.76	4.26	1.77	13.48	2.48	0.95	0.02	2.58	34.55

The poorest visibility on the 20% worst days was at Glacier NP at 22.26 deciviews, while the best visibility was at Gates of the Mountains WA at 11.26 deciviews. Fire appears to be a major factor contributing to the spatial differences. The five-year average contributions in Table 7 indicate that Glacier NP has significantly higher contributions from organic carbon mass than Gates of the Mountains WA. The daily monitoring data for Glacier NP shows an episode of exceptionally high organic carbon mass during August 2003 that indicates a fire event. This single episode influenced the five-year average values for Glacier NP.

[14] Additional data and information can be found at: *http://views.cira.colostate.edu/web/DataFiles/SummaryDataFiles.aspx.*

C. BART Determinations

BART is an element of EPA's LTS for the first implementation period. As discussed in more detail in section IV.E of this preamble, the BART evaluation process consists of three components: (1) An identification of all the BART-eligible sources; (2) an assessment of whether those BART-eligible sources are in fact subject to BART; and (3) a determination of any BART controls. EPA addressed these steps as follows:

1. BART-Eligible Sources

The first step of a BART evaluation is to identify all the BART-eligible sources within the state's boundaries. While Montana did not submit a SIP, the State did provide some useful information; and as discussed below, we are proposing it as our conclusion.

EPA used some information and analyses developed by Montana as described below.

Montana identified the following 10 sources to be BART-eligible: ASARCO LLC East Helena Plant; Ash Grove Cement Company; Cenex Harvest States Cooperative; Laurel Refinery; PPL Montana, LLC; Colstrip Steam Electric Station Units 1 and 2; Columbia Falls Aluminum Company, LLC; ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company Billings Refinery; Holcim (US), Inc,; Montana Sulfur & Chemical Company; and Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises Inc, Missoula Mill.[15] Montana originally identified ASARCO LLC East Helena Plant as BART-eligible; however, the emission units at the facility have since been demolished. Thus, we are proposing that the ASARCO LLC East Helena Plant is not BART-eligible.[16]

The State identified the BART-eligible sources in Montana by utilizing the approach set out in the BART Guidelines (70 FR 39158 (July 6, 2005));[17] this approach provides three criteria for identifying BART-eligible sources: (1) One or more emission units at the facility fit within one of the 26 categories listed in the BART Guidelines; (2) the emission unit(s) began operation on or after August 6, 1962, and was in existence on August 6, 1977; and (3) potential emissions of any visibility-impairing pollutant from subject units are 250 tons or more per year. Montana initially screened its records to identify facilities that could potentially meet the three criteria in the BART Guidelines (70 FR 39158 (July 6, 2005)). Montana contacted the sources identified through its screening efforts, through a series of letters, to obtain or confirm this information.[18]

The WRAP also reviewed facility information to identify BART-eligible sources. The WRAP used the Preliminary 2002 National Emission Inventory (NEI) to identify all facilities whose actual emissions exceed 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of any visibility-impairing pollutant. The WRAP added sources to this preliminary list if they were identified by the states or tribes; found in various CAA Title V, U.S. Department of Energy, and EPA databases; or found in EPA background documents such as those prepared for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), maximum achievable control technology standards, and AP–42 emission factors. The WRAP then considered category, date of construction, and PTE information to determine eligibility. The results from this analysis identified facilities as BART-eligible, potentially BART-eligible, not known, or not BART-eligible.[19]

We have reviewed the ''Master List of Montana Sources Reviewed'' in the report titled ''Identification of BART Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005. We propose to determine that the following nine facilities identified as BART-eligible by the State and the WRAP are BART-eligible: Ash Grove Cement Company; Cenex Harvest States Cooperative, Laurel Refinery; PPL Montana, LLC, Colstrip Steam Electric Station Units 1 and 2; Columbia Falls Aluminum Company, LLC; ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company Billings Refinery; Holcim (US); Inc, Montana Sulfur & Chemical Company; and Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises Inc, Missoula Mill. We propose to determine that the other facilities identified in the WRAP's April 4, 2005 list as ''potentially BART-eligible'', ''not known'', or ''not BART-eligible'' are not BART-eligible.

The BART Guidelines require that we address SO_2, NO_X, and direct PM (including both coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}) and $PM_{2.5}$) emissions as visibility-impairing pollutants and to exercise our ''best judgment to determine whether VOC or ammonia emissions from a source are likely to have an impact on visibility in an area.'' See 70 FR 39160, July 6, 2005. VOCs and NH_3 from point sources are not significant visibility-impairing pollutants at Montana's Class I areas. Point sources contribute less than 1% to Montana's inventory for both NH_3 and VOC emissions.[20] As a result, we have determined that the emissions from these point sources do not merit BART review.

We are proposing that the nine Montana facilities listed in Table 8 are the BART-eligible sources in the State.

TABLE 8—LIST OF BART-ELIGIBLE SOURCES IN MONTANA

BART-eligible source	Location	BART Source category (SC)	Nearest class I area
1. Ash Grove Cement Company	Montana City, western Montana	Portland cement plants	Gates of the Mountains WA 30 km.
2. Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Laurel Refinery.	Laurel, central Montana	Petroleum refineries	North Absaroka WA 113 km.
3. PPL Montana, LLC Colstrip Steam Electric Station (Unit 1 and Unit 2).	Colstrip, southeastern Montana	Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTUs per hour heat input.	U.L. Bend WA 200 km.
4. Columbia Falls Aluminum Company, LLC.	Columbia Falls, northwestern Montana.	Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.	Glacier NP 10 km.
5. ExxonMobil Refinery & Supply Company, Billings Refinery.	Billings, central Montana	Petroleum refineries	North Absaroka WA 143 km.

[15] This list can be found in the docket with the title, Montana BART-Eligible Facility List.

[16] Correspondence between ASARCO LLC and EPA can be found in the docket in the file titled ASARCO Correspondence.

[17] The flow charts that Montana used to identify BART-eligible sources are included in the docket in a file titled Montana BART Flow Charts.

[18] Examples of the letters sent to the Montana facilities are included in the docket in a file titled Montana Letters.

[19] The WRAP's work is documented in the document titled, ''Identification of BART-Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005. The ''Master List of Montana Sources Reviewed'' in this report is a second document from the one that is referred to in a previous footnote titled, ''Montana BART-Eligible Facility List''.

[20] WRAP TSS Information.

TABLE 8—LIST OF BART-ELIGIBLE SOURCES IN MONTANA—Continued

BART-eligible source	Location	BART Source category (SC)	Nearest class I area
6. Holcim (US), Inc.	Three Forks, western Montana	Portland cement plants	Yellowstone NP 100 km.
7. PPL Montana, LLC—JE Corette Steam Electric Station.	Billings, central Montana	Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTUs per hour heat input.	North Absaroka WA 137 km.
8. Montana Sulfur & Chemical Company.	Billings, central Montana	Chemical process plants	North Absaroka WA 143 km.
9. Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises Inc., Missoula Mill.	Missoula, northwestern Montana	Kraft pulp mills and fossil fuel boilers of more than 250 million BTUs per hour heat input.	Selway-Bitterroot WA 32 km.

2. Sources Subject to BART

The second step of the BART evaluation is to identify those BART-eligible sources that may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any visibility impairment at any Class I area, i.e., those sources that are subject to BART. The BART Guidelines allow us to consider exempting some BART-eligible sources from further BART review because they may not reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any visibility impairment in a Class I area. Consistent with the BART Guidelines, the WRAP performed dispersion modeling to assess the extent of each BART-eligible source's contribution to visibility impairment at surrounding Class I areas and we propose to use that modeling.

a. Modeling Methodology

The BART Guidelines provide that we may use the CALPUFF [21] modeling system or another appropriate model to predict the visibility impacts from a single source on a Class I area and to, therefore, determine whether an individual source is anticipated to cause or contribute to impairment of visibility in Class I areas, *i.e.,* ''is subject to BART.'' The Guidelines state that we find CALPUFF is the best regulatory modeling application currently available for predicting a single source's contribution to visibility impairment (70 FR 39162 (July 6, 2005)).

The BART Guidelines also recommend that a modeling protocol be developed for making individual source attributions. To determine whether each BART-eligible source has a significant impact on visibility, we propose to use the WRAP's modeling that used the CALPUFF model to estimate daily visibility impacts above estimated natural conditions at each Class I area within 300 kilometers (km) of any BART-eligible facility, based on maximum actual 24-hour emissions over a 3-year period (2000–2002). The modeling followed the WRAP protocol, CALMET/CALPUFF Protocol for BART Exemption Screening Analysis for Class I Areas in the Western United States, August 15, 2006, which was approved by EPA.[22]

b. Contribution Threshold

For the modeling to determine the applicability of BART to single sources, the BART Guidelines note that the first step is to set a contribution threshold to assess whether the impact of a single source is sufficient to cause or contribute to visibility impairment at a Class I area. The BART Guidelines state that, ''[a] single source that is responsible for a 1.0 deciview change or more should be considered to 'cause' visibility impairment.'' 70 FR 39161, July 5, 2005. The BART Guidelines also state that ''the appropriate threshold for determining whether a source contributes to visibility impairment may reasonably differ across states,'' but, ''[a]s a general matter, any threshold that you use for determining whether a source 'contributes' to visibility impairment should not be higher than 0.5 deciviews.'' *Id.* Further, in setting a contribution threshold, states or EPA should ''consider the number of emissions sources affecting the Class I areas at issue and the magnitude of the individual sources' impacts.'' The Guidelines affirm that states and EPA are free to use a lower threshold if they conclude that the location of a large number of BART-eligible sources in proximity to a Class I area justifies this approach.

EPA proposes to use a contribution threshold of 0.5 deciviews for determining which sources are subject to BART. EPA's proposal considered the numerous sources affecting the Class I areas and the magnitude of the individual sources impacts. 70 FR 39121, July 6, 2005. As shown in Table 9, EPA proposes to exempt four of the nine BART-eligible sources in the State from further review under the BART requirements. The visibility impacts attributable to each of these three sources fell well below 0.5 deciviews. Our proposed contribution threshold captures those sources responsible for most of the total visibility impacts, while still excluding other sources with very small impacts. *Id.*

c. Sources Identified by EPA as BART–Eligible and Subject to BART

The results of the CALPUFF modeling are summarized in Table 9. Those facilities listed with demonstrated impacts at all Class I areas less than 0.5 deciviews are proposed by EPA to not be subject to BART; those with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews are proposed by EPA to be subject to BART.

[21] Note that our reference to CALPUFF encompasses the entire CALPUFF modeling system, which includes the CALMET, CALPUFF, and CALPOST models and other pre and post processors. The different versions of CALPUFF have corresponding versions of CALMET, CALPOST, etc. which may not be compatible with previous versions (e.g., the output from a newer version of CALMET may not be compatible with an older version of CALPUFF). The different versions of the CALPUFF modeling system are available from the model developer at *http://www.src.com/calpuff/calpuff1.htm.*

[22] This approval is described on p. 57 of the WRAP TSD. The WRAP protocol, CALMET/CALPUFF Protocol for BART Exemption Screening Analysis for Class I Areas in the Western United States, August 15, 2006 can be found in the docket.

TABLE 9—INDIVIDUAL BART-ELIGIBLE SOURCE VISIBILITY IMPACTS ON MONTANA CLASS I AREAS

Source and unit	Class I area	Maximum 24-hour 98th percentile visibility impact (deciview)	Subject to BART or exempt
1. Ash Grove Cement Company	Gates of the Mountains WA	2.52	Subject to BART.
	Scapegoat WA	0.42	
	Anaconda-Pintler WA	0.09	
	Bob Marshall WA	0.39	
	Mission Mountains WA	0.06	
	Selway-Bitterroot WA	0.01	
	Yellowstone NP	0.01	
	Red Rock Lakes WA	0.00	
	Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.10	
	North Absaroka WA	0.00	
	Washakie WA	0.00	
	Teton WA	0.00	
2. Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, Laurel Refinery.	North Absaroka WA	0.04	Exempt.
	Yellowstone NP	0.02	
	Washakie WA	0.03	
	Teton WA	0.01	
	U.L. Bend WA	0.00	
	Red Rocks Lake WA	0.00	
	Gates of the Mountains WA	0.00	
3. PPL Montana, LLC Colstrip Steam Electric Station Units 1 and 1.	U.L. Bend WA	2.52	Subject to BART.
	North Absaroka WA	1.35	
	Theodore Roosevelt NP	2.28	
	Washakie WA	0.69	
	Yellowstone NP	0.86	
4. Columbia Falls Aluminum Company, LLC	Glacier NP	4.54	Subject to BART.
	Bob Marshall WA	0.11	
	Mission Mountains WA	0.08	
	Cabinet Mountains WA	0.12	
	Scapegoat WA	0.05	
	Selway-Bitterroot WA	0.03	
	Gates of the Mountains WA	0.03	
	Anaconda-Pintler WA	0.02	
5. ExxonMobil Refinery & Supply Company, Billings Refinery.[23]	North Absaroka WA	0.27	Exempt.
	Yellowstone NP	0.17	
	Washakie WA	0.22	
	U.L. Bend WA	0.23	
	Teton WA	0.10	
	Gates of the Mountains WA	0.22	
	Red Rock Lakes WA	0.09	
6. Holcim (US), Inc.	Yellowstone NP	0.52	Subject to BART.
	Gates of the Mountains WA	1.02	
	Anaconda-Pintler WA	0.23	
	Red Rock Lakes WA	0.20	
	Scapegoat WA	0.28	
	North Absaroka WA	0.43	
	Bob Marshall WA	0.28	
	Washakie WA	0.11	
	Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.08	
	Selway-Bitterroot WA	0.15	
	Mission Mountains WA	0.12	
	Glacier NP	0.11	
7. PPL Montana, LLC-JE Corette Steam Electric Station.	North Absaroka WA	0.74	Subject to BART.
	Yellowstone NP	0.45	
	Washakie WA	0.53	
	U.L. Bend WA	0.91	
	Teton WA	0.22	
	Gates of the Mountains WA	0.52	
	Red Rock Lakes WA	0.21	
8. Montana Sulfur & Chemical Company	North Absaroka WA	0.22	Exempt.
	Yellowstone NP	0.17	
	Washakie WA	0.16	
	U.L. Bend WA	0.30	
	Teton WA	0.08	
	Gates of the Mountains WA	0.19	

TABLE 9—INDIVIDUAL BART-ELIGIBLE SOURCE VISIBILITY IMPACTS ON MONTANA CLASS I AREAS—Continued

Source and unit	Class I area	Maximum 24-hour 98th percentile visibility impact (deciview)	Subject to BART or exempt
9. Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises Inc., Missoula Mill.	Red Rock Lakes WA	0.09	Exempt.
	Selway-Bitterroot WA	0.23	
	Mission Mountains WA	0.36	
	Bob Marshall WA	0.23	
	Scapegoat	0.21	
	Anaconda-Pintler WA	0.07	
	Cabinet Mountains WA	0.14	
	Glacier NP	0.19	
	Gates of the Mountains WA	0.11	
	Hells Canyon WA	0.01	
	Eagles Cap Wilderness	0.00	

[23] Exxon Mobil submitted revised modeling dated November 29, 2007 (''Exxon Correspondence''), which is the basis for our analysis and is available in the docket.

3. BART Determinations and Federally Enforceable Limits

The third step of a BART evaluation is to perform the BART analysis. The BART Guidelines (70 FR 39164 (July 6, 2005)) describe the BART analysis as consisting of the following five steps:

- Step 1: Identify All Available Retrofit Control Technologies;
- Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options;
- Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technologies;
- Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document the Results; and
- Step 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts.

In determining BART, the state, or EPA if implementing a FIP, must consider the five statutory factors in section 169A of the CAA: (1) The costs of compliance; (2) the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; (3) any existing pollution control technology in use at the source; (4) the remaining useful life of the source; and (5) the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology. See also 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(ii)(A). The actual visibility impact analysis occurs during steps 4 and 5 of the process.

a. Visibility Improvement Modeling

The fifth factor to consider under EPA's BART Guidelines is the degree of visibility improvement from the BART control options. *See* 59 FR 39170 (August 1, 1994). The BART Guidelines recommend using the CALPUFF air quality dispersion modeling system to estimate the visibility improvements of alternative control technologies at each Class I area, typically those within a 300 km radius of the source, and to compare these to each other and to the impact of the baseline (*i.e.,* current) source configuration. The CALPUFF modeling system is comprised of the CALMET data which is used to pre-process meteorological data; the CALPUFF model which is used to simulate the conversion of pollutant emissions to $PM_{2.5}$ and the transport and fate of $PM_{2.5}$; and the CALPOST processor which is used to calculate visibility impairments at receptors sites.

The BART Guidelines recommend comparing visibility improvements between control options using the 98th percentile of 24-hour delta deciviews, which is equivalent to the facility's 8th highest visibility impact day. The 98th percentile is recommended rather than the maximum value to allow for uncertainty in the modeled impacts and to avoid undue influence from unusual meteorological conditions. The ''delta'' refers to the difference between total deciview impact from the facility plus natural background, and deciviews of natural background alone, so ''delta deciviews'' is the estimate of the facility's impact relative to natural visibility conditions. Visibility is traditionally described in terms of visual range in kilometers or miles. However, the visual range scale does not correspond to how people perceive visibility because how a given increase in visual range is perceived depends on the starting visibility against which it is compared. Thus, an increase in visual range may be perceived to be a big improvement when starting visibility is poor, but a relatively small improvement when starting visibility is good.

The ''deciview'' scale is designed to address this problem. It is linear with respect to perceived visibility changes over its entire range, and is analogous to the decibel scale for sound. This means that a given change in deciviews will be perceived as the same amount of visibility change regardless of the starting visibility. Lower deciview values represent better visibility and greater visual range, while increasing deciview values represent increasingly poor visibility. In the BART Guidelines, EPA determined that ''a 1.0 deciview change or more from an individual source would cause visibility impairment, and a change of 0.5 deciviews would contribute to impairment. Generally, 0.5 deciviews is equivalent to a 5% change in perceived visibility and is the amount of change that will evoke a just noticeable change in most landscapes.'' [24] Converting a 5% change in light extinction to a change in deciviews yields a change of approximately 0.5 deciviews.

Under the BART Guidelines, the improved visibility in deciviews from installing controls is determined by using the CALPUFF air quality model. CALPUFF, generally, simulates the transport and dispersion of emissions, and the conversion of SO_2 to particulate sulfate and NO_X to particulate nitrate, at a rate dependent on meteorological conditions and background ozone concentration. These concentrations are then converted to delta deciviews by the CALPOST post-processor. The CALPUFF modeling system is available and documented at EPA's Model Distribution Web page.[25]

The ''delta deciviews'' for control options estimated by the modeling represents a BART source's impact on visibility at the Class I areas under

[24] BART Guidelines, 70 FR 39120 (July 6, 2005).

[25] EPA's Model Distribution Web page available at: *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/scram/dispersion_prefrec.htm#calpuff.*

different control scenarios. Each modeled day and location in the Class I area will have an associated delta deciviews for each control option. For each day, the model finds the maximum visibility impact of all locations (*i.e.,* receptors) in the Class I area. From among these daily values, the BART Guidelines recommend use of the 98th percentile, for comparing the base case and the effects of various controls.

As part of the FIP development efforts, EPA determined that CALPUFF modeling was needed to evaluate emissions scenarios that would be consistent with the application of controls for Montana sources that were subject to BART.[26] EPA contracted with the University of North Carolina and its subcontractor, Alpine Geophysics, to perform CALPUFF model simulations for BART sources in Montana. The University of North Carolina developed a modeling protocol that EPA approved. The protocol outlines the data sets, models and procedures that were used in the new CALPUFF modeling for BART sources.[27] The evaluated Class I areas that were included in the modeling domain for each BART source are listed in Table 2 of the modeling protocol. The final report from this modeling effort is available in the docket.[28]

The BART determination guidelines recommend that visibility impacts should be estimated in deciviews relative to natural background conditions. CALPOST uses background concentrations of various pollutants to calculate the natural background visibility impact. EPA used background concentrations from Table 2–1 of ''Guidance for Estimating Natural Visibility Conditions Under the Regional Haze Rule.'' Although the concentration for each pollutant is a single value for the year, this method allows for monthly variation in its visibility impact, which changes with relative humidity.

[26] CALPUFF model simulations had previously been performed for some MT BART sources for certain emissions scenarios using meteorological data sets for the period 2001–2003 that were developed by the WRAP. ''CALMET/CALPUFF Protocol for BART Exemption Screening Analysis for Class I Areas in the Western United States'', available at *http://pah.cert.ucr.edu/aqm/308/bart/WRAP_RMC_BART_Protocol_Aug15_2006.pdf.*

The WRAP data sets were developed in 2006 using the CALPUFF model versions and EPA guidance available at that time.

[27] ''Modeling Protocol: Montana Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) Support'', University of North Carolina, Contract EP–D–07–102, November 14, 2011.

[28] Modeling Report: Montana Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) Support, March 16, 2012.

b. BART Five-Factor Determinations and Federally Enforceable Limits

i. Ash Grove Cement

Background

The Ash Grove Cement (Ash Grove) cement plant near Montana City was determined to be subject to the BART requirements as explained in section V.C. As explained in section V.C., the document titled ''Identification of BART Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005 provides more details on the specific emission units at each facility. Our analysis focuses on the long wet kiln as the primary source of SO_2 and NO_X emissions.

We requested a five factor BART analysis for Ash Grove Cement and the company submitted that analysis along with updated information.[29] Ash Grove's five factor BART analysis is contained in the docket for this action and we have taken it into consideration in our proposed action.

NO_X

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following NO_X control technologies are available for the kiln at Ash Grove: low NO_X burners (LNB), mid-kiln firing of solid fuel (MKF), cement kiln dust (CKD) insufflation, flue gas recirculation (FGR), selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR).

LNBs use stepwise or staged combustion and localized exhaust gas recirculation (i.e., at the flame). Staging of combustion air as achieved by such burners is an available control technology for NO_X reduction in cement kilns. In the first stage, fuel combustion is carried out in a high temperature fuel-rich environment and the combustion is completed in the fuel-lean low temperature second stage. By controlling the available oxygen and temperature, LNBs attempt to reduce NO_X formation in the flame zone. LNBs have been used by the cement industry for nearly 30 years and are designed to reduce flame turbulence, delay fuel/air mixing, and establish fuel-rich zones for initial combustion. LNBs can be used in combination with SNCR to achieve even greater emissions reduction.

MKF is a form of secondary combustion where a portion of the fuel is fired in a location other than the burning zone. Ash Grove currently uses a mixture of coal and petroleum coke as the primary fuels for the kiln. A common fuel used for mid kiln firing is scrap tires. By adding fuel mid-kiln, MKF changes both the flame temperature and the flame length. This reduces thermal NO_X formation by burning part of the fuel at a lower temperature by creating reducing conditions at the mid-kiln fuel injection point which may destroy some of the NO_X formed upstream in the kiln burning zone.

CKD insufflation is a residual byproduct that can be produced by any of the four basic types of cement kiln systems. As a means of recycling usable CKD to the cement pyroprocess, CKD can be injected or insufflated into the burning zone of the rotary kiln in or near the main flame. The presence of these cold solids within or in close proximity to the flame cools the flame and/or the burning zone thereby reducing the formation of thermal NO_X.

FGR involves the use of oxygen-deficient flue gas from some point in the process as a substitute for primary air in the main burner pipe in the rotary kiln.[30] FGR lowers the peak flame temperature and develops localized reducing conditions in the burning zone by reducing the oxygen content of the primary combustion air. The intended

[29] The following information has been submitted by Ash Grove: BART Five Factor Analysis Ash Grove Cement Montana City, Montana, Prepared by Trinity Consultants (''Ash Grove BART Analysis'') (June 2007); Letter to Callie Videtich RE: Ash Grove Cement Montana City Plant, Response to Comments on Best Available Retrofit Technology (''Ash Grove Response to Comments''), (February 28, 2008) (note that no redacted information that was claimed to be CBI by Ash Grove was used from this submittal); Letter to Callie Videtich RE: Ash Grove Cement-Montana City Plant, Response to Comments on Best Available Retrofit Technology (''Ash Grove Additional Response to Comments'') (May 5, 2008); Email to Laurel Dygowski from Bob Vantuyl RE: Ash Grove Cement Montana City BART: Cost Analysis for Ash Grove SNCR (''Ash Grove SNCR Cost'') (December 17, 2008); Email to Laurel Dygowski from Bob Vantuyl RE: Ash Grove Cement Montana City Low NO_X Burner Cost Effectiveness (''Ash Grove LNB Cost'') (January 23, 2009); Letter to Vanessa Hinkle from Thomas R. Wood RE: Substantiation for Confidential Business Information Claim for Information Submitted for Best Available Retrofit Technology Analysis (''Ash Grove Additional Information July 2011'') (July 18, 2011); Letter to Vanessa Hinkle from Thomas R. Wood RE: Response to Request for Additional Information for Montana City BART Determination (''Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011'') (October 5, 2011); Email to Vanessa Hinkle from Thomas R. Wood RE: Ash Grove City Cement Company, Montana City Plant (''Ash Grove Additional Information November 2011'') (November 7, 2011); Email to Vanessa Hinkle from Curtis Lesslie RE: DAA Cost Analysis (''Ash Grove DAA Cost Analysis'') (December 20, 2011); Email to Vanessa Hinkle from Curtis Lesslie RE: Ash Grove Montana City BART Analysis Update (''Ash Grove Update January 2012'') (January 19, 2012); Letter to Vanessa Hinkle from Thomas R. Wood RE: Ash Grove Cement Company Response to Supplemental Information Request (''Ash Grove Update March 2012'') (March 9, 2012).

[30] Ash Grove BART Analysis, p. 5–6.

effect is to decrease both thermal and fuel NO_X formation in the rotary kiln.

In SNCR systems, a reagent such as NH_3 or urea is injected into the flue gas at a suitable temperature zone, typically in the range of 1,800 to 2,000 °F and at an appropriate ratio of reagent to NO_X. SNCR system performance depends on temperature, residence time, turbulence, oxygen content, and other factors specific to the given gas stream. SNCR can be used in combination with LNBs to achieve even greater emissions control.

SCR uses either NH_3 or urea in the presence of a metal based catalyst to selectively reduce NO_X emissions. SCR is used in the electric utility industry to reduce NO_X emissions from boilers and has been used on three cement kilns in Europe. SCR is capable of reducing NO_X emissions by about 80%.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Ash Grove estimated that approximately 1.3 million tires would be required to use MKF at the Montana City kiln.[31] There is not a consistent supply of scrap tires of this volume that would be available for the Montana city kiln; therefore, MKF was not considered further.

CKD insufflation can be used at some cement kilns, but can be problematic for others. The cement making process requires a very hot flame to heat the clinkering raw material to about 2,700 °F in as short a time as possible.[32] Because of the increased requirements for thermal energy in the burning zone when insufflation is employed, and the expected increase in fuel required, it is not an attractive technology for wet kiln systems; therefore, CKD insufflation was not considered further.

FGR is used in the electric utility industry, but is not transferrable to cement kilns. For cement kilns, a hot flame is required to complete the chemical reactions that form the clinker minerals from the raw materials. The long/lazy flame that would be produced by FGR would result in the production of unacceptable quality clinker . Clinkering reactions must take place in an oxidizing atmosphere in the burning zone to generate clinker that can be used to produce acceptable cement. FGR would tend to produce localized or general reducing conditions that also could detrimentally affect clinker quality. Adding FGR to a burner that is already designed for optimum flame shaping and control would distort the thermal profile of the kiln, such that product quality would be unacceptably compromised. For these reasons, FGR was not considered further.

SCR has been used on three kilns in Europe; two are preheater kilns, and one kiln is a Polysius Lepol technology kiln, which is a traveling grate preheater kiln. 73 FR 34079 (June 16, 2008). Although we find that SCR is technically feasible for cement kilns, we have not analyzed it further because of the uncertainty regarding control effectiveness and costs. We note that EPA has acknowledged, in the context of establishing the NSPS for Portland Cement Plants, substantial uncertainty regarding the control effectiveness and costs associated with the use of SCR at such plants. See 75 FR 54995 (September 9, 2010). SCR for cement kilns will be re-evaluated in subsequent reasonable progress (RP) planning periods.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

For LNB on Ash Grove's kiln it is appropriate to assume a control effectiveness of 15%.[33] For SNCR, in evaluating the technology, a control effectiveness of 50% is appropriate, and for LNB+SNCR a control effectiveness of 58% is appropriate.

The following discussion is an explanation of why we consider 50% control effectiveness an appropriate estimate for SNCR at long wet kilns, such as Ash Grove's Montana City kiln. Ash Grove has used SNCR at similar wet kilns in Midlothian, TX. Emissions data submitted by Ash Grove to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) show that Ash Grove was able to achieve emission rates in the range of 1.6 to 2.9 lb/ton of clinker from June through August 2008 when using SNCR.[34] The emissions reports submitted to the TCEQ indicate that Ash Grove had been using SNCR in 2007 on one of their kilns at Midlothian; however, since the report doesn't specify the exact timeframe we do not know whether the 2007 data can be compared to the June through August 2008 data. Because the emission report data submitted to the TCEQ for SNCR use in 2007 is from an unknown time, we used 2006 emission data from the same three months as the 2008 data—June through August to assess the performance of the SNCR.[35] Table 10 summarizes emission from the Midlothian kilns using the 2006 and 2008 data.

TABLE 10—NO_X EMISSIONS FOR 2006 AND 2008 FOR ASH GROVE CEMENT

	June through August 2006 emission rate (lb/ton clinker)				June through August 2008 emission rate (lb/ton clinker)				Percentage reduction (%)
	June	July	August	Average	June	July	August	Average	
Kiln 1	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.8	62.5
Kiln 2	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	37.7
Kiln 3	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	40.5

[31] Ash Grove BART Analysis, p. 5–8.

[32] Ash Grove BART Analysis, p. 5–6.

[33] EPA provided an example of LNB on a long wet kiln with a control effectiveness of 14% in NO_X Control Technologies for the Cement Industry, Final Report, September 2000, p. 61.

[34] See the document received from TCEQ available in the docket: Ash Grove Texas, L.P.—Midlothian Plant 2008 Actual Emission Rate Calculations—Kilns, Ash Grove Texas, L.P.—Midlothian Plant 2008 Actual Emission Rate calculations—Input Data.

[35] See the documents received from TCEQ available in the docket: Ash Grove Texas, L.P.—Midlothian Plant 2006 Actual Emission Rate Calculations—Kilns; Ash Grove Texas, L.P.—Midlothian Plant 2006 Actual Emission Rate Calculations—Input Data; Ash Grove Texas, L.P.—Midlothian Plant 2008 Actual Emission Rate Calculations—Kilns, Ash Grove Texas, L.P.—Midlothian Plant 2008 Actual Emission Rate calculations—Input Data.

When the control effectiveness on all three kilns are averaged together, a 47.5% reduction was achieved. This is within the range of control effectiveness values that have been demonstrated at other kilns.[36 37 38]

The concentration of baseline NO_X emissions is one parameter affecting the effectiveness of SNCR. The percentage of control effectiveness is greater when initial NO_X concentrations are greater. The reaction kinetics decrease as the concentration of reactants decreases. This is due to thermodynamic considerations that limit the reduction process at low NO_X concentrations.[39] The baseline NO_X emissions of the Ash Grove Montana City kiln are significantly higher than those at Midlothian,[40] indicating that SNCR on the Montana City kiln would be expected to achieve even greater control effectiveness when compared to SNCR on the Midlothian kilns.

A summary of the emissions projections for the NO_X control options is provided in Table 11.

TABLE 11—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR ASH GROVE

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
LNB+SNCR	58	1088	803
SNCR	50	946	946
LNB	15	284	1,607
No Controls (Baseline)	0	0	[1] 1,891

[1] Ash Grove LNB Cost.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

LNB

We relied on cost estimates supplied by Ash Grove for capital costs and annual costs associated with LNB. We present the costs for LNB in Table 12 and 13. For our analysis, we used a capital recovery factor (CRF) consistent with 20 years for the useful life of the kiln. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[41] We summarize the cost information for LNB in Tables 12, 13, and 14.

TABLE 12—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LNB ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 266,309
Capital Recovery	[2] 25,140

[1] Ash Grove LNB Cost.

[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 13—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LNB ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1,2] 65,642
Direct Annual Operating Cost	[2] 92,988
Total Annual Cost	158,630

[1] Includes capital recovery.

[2] Ash Grove LNB Cost.

[36] EPA has stated previously that, ''[o]n average, SNCR achieves approximately a 35 percent reduction in NO_X at a ratio of NH_3-to-NO_X of about 0.5 and a reduction of 63 percent at an NH_3-to-NO_X ratio of 1.0'' in the **Federal Register** notice proposing New Source Performance Standards for Portland cement plants. 73 FR 34078 (June 16, 2008).

[37] The Cadence brochures available at: *http://cadencerecycling.com/sncr.html* and *http://www.cadencerecycling.com/Resources/6–Page Complete.pdf* state that control efficiencies of up to 50% can be achieved on long wet kilns. See also Enhancing SNCR Performance by Induced Mixing, Eric Hansen and Fred Lockwood, December 2006 available at *http://www.cadencerecycling.com/Resources/ICR–Formatted2006.pdf.*

[38] EPA has stated that, ''there are numerous examples of SNCR systems achieving emission reductions greater than 50 percent and as high as 80 percent or more'' in the **Federal Register** notice proposing New Source Performance Standards for Portland cement plants. 73 FR 34079 (June 16, 2008).

[39] EPA's Control Cost Manual (further referred to as CCM) Sixth Edition, January 2002, EPA 452/B–02–001 p. 1–10. The CCM can be found at: *http://www.epa.gov/ttncatc1/dir1/c_allchs.pdf.*

[40] Ash Grove Update March 2012 (Ash Grove's email indicates a mean of 14.4 lbs./ton clinker and a 99th percentile of 18.6 lb NO_X/ton clinker. This is significantly greater than the 2006 emissions shown in Table 10 for the Midlothian kilns.)

[41] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 14—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR LNB ON ASH GROVE

Control option	Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
LNB	266,309	158,630	284	559

SNCR

We relied on cost estimates supplied by Ash Grove for capital costs and annual costs, with the exception of the CRF. We present the costs for SNCR in Table 15. For our analysis, we used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the useful life of the kiln. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.[42] In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[43] We summarize the cost information from our SNCR analysis in Tables 15, 16, and 17.

TABLE 15—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SNCR ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 925,324
Capital Recovery	[1,2] 87,351

[1] Ash Grove SNCR Cost.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 16—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SNCR ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1,2] 184,063
Direct Annual Operating Cost	[2] 1,896,199
Total Annual Cost	2,080,262

[1] Includes capital recovery
[2] Ash Grove SNCR Cost.

TABLE 17—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SNCR ON ASH GROVE

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
925,324	2,080,262	946	2,199

LNB + SNCR

We calculated the cost effectiveness of LNB + SNCR by dividing the sum of the annual cost of the two technologies described above by the emissions reduction that would be achieved. We summarize the cost information from our LNB + SNCR analysis in Tables 18 and 19.

TABLE 18—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LNB + SNCR ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost LNB	158,630
Total Annual Cost SNCR	2,080,262
Total Annual Cost LNB + SNCR	2,238,892

[42] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

[43] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 19—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR LNB + SNCR ON ASH GROVE

Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
2,238,892	1,088	2,058

Factor 2: Energy and Non Air Quality Impacts

LNBs are not expected to have energy impacts. SNCR systems require electricity to operate the blowers and pumps. The generation of the electricity will most likely involve fuel combustion, which will cause emissions. While the required electricity will result in emissions, these emissions should be small compared to the reduction in NO_X that would be gained by operating an SNCR system.[44] LNBs are not expected to have any non-air quality environmental impacts. Transporting the chemical reagents for SNCR would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The chemical reagents would be stored on site and could result in spills to the environment while being transferred between storage vessels or if containers were to fail during storage or movement. The environmental impacts associated with proper transportation, storage, and/or disposal should not be significant. Therefore, the non-air quality environmental impacts did not warrant eliminating LNB or SNCR.

Factor 3: Any Existing Pollution Control Technology in Use at the Source

Ash Grove currently uses good combustion practices and burner pipe maintenance/position for NO_X control.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the remaining useful life of the kiln is at least 20 years. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Ash Grove as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 20 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 20—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON ASH GROVE

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from LNB (delta deciview)	Improvement from SNCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from LNB + SNCR (delta deciview)
Anaconda Pintler WA	0.426	0.050	0.116	0.166
Bob Marshall WA	0.604	0.074	0.173	0.247
Gates of the Mountains WA	4.446	0.359	0.856	1.248
Glacier NP	0.193	0.021	0.050	0.069
Mission Mountains WA	0.242	0.024	0.043	0.072
North Absaroka WA	0.215	0.028	0.065	0.092
Red Rock Lakes WA	0.130	0.016	0.038	0.054
Scapegoat WA	1.022	0.131	0.308	0.441
Selway-Bitterroot WA	0.412	0.047	0.110	0.158
Teton WA	0.163	0.021	0.048	0.065
Washakie WA	0.174	0.020	0.046	0.068
Yellowstone NP	0.190	0.028	0.064	0.091

Table 21 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 21—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON ASH GROVE

[Three year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using LNB	Using SNCR	Using LNB + SNCR
Anaconda Pintler WA	6	6	6	5
Bob Marshall WA	21	18	13	9
Gates of the Mountains WA	361	349	327	296
Glacier NP	2	1	0	0
Mission Mountains WA	8	8	6	5
North Absaroka WA	2	2	0	0
Red Rock Lakes WA	0	0	0	0
Scapegoat WA	37	35	25	18
Selway-Bitterroot WA	7	7	5	4
Teton WA	0	0	0	0
Washakie WA	2	0	0	0

[44] Ash Grove BART Analysis, pp. 5–13, 14.

TABLE 21—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON ASH GROVE—Continued

[Three year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using LNB	Using SNCR	Using LNB + SNCR
Yellowstone NP	3	1	1	1

Modeling was performed at 35% control effectiveness rather than 50% control effectiveness for SNCR and at 50% control effectiveness rather than 58% control effectiveness for LNB + SNCR. Therefore, visibility improvement from SNCR and LNB + SNCR would be greater than what is shown.

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for NO_X is an emission limit of 8.0 lb/ton of clinker (30-day rolling average) based on the use of LNB + SNCR at Ash Grove. Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for NO_X at Ash Grove, we considered LNB, SNCR, and LNB + SNCR. The comparison between our LNB, SNCR, and LNB + SNCR analysis is provided in Table 22.

TABLE 22—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF CONTROL OPTIONS FOR ASH GROVE

Control option	Total capital investment	Total annual cost	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1,2]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
LNB + SNCR	1,191,632	2,238,893	2,058	1,117	1.248	65
SNCR	925,324	2,080,262	2,199	2,903	0.856	34
LNB	266,309	158,630	559	[3]	0.359	12

[1] The visibility benefit shown is for Gates of the Mountains WA.
[2] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I area that showed the greatest improvement, Gates of the Mountains, WA. Similarly, the number of days above 0.5 deciviews is the total for the modeled 3-year meteorological period at Gates of the Mountains WA.
[3] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that LNB, SNCR, and LNB + SNCR are all cost effective control technologies and that all would provide substantial visibility benefits. LNB has a cost effectiveness value of $559 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SNCR is more expensive than LNB, with a cost effectiveness value of $2,199 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. While LNB + SNCR are more expensive than LNB or SNCR alone, it has a cost effectiveness value of $2,058 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. This is well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART. We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts for Ash Grove. Any of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility. As compared to LNB alone, LNB + SNCR would provide an additional visibility benefit of 0.889 deciviews and 53 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Gates of the Mountains WA. As compared to SNCR alone, LNB + SNCR would provide an additional visibility benefit of 0.392 deciviews and 31 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Gates of the Mountains WA. We consider these impacts to be substantial, especially in light of the fact that this Class I area is not projected to meet the URP. Given the incremental visibility improvement associated with LNB + SNCR, the relatively low incremental cost effectiveness between the options, and the reasonable average cost effectiveness values for LNB + SNCR, we propose that the NO_X BART emission limit for the kiln at Ash Grove should be based on what can be achieved with LNB + SNCR.

As EPA has stated previously, adopting an output-based standard avoids rewarding a source for becoming less efficient, i.e., requiring more feed to produce a unit of product. An output-based standard promotes the most efficient production process. 73 FR 34076, June 16, 2008. Thus, for example, the NSPS for NO_X and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for PM are normalized by ton of clinker produced. We have recognized previously that facilities are allowed to measure feed inputs and to use a site-specific feed/clinker ratio to calculate clinker production. 75 FR 54990 (September 9, 2010). For these reasons, we are proposing to establish an emission limit on a lb/ton of clinker basis.

In proposing a BART emission limit of 8.00 lb/ton clinker, we considered the emission rate currently being achieved by Ash Grove.[45] This limit also allows for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[46] We also are proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in regulatory text at the end of this proposal.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' We propose a compliance deadline of five (5) years from the date our final FIP becomes effective because of the equipment installation and potential kiln combustion modifications that will be required.

[45] Ash Grove Update, March 2012 (Ash Grove lists the mean 30-day rolling average NO_X emission rate for May 26, 2006 through September 8, 2008, at 14.4 lb/ton clinker. The 99th percentile 30-day rolling average was 18.63 lb/ton clinker. Applying 58% reduction to the 99th percentile figure yields 7.82 lb/ton clinker.)

[46] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

SO_2

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following SO_2 control technologies are available: dry absorbent addition (DAA), fuel substitution, raw material substitution, lime spray drying (LSD), semi-wet scrubbing, and wet scrubbing.

In the DAA process, a dry alkaline material such as lime, calcium hydrate, limestone, or soda ash would be added to the process gas stream upstream of the particulate matter control device (PMCD) to react with the SO_2. Ash Grove estimated that they would add a 2:1 molar ratio of lime to SO_2. Solid particles of $CaSO_4$ would be produced, which would be removed from the gas stream along with excess reagent by a PMCD in the process flow. The SO_2 removal efficiency would vary depending on the point of introduction into the process according to the temperature, degree of mixing, and retention time.

Fuel substitution is a control alternative. Ash Grove currently uses a mixture of coal and petroleum coke as the primary fuels for the kiln. In 2008, Ash Grove used 50% petroleum coke, 41% coal and 1% natural gas. The sulfur content of the petroleum coke was 5.2% [47] and the sulfur content of the coal was approximately 0.8%.[48] If sulfur in fuel input to the kiln were reduced by burning a different blend of coal and coke with lower sulfur contents, a reduction in SO_2 emissions would be expected. We considered two different options for fuel switching. Option 1 would use 62% coal with 0.8% sulfur and 38% coke with 5.2% sulfur. Option 2 would use 100% coal that has a lower sulfur content (0.7%), and a higher Btu value.[49]

Raw material substitution would entail using a different source of limestone that contains a lower pyritic sulfur content.

LSD involves injecting an aqueous lime suspension in fine droplets into the flue gas. The lime reacts with SO_2 in the flue gas to create fine particles of $CaSO_3$ or $CaSO_4$. The moisture evaporates from the particles, and the particles are collected in the PMCD.

Semi-wet scrubbers are sometimes referred to as spray dryer absorbers (SDAs). This technology uses lime or limestone to react with SO_2. This technology has been used for SO_2 control on preheater/calciner kilns, but it can be successfully used on long kilns by adding spray nozzles that are made of special materials to prevent nozzle clogging. A semi-wet scrubber can achieve a SO_2 removal efficiency of 30% to 60%. Clogging may not be an issue with semi-wet scrubbers that use lime due to the small size of the lime particles (3–10 microns) which allows the particles to dissolve in water droplets quickly and react with the gaseous SO_2.

Wet scrubbing involves passing flue gas downstream from the main PMCD through a sprayed aqueous suspension of lime or limestone that is contained in a scrubbing device. The SO_2 reacts with the scrubbing reagent to form lime sludge that is collected. The sludge usually is dewatered and disposed of at an offsite landfill.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

With regard to raw material substitution, using raw materials with a lower pyritic sulfur content could reduce SO_2 emissions. Because cement plants are built at or near a source of limestone so that shipping costs are minimized, it would be infeasible, however, to obtain raw material with a lower pyritic sulfur content from some other source.

The design of a wet kiln, unlike a preheater/precalciner (PH/PC) kiln, is not amenable to the addition of a LSD. By its design, a PH/PC provides a natural location for a spray dryer type control system to be used between the top of the preheater tower and the PMCD. A wet kiln does not have that attribute. The back end of Ash Grove's wet kiln has a relatively short retention time prior to the PMCD and this would not allow for a spray dryer. For this reason, this alternative was not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

EPA estimates that the appropriate control effectiveness of DAA at Ash Grove is 30%.[50] A literature search indicates that hydrated lime appropriately injected can easily produce a 30% SO_2 control efficiency with a 2.5 to 1 CaO to SO_2 ratio.[51]

For fuel switching, we used a SO_2 control effectiveness of 17% for the purposes of considering fuel switching to 38% coke and 62% coal and SO_2 control effectiveness of 60% for the purposes of considering fuel switching to 100% low-sulfur coal.[52]

The efficiency of semi-wet scrubbing is estimated to be 90%. A 90% SO_2 control effectiveness is the minimum of the range for a semi-wet scrubber with lime absorbent medium.[53] EPA has stated that a well designed and operated wet scrubber can consistently achieve at least 90% control (75 FR 54995, Sept. 9, 2010) and that 95% control efficiency is possible on cement kilns and consistent with other information on the performance of scrubbers for SO_2 removal (73 FR 34080, June 16, 2008).[54] We used 90% control effectiveness for our analysis, which is at the lower end of the range that is possible.

TABLE 23—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR ASH GROVE

Control Option	Control effectiveness (%)	Annual emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining annual emissions (tpy)
Fuel Switching Option 1 (38% coke/62% coal)	[1] 17	200	978
DAA	30	353	825
Fuel Switching Option 2 (lower sulfur coal)	[1] 60	707	471
Semi-wet scrubbing	90	1060	118
Wet scrubbing	90	1060	118
No Controls (Baseline)	0	0	[2] 1,178

[1] Ash Grove Response to Comments, Attachment A.

[47] Ash Grove Additional Response to Comments.

[48] Ash Grove BART Analysis, p. 4–2.

[49] Ash Grove Response to Comments, Attachment A.

[50] Ash Grove January 2012 Update.

[51] Formation and Techniques for Control of Sulfur Oxide and Other Sulfur Compounds in Portland Cement Kiln Systems by F.M. Miller, G.L. Young and M. von Seebach (''Formation and Techniques of Sulfur Oxide and Other Sulfur Compounds'', (PCA R&D Serial No. 2460), p. 43.

[52] Ash Grove BART Analysis, p. 4–11.

[53] Formation and Techniques of Sulfur Oxide and Other Sulfur Compounds, p. 46.

[54] Assessment of Control Technology Options for BART–Eligible Sources, March 2005.

[2] 2008 NEI.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

DAA

We relied on Ash Grove's costs [55] for DAA with the following exceptions. We present the costs for DAA in Table 24. In our estimate, we used a CRF consistent with 20 years of useful life of the kiln and equipment.[56] EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[57] We used 1,178 tpy of SO_2 as was reported to the NEI for 2008.[58] We summarize the cost information for DAA in Tables 24, 25, and 26.

TABLE 24—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR DAA ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 330,620
Capital Recovery	[2] 31,211

[1] Ash Grove Update January 2012.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944, which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 25—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR DAA ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1] 205,243
Total Annual Operating Cost	[2] 257,839
Total Annual Cost	463,082

[1] Includes capital recovery.
[2] Ash Grove Update January 2012.

TABLE 26—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR DAA ON ASH GROVE

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
330,620	463,082	323	1,434

We relied on Ash Grove's costs [59] for fuel switching with the following exception. We used 1,178 tpy of SO_2 as was reported to the NEI for 2008. There is no capital cost for fuel switching because there is no equipment to buy or install. However, annual cost will increase due to increased fuel cost. We summarize the cost information for fuel switching in Tables 27 and 28.

TABLE 27—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR FUEL SWITCHING FOR ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost Option 1 (38% coke/62% coal)	[1] 487,877
Total Annual Cost Option 2 (lower sulfur coal)	[1] 2,908,170

[1] Ash Grove Response to Comments.

TABLE 28—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR FUEL SWITCHING ON ASH GROVE

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
Fuel Switching Option 1	487,877	200	2,439
Fuel Switching Option 2	2,908,170	707	4,113

[55] Ash Grove Update January 2012.

[56] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

[57] Id.

[58] 2008 NEI.

[59] Ash Grove Response to Comments, Attachment A.

Semi-Wet Scrubbing

We relied on Ash Grove's costs [60] for fuel switching with the following exceptions. We present the costs for semi-wet scrubbing in Table 29. In our estimate, we used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the useful life of the kiln [61] EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[62] We used 1,178 tpy of SO_2 as was reported to the NEI for 2008. We summarize the cost information for semi-wet scrubbing in Tables 29, 30, and 31.

TABLE 29—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SEMI-WET SCRUBBING ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 11,644,912
Capital Recovery	[1,2] 1,099,280

[1] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 30—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SEMI-WET SCRUBBING ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1,2] 1,689,936
Total Annual Operating Cost	[1] 250,068
Total Annual Cost	1,940,004

[1] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011.
[2] Includes capital recovery.

TABLE 31—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR SEMI-WET SCRUBBING ON ASH GROVE

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
11,644,912	1,940,004	1,060	1,830

Wet Scrubbing

We relied on costs provided by Ash Grove for wet scrubbing, which we note appear to be more expensive than other cost estimates for wet scrubbing on cement kilns. We present the costs for wet scrubbing in Table 32. In our estimate, we used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the remaining useful life of the kiln [63] EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[64] We used 1,178 tpy of SO_2 as was reported to the NEI for 2008. We summarize the cost information for wet scrubbing in Tables 32, 33, and 34.

TABLE 32—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 30,022,424
Capital Recovery	[1,2] 2,834,117

[1] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 33—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON ASH GROVE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1,2] 4,335,284
Total Annual Operating Cost	[2] 759,278

[60] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011.
[61] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*
[62] Id.
[63] *Id.*
[64] *Id.*

TABLE 33—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON ASH GROVE—Continued

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost	5,094,562

[1] Includes capital recovery.
[2] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011.

TABLE 34—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON ASH GROVE

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
30,022,424	5,094,562	1,060	4,806

Factor 2: Energy and Non Air Quality Impacts

We did not identify any energy or non-air quality environmental impacts associated with fuel switching at Ash Grove. Wet scrubbing and semi-wet scrubbing use additional water. Wet scrubbing would consume approximately 38 gallons per minute of water, resulting in approximately 19 million gallons per year. Semi-wet scrubbing would use 3.5 gallons per minute, for an annual usage of 1.75 million gallons per year.[65] DAA would not require additional water. This arid location receives 11.9 inches of rainfall annually.[66] Montana decreased the water rights held by Ash Grove's Montana City plant to match historical use, which resulted in withdrawal of previous water rights.[67] As a result even if Ash Grove were able to obtain water rights, there is no guarantee that Ash Grove would be able to rely on that water right, as in a dryer than normal year a more senior water rights holder could require that Ash Grove cease its water use.[68] The cost analysis for wet scrubbing and semi-wet scrubbing included the costs of obtaining water.[69]

Wet scrubbing, semi-wet scrubbing, and DAA would also generate a waste stream that would need to be transported and disposed. Transporting the waste would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The disposal of the solid waste itself would be to a landfill and could possibly result in groundwater or surface water contamination if a landfill's engineering controls were to fail. The environmental impacts associated with proper transportation and/or disposal should not be significant.

Wet scrubbing, semi-wet scrubbing and DAA require additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. The additional energy requirements that would be involved in installation and operation of the evaluated controls are not significant enough to warrant eliminating any of the options evaluated. Note that cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Factor 3: Any Existing Pollution Control Technology in Use at the Source

The kiln currently uses low sulfur coal as a component of fuel mix and inherent scrubbing for SO_2 control. The kiln inherently acts as an SO_2 scrubber, since some of the sulfur that is oxidized to SO_2 is absorbed by the alkali compounds in the raw material fed to the kiln.[70] Ash Grove currently uses a mixture of petroleum coke with a sulfur content of 5.2% and coal with a sulfur content of 0.8%.[71]

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Ash Grove as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 35 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 35—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON ASH GROVE

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from fuel switching—Option 1 (delta deciview)	Improvement from DAA (delta deciview)	Improvement from fuel wwitching—Option 2 (delta deciview)	Improvement from semi-wet scrubbing (delta deciview)	Improvement from wet scrubbing (delta deciview)
Anaconda Pintler WA	0.426	0.015	0.020	0.050	0.074	0.074
Bob Marshall WA	0.604	0.016	0.023	0.056	0.083	0.083
Gates of the Mountains WA	4.446	0.033	0.049	0.119	0.180	0.180
Glacier NP	0.193	0.009	0.013	0.035	0.048	0.048
Mission Mountains WA	0.242	0.012	0.018	0.039	0.059	0.059
North Absaroka WA	0.215	0.009	0.012	0.018	0.030	0.030
Red Rock Lakes WA	0.130	0.007	0.010	0.015	0.022	0.022
Scapegoat WA	1.022	0.017	0.025	0.060	0.090	0.090
Selway-Bitterroot WA	0.412	0.014	0.020	0.049	0.074	0.074

[65] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011, p. 14.
[66] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011, p. 10.
[67] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011, p. 14.
[68] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011, p. 10.
[69] Ash Grove Additional Information October 2011, Attachments 1 and 2.
[70] Ash Grove Response to Comments.
[71] Ash Grove BART Analysis, p. 4–2.

TABLE 35—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON ASH GROVE—Continued

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from fuel switching—Option 1 (delta deciview)	Improvement from DAA (delta deciview)	Improvement from fuel wwitching—Option 2 (delta deciview)	Improvement from semi-wet scrubbing (delta deciview)	Improvement from wet scrubbing (delta deciview)
Teton WA	0.163	0.008	0.012	0.030	0.044	0.044
Washakie WA	0.174	0.006	0.009	0.021	0.033	0.033
Yellowstone NP	0.190	0.012	0.018	0.042	0.062	0.062

Table 36 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 36—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON ASH GROVE

[Three year total]

Class I area	Baseline days	Using fuel switching Option 1	Using fuel switching Option 2	Using DSI	Using SDA	Using wet scrubber
Anaconda Pintler WA	6	6	6	6	6	6
Bob Marshall WA	21	21	19	21	18	18
Gates of the Mountains WA	361	359	352	356	349	348
Glacier NP	2	1	1	1	1	1
Mission Mountains WA	8	8	8	8	7	7
North Absaroka WA	2	2	2	2	2	2
Red Rock Lakes WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scapegoat WA	37	37	34	36	33	33
Selway-Bitterroot WA	7	7	7	7	6	6
Teton WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washakie WA	2	2	0	1	0	0
Yellowstone NP	3	2	2	2	2	2

Modeling was performed at a 25% control effectiveness rather than at a 30% control effectiveness for DAA, and at a control effectiveness of 60% rather than 50% for fuel switching—option 2; however, this should not change the outcome of the analysis because of the relatively small visibility improvement for each of the SO_2 controls considered.

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for SO_2 is no additional controls at Ash Grove. We are accordingly proposing a BART emission limit of 11.5 lb/ton clinker (30-day rolling average). Of the five BART factors, visibility was the critical one in our analysis of controls for this source. The low visibility improvement predicted from the use of SO_2 controls did not justify proposing additional controls on this source.

In our BART analysis for SO_2 at Ash Grove, we considered DAA, fuel switching, semi-wet scrubbing and wet scrubbing. The comparison between our DAA, fuel switching, semi-wet scrubbing and wet scrubbing analysis is provided in Table 37.

TABLE 37—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF DAA, FUEL SWITCHING, SEMI-WET SCRUBBING AND WET SCRUBBING FOR ASH GROVE

Control option	Total capital investment	Total annual cost	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1,2]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
Wet Scrubbing	30,022,424	5,094,562	4,806	[3]	0.180	12
Semi-wet scrubbing	11,644,912	1,940,004	1,830	2,095	0.180	12
Fuel Switching—Option 2	[4]	2,908,170	4,113	4,773	0.119	9
DAA	330,620	463,082	1,434	[5]	0.049	5
Fuel Switching—Option 1	[4]	487,877	2,439	[6]	0.033	.....

[1] The visibility benefit shown is for Gates of the Mountains WA.

[2] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I area that showed the greatest improvement, Gates of the Mountains, WA. Similarly, the number of days above 0.5 deciviews is the total for the modeled 3-year meteorological period at Gates of the Mountains WA.

[3] Incremental Cost Effectiveness cannot be calculated because both technologies reduce the same amount of emissions.

[4] Capital cost is not required for fuel switching.

[5] Incremental cost would result in a negative number and therefore was not calculated.

[6] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that DAA, fuel switching, semi-wet scrubbing, and wet scrubbing are all cost effective control technologies, but that they would not provide substantial visibility benefits. Given that the visibility improvement associated with SO_2 controls are relatively small, we propose that the SO_2 BART emission limit for the kiln at Ash Grove should be based on current emissions, while allowing for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[72] As EPA has stated previously, adopting an output-based standard avoids rewarding a source for becoming less efficient, i.e., requiring more feed to produce a unit of product. An output-based standard promotes the most efficient production process. 73 FR 34076, June 16, 2008. The NSPS for NO_X and NESHAP for PM are normalized by ton of clinker produced. We have recognized previously that facilities are allowed to measure feed inputs and to use site-specific feed/clinker ratio to calculate clinker production. 75 FR 54990, Sept. 9, 2010.

Accordingly, we are proposing 11.5 lb/ton clinker as a BART emission limit for SO_2 at Ash Grove Cement. In proposing this limit, we considered the emission rate currently being achieved by Ash Grove Cement in lb/ton clinker.[73] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Because we are not requiring additional controls to be installed, we propose that Ash Grove must comply with this emission limit within 180 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective. This will allow time for monitoring systems to be certified if necessary.

PM

Ash Grove currently has an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) for particulate control from the kiln. An ESP is a particle control device that uses electrical forces to move the particles out of the flowing gas stream and onto collector plates. The ESP places electrical charges on the particles, causing them to be attracted to oppositely charged metal plates located in the precipitator. The particles are removed from the plates by ''rapping'' and collected in a hopper located below the unit. The removal efficiencies for ESPs are highly variable; however, for very small particles alone, the removal efficiency is about 99%.[74]

Ash Grove Cement must meet a PM_{10} emission rate based on the process weight of the kiln. Pursuant to the regulatory requirement in Montana's EPA approved SIP (Administrative Rule of Montana (ARM) 17.8.310), permit condition A.8 in Ash Grove's Final Title V Operating Permit #OP2005–06 contains the following requirements: if the process weight rate of the kiln is less than or equal to 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using $E = 4.10p^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and p = process weight rate in tons per hour; however, if the process weight rate of the kiln is greater than 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using $E = 55.0p^{0.11} - 40$, where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and P = process weight rate in tons per hour.

Based on our modeling described in section V.C.3.a, PM contribution to the baseline visibility impairment is low. Table 38 shows the maximum baseline visibility impact from PM and percentage contribution to that impact from coarse PM and fine PM.

TABLE 38—ASH GROVE VISIBILITY IMPACT CONTRIBUTION FROM PM

Maximum baseline visibility impact (deciview)	% Contribution coarse PM	% Contribution fine PM
4.446	0.84	4.77

The PM contribution to the baseline visibility impact for Ash Grove is very small; therefore, any visibility improvement that could be achieved with improvements to the existing PM controls would be negligible.

Taking into consideration the above factors we propose a BART emission limit based on use of the current control technology at Ash Grove and the emission limits described above for PM/PM_{10} as BART. We find that the BART emission limit can be achieved through the operation of the existing ESP. Thus, as described in our BART Guidelines, a full five-factor analysis for PM/PM_{10} is not needed for Ash Grove.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

ii. Holcim

Background

The Holcim (US) Inc. Trident cement plant near Three Forks, MT was determined to be subject to the BART requirements as explained in section V.C. As explained in section V.C., the document titled ''Identification of BART-Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005 provides more details on the specific emission units at each facility. Our analysis focuses on the kiln as the primary source of SO_2 and NO_X emissions. We requested a five factor BART analysis for Holcim's Trident cement plant. The company submitted that analysis on July 6, 2007, with updated information on January 25, 2008, June 9, 2009, August 12, 2009, June 16, 2011, and March 2, 2012.[75] Holcim's five factor

[72] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[73] Response to EPA request for supplemental information on emissions from the Montana City plant, March 9, 2012. Ash Grove lists the mean 30-day rolling average SO_2 emission rate for May 26, 2006 through September 8, 2008, at 7.2 lb/ton clinker. The 99th percentile 30-day rolling average was 11.02 lb/ton clinker.

[74] EPA Air Pollution Control Online Course, description at: *http://www.epa.gov/apti/course422/ce6a1.html.*

[75] BART analysis by Holcim for Trident Cement Plant, Three Forks, MT (''Holcim Initial Response'') (Jul 6, 2007); Responses to EPA comments on BART analysis for Trident Cement Plant (''Holcim 2008 Responses'') (Jan. 25, 2008); BART analysis by Holcim for low NO_X burners for Trident Cement Plant (''Holcim Additional Response, June 2009'') (Jun 9, 2009); Response to EPA letter regarding Confidential Business Information (CBI) claims on BART analysis for Trident Cement Plant (''Holcim

Continued

BART analysis is contained in the docket for this action and we have taken it into consideration in our proposed action.

NO_X

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified the following previously described NO_X control technologies are available: LNB, MKF, FGR, SNCR, and SCR.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

We did not consider FGR and SCR further for Holcim since Holcim and Ash Grove are similar with regard to the relevant factors.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

For LNB on Holcim's kiln, it is appropriate to assume a control effectiveness of 15%.[76] For MKF, a control effectiveness of 30% is appropriate.[77] For SNCR, in evaluating the technology, a control effectiveness of 50% is appropriate, and for LNB+SNCR a control effectiveness of 58% is appropriate.[78]

As described above in the Ash Grove analysis, we consider 50% control effectiveness appropriate for SNCR at long wet kilns, such as Holcim's kiln.

Concentration of baseline NO_X emissions is one parameter affecting control effectiveness. The percentage of control effectiveness is greater when initial NO_X concentrations are greater. The reaction kinetics decrease as the concentration of reactants decreases. This is due to thermodynamic considerations that limit the reduction process at low NO_X concentrations.[79] The baseline NO_X emissions of the Holcim Trident kiln, in pounds per ton of clinker produced (lb/ton clinker) are significantly higher than those at Ash Grove's Midlothian kilns in Texas (described above in the Ash Grove analysis), indicating that SNCR on the Holcim kiln would be expected to achieve even greater control effectiveness when compared to SNCR on the Midlothian kilns. Information provided to EPA by Holcim on NO_X emissions at the Trident cement plant from 2008 through 2010 indicate that the mean 30-day rolling average emission rate was 9.7 lb/ton clinker,[80] much higher than Midlothian's pre-SNCR emission rate shown in the Ash Grove analysis above, which is between 4.5 and 4.9 lb/ton clinker.

A summary of the emissions projections for the NO_X control options is provided in Table 39.

TABLE 39—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR HOLCIM

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
LNB + SNCR	58	645	467
SNCR	50	556	556
MKF	30	334	778
LNB	15	167	945
No Controls (Baseline)	0	0	[1] 1,112

[1] Holcim 2012 Response. (Holcim lists NO_X emissions at 998 tons for 2009, 1,175 tons for 2010, and 1164 tons for 2011. The average is 1,112 tons).

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

LNB

We relied on cost estimates supplied by Holcim for capital costs and annual costs,[81] but with two exceptions. We used a capital cost estimate of $4,385,307.[82] Also in our analysis, we used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the useful life of the kiln. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[83]

We calculated the average cost effectiveness from the total annual cost and a 15% reduction from the baseline actual emissions of 1,112 tpy. We summarize the cost information for LNB in Tables 40, 41, and 42.

TABLE 40—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LNB ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 4,385,307
Capital Recovery	[2] 413,972

[1] Holcim Additional Response, June 2009 (revised by EPA to eliminate 1.5 multiplier for "retrofit installation").

Additional Response, August 2009") (Aug. 12, 2009); Response to EPA request for NO_X and SO_2 emissions data for 2008–2010 ("Holcim 2011 Response") (Jun. 16, 2011); Response to EPA request for emissions and clinker production for Holcim pursuant to CAA section 114(a) ("Holcim 2012 Response") (Mar. 2, 2012).

[76] EPA provided an example of LNB on a long wet kiln with a control effectiveness of 14% in NOx Control Technologies for the Cement Industry, Final Report, September 2000, p. 61.

[77] Holcim Initial Response, p. 4–16.

[78] We analyzed only for commercial SNCR at Holcim. In its January 25, 2008 submittal to EPA, Holcim discussed (at pages 11–12) an alternative form of SNCR, which Holcim refers to as "dust scoops" SNCR. This version of SNCR would use a solid pelletized form of urea, which could be mechanically introduced into the existing "dust scoops" mechanism. In its August 12, 2009 submittal to EPA, Holcim presented cost spreadsheets which estimated substantially less cost for "dust scoops" SNCR than for commercial SNCR ($716,800 capital cost versus $1,312,800 capital cost). However, Holcim's 2008 submittal indicated that neither type of SNCR was being considered by Holcim on anything more than a trial basis. Therefore, EPA has chosen to use the commercial SNCR cost estimate in its analysis, rather than the "dust scoops" SNCR cost estimate.

[79] CCM, p. 1–10.

[80] Holcim 2012 Response.

[81] Holcim Additional Response, June 2009.

[82] Holcim applied a 1.5 multiplier to the direct installation costs, for "retrofit installation." We did not.

[83] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 41—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LNB ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1] 413,972
Direct Annual Operating Cost	[2] 300,658
Total Annual Cost	714,629

[1] Includes capital recovery.
[2] Holcim Additional Response, June 2009.

The capital cost estimate of $4,385,307 includes the cost of converting from a direct to an indirect firing system to accommodate LNB, including installation of a baghouse, additional explosion prevention, pulverized coal storage, and dosing equipment.[84]

By comparison, our LNB cost analysis for Ash Grove Cement contains a capital cost estimate of $266,309 and annual cost estimate of $158,630. These figures are much lower than the estimate for Holcim because Ash Grove did not factor in the cost of any kiln modifications to convert from direct to indirect firing.

TABLE 42—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR LNB ON HOLCIM

Total installed capital cost ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
4,385,307	714,629	167	4,279

MKF

We relied on cost estimates supplied by Holcim for annual costs.[85] No separate calculation of capital cost was presented by Holcim. Total annual cost of MKF was provided from an EPA publication,[86] for MKF conversion for a 50 tons-per-hour long wet kiln, scaled up by Holcim from 1997 dollars to 2006 dollars, using a 1.25607 Consumer Price Index (CPI) multiplier.[87] We calculated the cost effectiveness, from the total annual cost and a 30% reduction from the baseline actual emissions of 1,112 tpy. We present the costs for MKF in Table 43.

TABLE 43—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR MKF ON HOLCIM

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
Not calculated separately, but included in total annual cost	473,738	334	1,418

As explained in Holcim's BART analysis, the use of tire-derived fuel for MKF cannot be ensured within the five-year timeline required in the BART program. Holcim is not permitted by the State of Montana to use tires as a fuel source in its kiln until the State issues a final air quality permit allowing such use and any legal appeals are concluded.[88] Therefore, MKF is not considered further.

SNCR

We relied on cost estimates supplied by Holcim for capital costs and annual costs, with the exception of the CRF used.[89] For our analysis, we used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the useful life of the kiln. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[90] We calculated the average cost effectiveness from the total annual cost and a 50% reduction from the baseline actual emissions of 1,112 tpy, yielding a 588 tpy reduction. We summarize the cost information from our SNCR analysis in Tables 44, 45, and 46.

[84] Holcim Additional Response, June 2009.
[85] Holcim Initial Response.
[86] NO_X Control Technologies for the Cement Industry: Final Report, September 19, 2000, EPA–457/R–00–002, Table 6–10.
[87] Holcim Initial Response, p. 4–23.
[88] Id., p. 4–25.
[89] Holcim Additional Response, August 2009, Appendix C.
[90] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 44—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SNCR ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1]1,312,800
Capital Recovery	[2]123,928

[1] Holcim Additional Response, August, 2009.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the Total Capital Investment by the CRF of 0.0944, which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 45—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SNCR ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1]123,928
Direct Annual Operating Cost	[2]147,288
Total Annual Cost	271,216

[1] Includes capital recovery.
[2] Holcim Additional Response, August, 2009.

TABLE 46—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SNCR ON HOLCIM

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
1,312,800	271,216	556	488

LNB + SNCR

We calculated the cost effectiveness of LNB + SNCR by dividing the sum of the annual cost of the two technologies described above by the 58% emissions reduction that would be achieved. We summarize the cost information from our LNB + SNCR analysis in Tables 47 and 48.

TABLE 47—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LNB + SNCR ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost LNB	714,629
Total Annual Cost SNCR	271,216
Total Annual Cost LNB + SNCR	985,845

TABLE 48—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR LNB + SNCR ON HOLCIM

Total annual cost ($)	Annual emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
985,845	645	1,528

Factor 2: Energy and Non-Air Quality Impacts

LNBs are not expected to have any significant negative energy impacts [91] and are not expected to have any non-air quality environmental impacts. SNCR systems require electricity to operate the blowers and pumps. The generation of the electricity will most likely involve fuel combustion, which will cause emissions. While the required electricity will result in emissions, these emissions should be small compared to the reduction in NO_X that would be gained by operating an SNCR system.[92] Transporting the chemical reagents for SNCR would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The chemical reagents would be stored on site and could result in spills to the environment while being transferred between storage vessels or if containers were to fail during storage or movement. The environmental impacts associated with proper transportation, storage, and/or disposal should not be significant. Therefore, the non-air quality environmental impacts did not warrant eliminating LNB or SNCR.

Factor 3: Any Existing Pollution Control Technology in Use at the Source

Holcim currently uses proper kiln design and operation for NO_X control.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without

[91] Holcim Initial Response, p. 4–23.

[92] Holcim Initial Response, p. 5–13, 14.

commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We performed modeling as described previously.

We conducted modeling for Holcim as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 49 presents the Visibility Impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 50 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 49—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON HOLCIM

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from LNB (delta deciview)	Improvement from SNCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from LNB + SNCR (delta deciview)
Gates of the Mountains WA	0.980	0.125	0.295	0.424
Yellowstone NP	0.411	0.051	0.120	0.171

TABLE 50—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON HOLCIM

[Three-year total]

Class I area	Baseline days	Using LNB	Using SNCR	Using LNB + SNCR
Gates of the Mountains WA	46	39	26	19
Yellowstone NP	13	7	4	3

Modeling was performed at 35% control effectiveness rather than 50% control effectiveness for SNCR and at 50% control effectiveness rather than 58% control effectiveness for LNB + SNCR. Therefore, visibility improvement from SNCR and LNB + SNCR would be greater than what is shown.

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for NO_X is LNB + SNCR with an emission limit of 5.5 lb/ton of clinker (30-day rolling average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for NO_X at Holcim, we considered LNB, SNCR, and LNB + SNCR. The comparison between our LNB, SNCR, and LNB + SNCR analysis is provided in Table 51.

TABLE 51—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF CONTROL OPTIONS FOR HOLCIM

Control option	Total capital investment	Total annual cost	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1,2]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
LNB + SNCR	6,271,009	985,845	1,528	8,029	0.424	27
SNCR	1,312,800	271,216	488	[3] −1,140	0.295	20
LNB	4,958,209	714,629	4,279	[4]	0.125	7

[1] The visibility benefit shown is for Gates of the Mountains WA.

[2] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I area that showed the greatest improvement, Gates of the Mountains, WA. Similarly, the number of days above 0.5 deciviews is the total for the modeled 3-year meteorological period at Gates of the Mountains WA.

[3] The incremental cost effectiveness from LNB to SNCR is a negative number because the numerator in dollars is negative (i.e., the total annual cost of SNCR is less than LNB) but the denominator in tons is positive (i.e., SNCR achieves more tons of emission reduction than LNB).

[4] Incremental cost and impact is not applicable to the option that has the lowest emission control effectiveness.

We have concluded that LNB + SNCR is a cost effective control technology and would provide substantial visibility benefits. LNB + SNCR has a cost effectiveness value of $1,528 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. This is well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts for Holcim. Any of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility. As compared to LNB alone, LNB + SNCR would provide an additional visibility benefit of .299 deciviews and 20 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Gates of the Mountains WA. As compared to SNCR alone, LNB + SNCR would provide an additional visibility benefit of 0.129 deciviews and seven fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Gates of the Mountains WA. Overall improvement from LNB + SNCR is 0.424 deciviews. We consider this impact to be beneficial, especially in light of the fact that this Class I area is not projected to meet the URP. Given the visibility improvement associated with LNB + SNCR and the reasonable average cost effectiveness for LNB + SNCR, we propose that the NO_X BART emission limit for the kiln at Holcim should be based on what can be achieved with LNB + SNCR.

As EPA has explained in earlier in this notice, adopting an output-based

standard avoids rewarding a source for becoming less efficient.

In proposing a BART emission limit of 5.5 lb/ton clinker, we considered the emission rate currently being achieved by Holcim in lb/ton clinker, then applied an emission reduction of 58%.[93] This limit allows for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[94] We also are proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in regulatory text at the end of this proposal.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' We propose a compliance deadline of five (5) years from the date our final FIP becomes effective because of the equipment installation and potential kiln combustion modifications that will be required.

SO_2

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following SO_2 control technologies are available: wet scrubbing, semi-wet scrubbing which for this source is the same as a SDA, fuel switching (lower sulfur fuel), and hot meal injection.

Wet scrubbing involves passing flue gas downstream from the main PMCD through a sprayed aqueous suspension of lime or limestone that is contained in a scrubbing device. The SO_2 reacts with the scrubbing reagent to form calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$) sludge that is collected. The sludge usually is dewatered and disposed of at an offsite landfill.

SDAs use lime or limestone to react with SO_2. This technology involves injecting an aqueous lime or limestone suspension in fine droplets into the flue gas. The lime reacts with SO_2 in the flue gas to create fine particles of calcium sulfite ($CaSO_3$) or $CaSO_4$. The moisture evaporates from the particles, and the particles are collected in the PMCD. Limestone absorbent scrubbers have been used for SO_2 control on preheater/calciner kilns, but they can be successfully used on long kilns by adding spray nozzles that are made of special materials to prevent nozzle clogging. A SDA can achieve a SO_2 removal efficiency of 30% to 60%. Clogging may not be an issue with SDAs that use lime due to the small size of the lime particles (3–10 microns) which allows the particles to dissolve in water droplets quickly and react with the gaseous SO_2. One manufacturer of these scrubber systems indicates an SO_2 removal efficiency of greater than 90% for SDAs.[95]

Fuel switching is a control alternative. Holcim currently uses a mixture of about 60% low-sulfur coal and 40% petroleum coke as the primary fuels for the kiln. The sulfur content of the petroleum coke is approximately 5.3% and the sulfur content of the coal is approximately 0.8%.[96] If sulfur in fuel input to the kiln were reduced by burning a different blend of coal and coke with lower sulfur contents, a reduction in SO_2 emissions would be expected. We considered two different options for fuel switching. Option 1 would use 75% coal with 0.8% sulfur and 25% coke with 5.3% sulfur. Option 2 would use 100% coal, which has a lower sulfur content (0.8%) than coke.

Hot meal injection is the hot-meal bypass in a PH/PC kiln system, where calcined hot meal produced in the kiln is, in part, discharged in front of the kiln entrance after the precalcining process, so that the hot meal can scrub some of the SO_2 generated from the kiln feed. Achievable SO_2 reduction has been estimated at between 0% and 30%.[97]

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

As explained above, hot meal is produced in a calcined/preheated kiln. Holcim does not have a PH/PC kiln design from which hot meal can be obtained. Therefore, hot meal injection was not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

EPA has stated that a well designed and operated wet scrubber can consistently achieve at least 90% control (75 FR 54995 (September 9, 2010)) and that 95% control efficiency is possible (73 FR 34080 (June 16, 2008)). Holcim's analysis used 95% control, which is the upper end of the range that is possible.[98] We used 95% control effectiveness for our analysis of wet scrubbing.

As cited above, according to one SDA manufacturer, 90% SO_2 control effectiveness is the minimum of the range for a SDA with lime absorbent medium. Given the extremely low SO_2 emissions from Holcim's kiln (about 50 tpy),[99] we consider 90% control to be optimistic here; nevertheless, relying on information from Holcim's July 6, 2007 submittal, we used 90% control effectiveness for our analysis.

For fuel substitution to 100% coal with 0.8% sulfur content, we relied on Holcim's estimate of 62% control effectiveness. For fuel substitution to 75% coal with 0.8% sulfur content and 25% petroleum coke with 5.3% sulfur content, we relied on Holcim's estimate of 32% control effectiveness.[100] We also evaluated the visibility impact from fuel switching to lower sulfur coal for which we used a control effectiveness of 60%.

TABLE 52—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR HOLCIM

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Annual emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining annual emissions (tpy)
Wet scrubbing	95	47.7	2.5
SDA	90	45.2	5.0
Fuel Switching Option 2 (100% lower sulfur coal)	62	19.1	31.1
Fuel Switching Option 1 (25% coke/75% coal)	32	34.1	16.1
No Controls (Baseline)	0	0	50.2

[93] Holcim 2012 Response. (Holcim lists the mean 30-day rolling average NO_X emission rate for 2008–2011 at 9.7 lb/ton clinker. The 99th percentile 30-day rolling average was 12.6 lb/ton clinker. Applying 58% reduction to the 99th percentile figure yields 5.29 lb/ton clinker.)

[94] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[95] Formation and Techniques of Sulfur Oxide and Other Sulfur Compounds, p. 46.

[96] Holcim 2008 Responses, p. 6.

[97] Formation and Techniques of Sulfur Oxide and Other Sulfur Compounds, pp. 31, 44 and 48.

[98] Holcim Initial Response, p. 4–11.

[99] Holcim 2012 Response (Holcim listed the SO_2 emissions at 53.5 tons in 2009, 64.1 tons in 2010, and 33.1 tons in 2011. The average was 50.2 tons).

[100] Holcim 2008 Responses, p. 6.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Wet Scrubbing

We present the costs for wet scrubbing in Table 53. We relied on cost estimates from Holcim,[101] with the exception of the CRF. We used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the remaining useful life of the kiln. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[102] Since Holcim presented the capital costs and annual costs in 2002 dollars, then scaled up the total annual cost to 2007 dollars using a 1.1582 CPI multiplier, we present the costs in the same manner here. We calculated the average cost effectiveness from the total annual cost and a 95% reduction in the baseline actual emissions of 50.2 tpy. We summarize the cost information for wet scrubbing in Tables 53, 54, and 55.

TABLE 53—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment (2002 dollars)	[1] 8,098,489
Capital Recovery (2002 dollars)	[2] 764,497

[1] Holcim Additional Response, August 2009, Appendix B.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

TABLE 54—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost (2002 dollars)	[1] 764,297
Total Annual Operating Cost (2002 dollars)	[2] 3,453,408
Total Annual Cost (2002 dollars)	4,217,905
Total Annual Cost (2007 dollars)	4,885,177

[1] Includes capital recovery.
[2] Holcim Additional Response August 2009, Appendix B.

TABLE 55—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR WET SCRUBBER ON HOLCIM

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effective-ness ($/ton)
8,098,489 (2002 dollars)	4,885,177 (2007 dollars)	47.7	102,414

SDA

We present the costs for SDA in Table 56. We relied on cost estimates from Holcim,[2] with the exception that we used a CRF consistent with 20 years for the useful life of the kiln. EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. In order to calculate the annualized capital cost, we multiplied the capital cost by the CRF.[103] We calculated the average cost effectiveness from the total annual cost and a 90% reduction in the baseline actual emissions of 50.2 tpy. We summarize the cost information for SDA in Tables 56, 57, and 58.

TABLE 56—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SDA ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	[1] 22,597,000
Capital Recovery	[2] 2,133,156

[1] Holcim Initial Response, Appendix C.
[2] Capital Recovery was determined by multiplying the CRF of 0.0944 which is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. The justification for using the CRF of 0.0944 can be found in Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[101] Holcim Additional Response, August 2009, Appendix B.

[102] CRF is 0.0944 and is based on a 7% interest rate and 20 year equipment life. Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[103] *Id.*

TABLE 57—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SDA ON HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	[1] 2,133,156
Total Annual Operating Cost	[2] 1,186,133
Total Annual Cost	3,319,289

[1] Includes capital recovery.
[2] Holcim Initial Response, Appendix C.

TABLE 58—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR SDA ON HOLCIM

Total capital investment ($)	Total annual cost ($)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effective-ness ($/ton)
22,597,000	3,319,289	45.2	73.435

Fuel Switching

We relied on Holcim's costs for fuel switching.[104] We calculated the average cost effectiveness from the total annual cost and a 32% reduction in the baseline actual emissions of 50.2 tpy for option 1, or a 62% reduction for option 2. There is no capital cost for fuel switching because there is no equipment to buy or install. However, annual cost will increase due to increased fuel cost. We summarize the cost information for fuel switching in Tables 59 and 60.

TABLE 59—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR FUEL SWITCHING FOR HOLCIM

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost Option 1 (25% coke/75% coal)	[1] 240,515
Total Annual Cost Option 2 (100% lower sulfur coal)	[1] 659,651

[1] Holcim 2008 Response.

TABLE 60—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR FUEL SWITCHING ON HOLCIM

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effective-ness ($/ton)
Fuel Switching Option 1	240,515	[1] 19.1	12,592
Fuel Switching Option 2	659,651	[2] 34.1	19,344

[1] Reflects 32% reduction from 50.2 tpy baseline emissions.
[2] Reflects 62% reduction from 50.2 tpy baseline emissions.

Factor 2: Energy and Non Air Quality Impacts

Fuel Switching Does Not Have Energy or Non Air Quality Environmental Impacts

Wet scrubbing and SDA use additional water and would generate a waste stream that would need to be transported and be disposed. Transporting the waste would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The disposal of the solid waste itself would be to a landfill and could possibly result in groundwater or surface water contamination if a landfill's engineering controls were to fail. The environmental impacts associated with proper transportation and/or disposal should not be significant.

Wet scrubbing and SDAs require additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. The additional energy requirements that would be involved in installation and operation of the evaluated controls are not significant enough to warrant eliminating any of the options evaluated. The cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Factor 3: Any Existing Pollution Control Technology in Use at the Source

The kiln currently uses low sulfur coal as a component of fuel mix and inherent scrubbing for SO_2 control. The kiln inherently acts as an SO_2 scrubber, since some of the sulfur that is oxidized to SO_2 is absorbed by the alkali compounds in the raw material fed to the kiln. Holcim currently uses a mixture of petroleum coke with a sulfur content of 5.3% and coal with a sulfur content of 0.8%.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

[104] Holcim 2008 Responses, p. 6.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Holcim as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 61 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 62 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 61—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON HOLCIM

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from fuel switching option 1 (delta deciview)	Improvement from fuel switching option 2 (delta deciview)	Improvement from SDA (delta deciview)	Improvement from wet scrubber (delta deciview)
Gates of the Mountains WA	0.980	0.015	0.024	0.044	0.046
Yellowstone NP	0.411	0.011	0.007	0.020	0.021

TABLE 62—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON HOLCIM

[Three-year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using fuel switching option 1	Using fuel switching option 2	Using SDA	Using wet scrubbing
Gates of the Mountains WA	46	45	44	43	43
Yellowstone NP	13	12	12	12	12

Modeling for fuel switching option #2 was performed assuming a 50% reduction rather than a 62% reduction.

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for SO_2 is no additional controls at Holcim with an emission limit of 1.3 lb/ton clinker. Of the five BART factors, visibility was the critical one in our analysis of controls for this source. The low visibility improvement did not justify requiring additional SO_2 controls on this source.

In our BART analysis for SO_2 at Holcim, we considered wet scrubbing, SDA and fuel switching. The comparison between our wet scrubbing, SDA and fuel switching analysis is provided in Table 63.

TABLE 63—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF WET SCRUBBING, SDA AND FUEL SWITCHING FOR HOLCIM

Control option	Total capital investment	Total annual cost	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1,2]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
Wet Scrubbing	8,098,489	4,217,905	102,414	408,462	0.046	3
SDA	22,597,000	3,319,289	73,435	239,607	0.044	3
Fuel Switching—Option 2	[3]	659,651	19,344	27,942	0.024	2
Fuel Switching—Option 1	[3]	240,515	12,592	[4]	0.015	1

[1] The visibility benefit shown is for Gates of the Mountains WA.
[2] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I area that showed the greatest improvement, Gates of the Mountains WA. Similarly, the number of days above 0.5 deciviews is the total for the modeled 3-year meteorological period at Gates of the Mountains WA.
[3] Capital cost is not required for fuel switching.
[4] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that wet scrubbing, SDA and fuel switching are not cost effective control technologies and would not provide substantial visibility benefits. Given the minimal visibility improvements associated with SO_2 controls, we propose that the SO_2 BART emission limit for the kiln at Holcim should be based on current emissions, while allowing for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[105]

As EPA has explained earlier in this notice, adopting an output-based standard avoids rewarding a source for becoming less efficient. Accordingly, we are proposing 1.3 lb/ton clinker as a BART emission limit for SO_2 at Holcim. In proposing this limit, we considered the emission rate currently being achieved by Holcim in lb/ton clinker.[106] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in regulatory text at the end of this proposal.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the

[105] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[106] Holcim 2012 Response (Holcim lists the mean 30-day rolling average SO_2 emission rate for 2008–2011 at 0.37 lb/ton clinker. The 99th percentile 30-day rolling average was 1.20 lb/ton clinker).

implementation plan revision.'' Because we are not requiring additional controls to be installed, we propose that Holcim must comply with this emission limit within 180 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective. This will allow time for monitoring systems to be certified, if necessary.

PM

Holcim currently has an ESP that uses two fields in series for particulate control from the kiln. A description of an ESP can be found under the PM section of the BART analysis for Ash Grove. The efficiency of the ESP is greater than 99.9%.[107]

Based on our modeling described in section V.C.3.a, PM contribution to the baseline visibility impairment is low. Table 64 shows the maximum baseline visibility impact and percentage contribution to that impact from coarse PM and fine PM.

TABLE 64—HOLCIM VISIBILITY IMPACT CONTRIBUTION FROM PM

Maximum baseline visibility impact (deciview)	% Contribution coarse PM	% Contribution fine PM
0.980	5.79	12.61

The PM contribution to the baseline visibility impact for Holcim is very small; therefore, any visibility improvement that could be achieved with improvements to the existing PM controls would be negligible.

Holcim must meet the filterable PM emission standard of 0.77 lb/ton of clinker in accordance with their Final Title V Operating Permit #OP0982–02. This Title V requirement appears in Permit Condition G.3.; and was included in the permit pursuant to the regulatory requirements in Montana's EPA approved SIP (ARM 17.8.749).

Taking into consideration the above factors we propose basing the BART emission limit on what Holcim is currently meeting. The unit is exceeding a PM control efficiency of 99.9%, and therefore we are proposing that the current control technology and the emission limit of 0.77 lb/ton clinker for PM/PM_{10} as BART. We find that the BART emission limit can be achieved through the operation of the existing ESP. Thus, as described in our BART Guidelines, a full five-factor analysis for PM/PM_{10} is not needed for Holcim.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

iii. Columbia Falls Aluminum Company (CFAC)

As described in section V.C., CFAC was determined to be subject to BART. As explained in that section, the document titled ''Identification of BART Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005 provides more details on the specific emission units at each facility. We requested a five factor BART analysis for CFAC and the company submitted that analysis along with updated information.[108] CFAC's five factor BART analysis is contained in the docket for this action.

CFAC holds a permit to operate five Vertical Stud Soderberg potlines at the Columbia Falls plant.[109] Each potline has 120 individual cells that produce aluminum by the Hall-Heroult process. Subsequent to CFAC submitting its BART analysis, the CFAC plant closed at the end of October 2009.[110] In a February 19, 2010 report on the CFAC facility, Montana's Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) noted witnessing the plant's closure during a January 14, 2010 inspection.[111] The State's report also noted that CFAC's environmental manager was uncertain as to whether and when the plant would resume aluminum production. CFAC's environmental manager stated that the only operating emission units were some natural gas heaters used in conjunction with water treatment at the facility.

CFAC is currently not operating and it is unknown whether and when the Company will resume operations. As explained in the regulatory text for this proposal, if CFAC resumes operations, we will complete a BART determination after notification and revise the FIP as necessary in accordance with regional haze requirements, including the BART provisions in 40 CFR 51.308(e). CFAC will be required to install any controls that are required as soon as practicable, but in no case later than five years following date of the final action of this FIP.

iv. Colstrip

As described in section V.C., Colstrip Units 1 and 2 were determined to be subject to BART. As explained in section V.C., the document titled ''Identification of BART Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005 provides more details on the specific emission units at each facility. PPL Montana's (PPL) Colstrip Power Plant (Colstrip), located in Colstrip, Montana, consists of a total of four electric utility steam generating units. Of the four units, only Units 1 and 2 are subject to BART. We previously provided in Section V.C. our reasoning for proposing that these two units are BART-eligible and why they are subject to BART. Units 1 and 2 boilers have a nominal gross capacity of 333 MW each. The boilers began commercial operation in 1975 (Unit 1) and 1976 (Unit 2) and are tangentially fired pulverized coal boilers that burn Powder River Basin (PRB) sub-bituminous coal as their exclusive fuel.

[107] Air Quality Technical Analysis Report, Review of Submittals Supporting the Holcim (US) Inc. Tires Combustion Proposal, Prepared for MDEQ, Prepared by Lorenzen Engineering, Inc., p. 13.

[108] The following information has been submitted by CFAC: Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Analysis, Nov. 5, 2007; Letter to Callie Videtich from Harold W. Robbins, RE: CFAC BART Analysis—Response to EPA Comments, June 19, 2008.

[109] See Montana Air Quality Operating Permit (MAQOP) #OP2655–02 (Title V).

[110] See Section V of MDEQ's CFAC Compliance Monitoring Report, p. 10.

[111] See Compliance Monitoring Report Section VII, p. 11.

Our analysis follows EPA's BART Guidelines. For Colstrip Units 1 and 2, the BART Guidelines are mandatory because the combined capacity for all four units at Colstrip is greater than 750 MW.[112]

We requested a five factor BART analysis for Colstrip Units 1 and 2 from PPL and the Company submitted that analysis in August 2007 along with updated information in June 2008 and September 2011. PPL's five factor BART analysis information is contained in the docket for this action and we have taken it into consideration in our proposed action.

(a) Colstrip Unit 1

NO_X

The Colstrip Unit 1 boiler is of tangential-fired design with low-NO_X burners and close-coupled overfire air (CCOFA). Originally, the unit operated with a NO_X emission limit of 0.7 lb/MMBtu. In 1997, EPA approved an early election plan under the acid rain program (ARP) that included a 0.45 lb/MMBtu annual NO_X limit. The early reduction limit expired in 2007 and the new annual limit of 0.40 lb/MMBtu under the ARP became effective in 2008. Normally, the unit operates with an actual annual average NO_X emission rate in the range of 0.30 to 0.35 lb/MMBtu, accomplished with low NO_X burners and CCOFA.[113]

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following NO_X control technologies are available: separated overfire air (SOFA), advanced separated overfire air (ASOFA), rotating opposed fire air (ROFA), rich reagent injection (RRI), SNCR, and SCR.

SOFA technology is similar to CCOFA but the air injection point for SOFA is separated some distance above the main burners and can result in improved NO_X removal efficiencies. SOFA in combination with LNB technology provides additional NO_X control by injecting air into the lower temperature combustion zone where NO_X is less likely to form. This allows complete combustion of the fuel while reducing both thermal and chemical NO_X formation.

ASOFA technology is similar to SOFA, but the amount of air staged is in the range of 20 to 30%, and, in some cases, can result in even further improved NO_X removal efficiencies compared to SOFA.

ROFA is a low NO_X system that is somewhat similar to the SOFA. ROFA uses more ports and a significantly bigger fan to accomplish similar results of getting air into the upper portion of the boiler. ROFA uses a rotating opposed fire air process, while the SOFA system uses both horizontal (yaw) and vertical nozzle tip controls.

RRI is similar to SNCR and achieves similar results.

In SNCR systems, a reagent such as NH_3 or urea is injected into the flue gas at a suitable temperature zone, typically in the range of 1,600 to 2,000 °F and at an appropriate ratio of reagent to NO_X.

SCR uses either NH_3 or urea in the presence of a metal based catalyst to selectively reduce NO_X emissions.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Based on our review, all the technologies identified in Step 1 appear to be technically feasible for Colstrip Unit 1. In particular, both SCR and SNCR have been widely employed to control NO_X emissions from coal-fired power plants.[114,115,116]

However, in the BART Guidelines, EPA states that it may be appropriate to eliminate from further consideration technologies that provide similar control levels at higher cost. The guidelines say that, ''a possible outcome of the BART procedures discussed in these guidelines is the evaluation of multiple control technology alternatives which result in essentially equivalent emissions. It is not our intent to encourage evaluation of unnecessarily large numbers of control alternatives for every emissions unit. For example, if two or more control techniques result in control levels that are essentially identical, considering the uncertainties of emissions factors and other parameters pertinent to estimating performance, you may evaluate only the less costly of these options.'' 70 FR 39165 (July 6, 2005). As explained below, we have eliminated ASOFA, ROFA, and RRI from further consideration for this reason. SOFA is the least costly of these options.

Since ASOFA would likely not achieve greater emissions reductions compared to SOFA it is not considered further.

Since ROFA would achieve very similar emissions reductions compared to the SOFA system, ROFA is not considered further.

Since RRI would not achieve greater emissions reductions compared to SNCR, RRI is not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

At tangentially fired boilers firing PRB coal, SOFA in combination with CCOFA and LNB, can typically achieve emission rates below 0.15 lb/MMBtu on an annual basis.[117] However, due to certain issues unique to Colstrip Unit 1, a rate of 0.20 lb/MMBtu is more realistic. Specifically, these issues include: (1) that the furnace is sized smaller than others and therefore runs hotter than similar units, and (2) that the PRB coal used, classified as a borderline sub-bituminous B coal, is less reactive (produces more NO_X) than typical PRB coals.[118] The 0.20 lb/MMBtu rate represents a 34.9% reduction from the current baseline (2008 through 2010) rate of 0.308 lb/MMbtu.

The post-combustion control technologies, SNCR and SCR, have been evaluated in combination with combustion controls. That is, the inlet concentration to the post-combustion controls is assumed to be 0.20 lb/MMBtu. This allows the equipment and operating and maintenance costs of the post-combustion controls to be minimized based on the lower inlet NO_X concentration. Typically, SNCR reduces NO_X an additional 20 to 30% above LNB/combustion controls without excessive NH_3 slip.[119] Assuming that a minimum 25% additional emission reduction is achievable with SNCR, SOFA combined with SNCR can achieve an overall control efficiency of 51.1%. SCR can achieve performance emission rates as low as 0.04 to 0.07 lb/MMBtu

[112] Also, the BART Guidelines establish presumptive NO_X limits for coal-fired Electric Generating Units (EGUs) located at greater than 750 MW power plants that are operating without post-combustion controls. For the tangential-fired boilers burning sub-bituminous coal at Colstrip, that limit is 0.15 lb/MMBtu. 70 FR 39172 (July 6, 2005), Table 1. The guidelines provide that the five factor analysis may result in a limit that is different than the presumptive limit.

[113] Baseline emissions were determined by averaging the annual emissions from 2008 through 2010 as reported to the CAMD database available at *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/index.cfm?fuseaction=emissions.*

[114] Institute of Clean Air Companies (ICAC) White Paper, Selective Catalytic Reduction Controls of NO_X Emissions from Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Power Plants, May 2009, pp. 7–8.

[115] Control Technologies to Reduce Conventional and Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal-Fired Power Plants Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), March 31, 2011, p. 16.

[116] ICAC White Paper, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction for Controlling NO_X Emissions, February 2008, pp. 6–7.

[117] Low NO_X Firing Systems and PRB Fuel; Achieving as Low as 0.12 LB NO_X/MMBtu, Jennings, P., ICAC Forum, Feb. 2002.

[118] June 2008 PPL Addendum, p. 5–1.

[119] White Paper, SNCR for Controlling NO_X Emissions, Institute of Clean of Clean Air Companies, pp. 4 and 9, February 2008.

on an annual basis.[120] Assuming that an annual emission rate of 0.05 lb/MMBtu is achievable with SCR, SOFA combined with SCR can achieve an overall control efficiency of 83.8%. A summary of emissions projections for the control options is provided in Table 65.

TABLE 65—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Annual emission rate (lb/MMBtu)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SOFA+SCR	83.5	0.050	425	678
SOFA+SNCR	51.1	0.150	2,097	2,006
SOFA	34.9	0.200	1,432	2,671
No Controls (Baseline) [1]		0.308		4,103

[1] Baseline emissions were determined by averaging the annual emissions from 2008 to 2010 as reported to the CAMD database available at *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/*.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

We relied on a number of resources to assess the cost of compliance for the control technologies under consideration. In accordance with the BART Guidelines (70 FR 39166 (July 6, 2005)), and in order to maintain and improve consistency, in all cases we sought to align our cost methodologies with the EPA's Control Cost Manual (CCM).[121] However, to ensure that our methods also reflect the most recent cost levels seen in the marketplace, we also relied on control costs developed for the Integrated Planning Model (IPM) version 4.10.[122] These IPM control costs are based on databases of actual control project costs and account for project specifics such as coal type, boiler type, and reduction efficiency. The IPM control costs reflect the recent increase in costs in the five years proceeding 2009 that is largely attributed to international competition. Finally, our costs were also informed by cost analyses submitted by the sources, including in some cases vendor data.

Annualization of capital investments was achieved using the CRF as described in the CCM.[123] The CRF was computed using an economic lifetime of 20 years and an annual interest rate of 7%.[124] Unless otherwise noted, all costs presented in this proposal for the PPL BART units have been adjusted to 2010 dollars using the Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index (CEPCI).[125] EPA's detailed control costs for Colstrip can be found in the docket.

SOFA

We relied on estimates submitted by PPL in 2008 for capital costs and direct annual costs for SOFA.[126] The Capital Cost is listed in Table 66. We then used the CEPCI to adjust capital costs to 2010 dollars. Annual costs were determined by summing the indirect annual cost and the direct annual cost (see Table 67).

TABLE 66—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment SOFA	4,507,528

TABLE 67—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	425,511
Total Direct Annual Cost	664,884
Total Annual Cost	1,090,395

TABLE 68—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
4.508	1.090	1,432	761

SOFA+SNCR We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SNCR.[127] We then used methods provided by the CCM for the remainder of the SOFA+SNCR analysis. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to

[120] Information available at: *http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/coalpower/ewr/pubs/NOx%20control%20Lani%20AWMA%200905.pdf*.

[121] EPA's CCM Sixth Edition, January 2002, EPA 452/B–02–001.

[122] Documentation for EPA Base Case v.4.10 Using the Integrated Planning Model, August 2010, EPA #430R10010.

[123] Section 1, Chapter 2, p. 2–21.

[124] Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[125] Chemical Engineering Magazine, p. 56, August 2011. (*http://www.che.com*).

[126] Addendum to PPL Montana's Colstrip BART Report Prepared for PPL Montana, LLC; Prepared by TRC, (''Colstrip Addendum''), June 2008, Table 5.1–1.

[127] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2B.

annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs.

We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' reflecting an SNCR retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs. As Colstrip Unit 1 burns sub-bituminous PRB coal having a low sulfur content of 0.91 lb/MMBtu (equating to a SO_2 rate of 1.8 lb/MMBtu),[128] it was not necessary to make allowances in the cost calculations to account for equipment modifications or additional maintenance associated with fouling due to the formation of ammonium bisulfate. These are only concerns when the SO_2 rate is above 3 lb/MMBtu.[129] Moreover, ammonium bisulfate formation can be minimized by preventing excessive NH_3 slip. Optimization of the SNCR system can commonly limit NH_3 slip to levels less than the 5 parts per million (ppm) upstream of the pre-air heater.[130] EPA's detailed cost calculations for SOFA+SNCR can be found in the docket.

We used a urea reagent cost estimate of $450 per ton taken from PPL's September 2011 submittal.[131] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions) we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions. We summarize the costs from our SOFA+SNCR cost analysis in Tables 69, 70, and 71.

TABLE 69—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment SOFA	4,507,528
Capital Investment SNCR	8,873,145
Total Capital Investment SOFA+SNCR	13,380,673

TABLE 70—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SOFA	1,090,395
Total Annual Cost SNCR	2,188,569
Total Annual Cost SOFA+SNCR	3,278,964

TABLE 71—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
13.381	3.279	2,097	1,564

SOFA+SCR

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SCR.[132] We then used methods in the CCM for the remainder of the SOFA+SCR analysis. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs.

We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' in the IPM control costs, which reflects an SCR retrofit of typical difficulty. We used an aqueous ammonia (29%) cost of $240 per ton,[133] and a catalyst cost of $6,000 per cubic meter.[134] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions) we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions. We summarize the costs from our SOFA+SCR cost analysis in Tables 72, 73, and 74.

TABLE 72—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment SOFA	4,507,528
Capital Investment SCR	78,264,060
Total Capital Investment SOFA+SCR	82,771,589

TABLE 73—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SOFA	1,090,395

[128] Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1999 Tables, Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA–0191(99), June 2000, Table 24.

[129] IPM, Chapter 5, p. 5–9.

[130] ICAC, p. 8.

[131] NO_X Control Update to PPL Montana's Colstrip Generating Station BART Report Prepared for PPL Montana, LLC, by TRC, September 2011, p. 4–1.

[132] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2A.

[133] Email communication with Fuel Tech, Inc., March 2, 2012.

[134] Cichanowicz 2010, p. 6–7.

TABLE 73—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1—Continued

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SCR	9,852,395
Total Annual Cost SOFA+SCR	10,942,766

TABLE 74—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
82.772	10.942	3,425	3,195

Factor 2: Energy Impacts

SNCR reduces the thermal efficiency of a boiler as the reduction reaction uses thermal energy from the boiler.[135] Therefore, additional coal must be burned to make up for the decreases in power generation. Using CCM calculations we determined the additional coal needed for Unit 1 equates to 77,600 MMBtu/yr. For an SCR, the new ductwork and the reactor's catalyst layers decrease the flue gas pressure. As a result, additional fan power is necessary to maintain the flue gas flow rate through the ductwork. SCR systems require additional electric power to meet fan requirements equivalent to approximately 0.3% of the plant's electric output.[136] Both SCR and SNCR require some minimal additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. The additional energy requirements that would be involved in installation and operation of the evaluated controls are not significant enough to warrant eliminating any of the options evaluated. Note that cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Factor 3: Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts

SNCR and SCR will increase the quantity of ash that will need to be disposed. Transporting this waste stream for disposal would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The disposal of the solid waste itself would be to a landfill and could possibly result in groundwater or surface water contamination if a landfill's engineering controls were to fail. Transporting the chemical reagents and catalysts would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The chemical reagents would be stored on site and could result in spills to the environment while being transferred between storage vessels or if containers were to fail during storage or movement. The environmental impacts associated with proper transportation, storage, and/or disposal should not be significant. Therefore, the non-air quality environmental impacts do not warrant eliminating either SNCR or SCR.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. Thus, this factor does not impact our BART determination because the annualized cost was calculated over a 20 year period in accordance with the BART Guidelines.

Factor 5: Evaluate visibility impacts

We conducted modeling for Colstrip Unit 1 as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 75 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 76 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 75—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from SOFA+SCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from SOFA+SNCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from SOFA (delta deciview)
North Absaroka WA	0.414	0.181	0.089	0.047
Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.922	0.404	0.264	0.182
UL Bend WA	0.895	0.378	0.249	0.164
Washakie WA	0.410	0.121	0.077	0.052
Yellowstone NP	0.275	0.081	0.059	0.034

TABLE 76—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

[Three year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using SOFA+SCR	Using SOFA+SNCR	Using SOFA
North Absaroka WA	7	5	5	7

[135] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 1, p. 1–21.

[136] *Id.*, Section 4.2, Chapter 2, p. 2–28.

TABLE 76—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1—Continued

[Three year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using SOFA+SCR	Using SOFA+SNCR	Using SOFA
Theodore Roosevelt NP	52	17	27	33
UL Bend WA	68	29	47	52
Washakie WA	12	5	9	10
Yellowstone NP	4	2	2	2

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for NO_X is SOFA+SNCR at Colstrip Unit 1 with an emission limit of 0.15 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for NO_X at Colstrip Unit 1, we considered SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR. The comparison between our SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR analysis is provided in Table 77.

TABLE 77—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF CONTROL OPTIONS FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Control option	Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days >0.5 deciview
SOFA+SCR	82.772	10.942	3,195	5,770	0.404 TRNP 0.378 UL Bend	35 TRNP. 39 UL Bend.
SOFA+SNCR	13.380	3.279	1,564	3,291	0.264 TRNP 0.249 UL Bend	25 TRNP. 21 UL Bend.
SOFA	4.508	1.090	761	[2]	0.182 TRNP 0.164 UL Bend	19 TRNP. 16 UL Bend.

TRNP—Theodore Roosevelt National Park.
UL Bend—UL Bend Wilderness Area.
[1] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I areas in the table.
[2] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR are all cost effective control technologies. SOFA has a cost effectiveness value of $761 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SOFA+SNCR is more expensive than SOFA, with a cost effectiveness value of $1,564 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SOFA+SCR is more expensive than SOFA or SOFA+SNCR, having a cost effectiveness value of $3,195 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. This is well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts for Colstrip Unit 1. Any of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility; however, the cost of SOFA+SCR ($3,195/ton) is not justified by the visibility improvement of 0.404 deciviews at TRNP and 0.378 deciviews at UL Bend. The lower cost of SOFA+SNCR ($1,564/ton) is justified when the visibility improvement is considered. SOFA+SNCR would have a visibility improvement of 0.264 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.249 deciviews at UL Bend WA and it would result in 25 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt-NP and 21 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at UL Bend WA. In addition, application of SOFA+SNCR at both Colstrip Units 1 and 2 would have a combined modeled visibility improvement of 0.501 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.451 deciviews at UL Bend WA. We consider these improvements to be substantial, especially in light of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt NP and UL Bend WA are not projected to meet the URP. We propose that the NO_X BART emission limit for Colstrip Unit 1 should be based on what can be achieved with SOFA+SNCR.

The proposed BART emission limit of 0.15 lb/MMBtu allows for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[137] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' We propose a compliance deadline of five (5) years from the date our final FIP becomes effective because of the equipment installation and potential combustion modifications that will be required.

SO_2

Colstrip Unit 1 is already controlled by wet venturi scrubbers for simultaneous particulate and SO_2 control. The venturi scrubbers utilize the alkalinity of the fly ash to achieve an estimated SO_2 removal efficiency of 75%.[138] Based on emissions data from the EPA Clean Air Markets Division (CAMD), for the baseline period 2008 through 2010, the average SO_2 emission rate was 0.418 lb/MMBtu and the

[137] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[138] BART Assessment Colstrip Generating Station, prepared for PPL Montana, LLC, by TRC (''Colstrip Initial Response''), August 2007, p. ES–3.

average SO_2 emissions were 5,548 tpy.[139]

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The Colstrip Unit 1 venturi scrubber currently achieves greater than 50% removal of SO_2. For units with preexisting post-combustion SO_2 controls achieving removal efficiencies of at least 50%, the BART Guidelines state that upgrades to the system designed to improve the system's overall removal efficiency should be considered. 70 FR 39171 (July 6, 2005). For wet scrubbers, the BART Guidelines recommend that the following upgrades be considered: (a) Elimination of bypass reheat; (b) installation of liquid distribution rings; (c) installation of perforated trays; (d) use of organic acid additives; (e) improve or upgrade scrubber auxiliary equipment; and (f) redesign spray header or nozzle configuration.

In addition to the upgrades recommended by the BART Guidelines, two other upgrades are available: lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel. Some of the upgrades recommended by the BART Guidelines are inherent in lime injection; consequently, they are available technologies only within that context. Specifically, these include options (b), (e), and (f) as listed above.

A venturi scrubber works by increasing the contact between the pollutant-bearing gas stream and the scrubbing liquid. This is achieved in the throat of the venturi scrubber where the gas stream is accelerated, thereby atomizing the scrubber liquid and promoting greater gas-liquid contact.[140] Absorption of SO_2 is further enhanced by use of alkaline reagents. Currently, the venturi scrubbers for Colstrip Unit 1 rely on the alkalinity of the coal ash to reduce SO_2. Adding lime to the water stream for these scrubbers will increase SO_2 removal. However, as the amount of lime is increased, scaling of piping and equipment is also expected to increase and this scaling will have to be removed. The scrubber vessel would not be operational during the descaling process, resulting in downtime. Greater removal efficiencies could be achieved if an additional scrubber vessel is added to the system to reduce downtime for descaling. Therefore, addition of a spare scrubber vessel is an upgrade that can improve the overall SO_2 removal efficiency of the scrubber system by increasing the system's reliability and decreasing its downtime. The additional scrubber vessel is an example of equipment redundancy that will enhance the overall system performance.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Elimination of bypass reheat is not feasible option because Colstrip Unit 1 is designed so that there is no bypass of flue gas. Installation of perforated trays is not a feasible option because the existing scrubber design already includes this technology in the form of wash trays. Finally, the use of organic acid additives is not a feasible option because the reactivity of the lime would neutralize the acids, making the additives ineffective.

Lime injection or lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel are technically feasible control options because lime injection is currently used to control SO_2 emissions at Colstrip Units 3 and 4.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

An annual emission rate of 0.015 lb/MMBtu can be achieved with lime injection without an additional scrubber vessel. PPL stated that this is the lowest emission rate that could be achieved without adding an additional scrubber vessel.[141] An annual emission rate of 0.08 to 0.09 lb/MMBtu can be achieved with lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel. This is the emission rate that is being achieved at Colstrip Units 3 and 4 according to emissions data from CAMD.[142] The control effectiveness of each of the control options was calculated using the controlled emission rates that were provided by PPL.

A summary of control efficiencies, emission rates, and resulting emissions and emission reductions, is provided in Table 78. EPA's detailed emissions calculations can be found in the docket.

TABLE 78—SUMMARY OF BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SO_2 FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Control option	Control effectiveness (%) [1]	Annual emission rate (lb/MMBtu) [2]	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
Lime Injection with Additional Scrubber Vessel	80.9	0.080	4,486	1,062
Lime Injection	64.1	0.150	3,557	1,991
Existing Controls (Baseline) [3]		0.418		5,548

[1] Control efficiency is provided relative to the emission rate with current controls.
[2] Emission rates are provided on an annual basis.
[3] Baseline emissions for 2008 through 2010 from Clean Air Markets—Data and Maps: *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/.*

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

We relied on capital costs and direct annual costs provided by PPL when determining the cost of compliance for both lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel.[143,144] All costs presented here for the Colstrip Unit 1 SO_2 control options are in year 2007 dollars. EPA's cost calculations can be found in the docket.

Lime Injection

We summarize our cost analysis for lime injection in Tables 79, 80, and 81.

[139] Clean Air Markets—Data and Maps: *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/.*

[140] EPA Air Pollution Control Technology Fact Sheet: Venturi Scrubber, EPA–452/F–03–017.

[141] Colstrip Addendum, p. 4–1.

[142] Clean Air Markets—Data and Maps: *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/.*

[143] Colstrip Initial Response, Table A4–6(c).

[144] Colstrip Addendum, Table 4.1–4.

TABLE 79—SUMMARY OF SO_2 CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	3,000,000

TABLE 80—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Direct Annual Cost	1,600,000
Indirect Annual Cost	283,200
Total Annual Cost	1,883,200

TABLE 81—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR LIME INJECTION ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
3.000	1.883	3,557	$529

Lime Injection With an Additional Scrubber Vessel

We summarize our cost analysis for lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel cost analysis in Tables 82, 83, and 84.

TABLE 82—SUMMARY OF SO_2 CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment, Lime Injection	3,000,000
Capital Investment, Scrubber Vessel	25,000,000
Total Capital Investment	28,000,000

TABLE 83—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Description	Cost ($)
Total Direct Annual Cost	1,450,000
Indirect Annual Cost	2,643,200
Total Annual Cost	4,093,200

TABLE 84—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
$28.000	$4.100	4,486	912

Factor 2: Energy Impacts

According to PPL, the pressure drop of the venturi scrubbers is maintained in the range of 17 to 20 inches of water column. The injection of lime will be accompanied by little to no increase in pressure drop, but it will require a small increase in pump power consumption. This is included in the cost analysis in the additional operations and maintenance expenses of $125,000 per year.[145] The additional energy requirements are not significant enough to warrant eliminating either lime injection or lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel.

[145] Colstrip Initial Response, p. 4–16.

Factor 3: Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts

Adding lime to the scrubbers will require more frequent descaling operations that would increase the quantity of solid waste from descaling operations. Transporting this waste stream for disposal would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The disposal of the solid waste itself would

be to a landfill and could possibly result in groundwater or surface water contamination if a landfill's engineering controls were to fail. EPA's analysis indicates that the environmental impacts associated with the proper transport and land disposal of the solid waste should not be significant. Therefore, the non-air quality environmental impacts do not warrant eliminating either lime injection addition or lime injection addition with an additional scrubber vessel.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. Because the remaining useful life of the source is equal to that assumed for amortization of control option capital investments, this factor does not impact our BART determination.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Colstrip Unit 1 as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 85 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 86 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 85—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from lime injection + additional scrubber vessel (delta deciview)	Improvement from lime injection (delta deciview)
North Absaroka WA	0.414	0.164	0.146
Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.922	0.350	0.284
UL Bend WA	0.895	0.261	0.234
Washakie WA	0.410	0.154	0.145
Yellowstone NP	0.275	0.115	0.090

TABLE 86—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 1

[Three-year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using lime injection + additional scrubber vessel	Using lime injection
North Absaroka WA	7	7	7
Theodore Roosevelt NP	52	29	33
UL Bend WA	68	31	41
Washakie WA	12	6	7
Yellowstone NP	4	2	2

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for SO_2 is lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel at Colstrip Unit 1 with an emission limit of 0.08 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for SO_2 at Colstrip Unit 1, we considered lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel. The comparison between our lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel analysis is provided in Table 87.

TABLE 87—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF LIME INJECTION AND LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 1

Control option	Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days >0.5 deciview
Lime Injection with Additional Scrubber Vessel.	28.000	4.100	912	1,957	0.350 TRNP 0.261 UL Bend	23 TRNP. 37 UL Bend.
Lime Injection	3.000	1.883	529	[2]	0.283 TRNP 0.234 UL Bend	19 TRNP. 27 UL Bend.

TRNP—Theodore Roosevelt National Park.
UL Bend—UL Bend Wilderness Area.
[1] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I areas in the table.
[2] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel are both cost effective control technologies. Lime injection has a cost effectiveness value of $539 per ton of SO_2 emissions

reduced. Lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel is more expensive than lime injection, with a cost effectiveness value of $912 per ton of SO_2 emissions reduced. Both of these costs are well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts for Colstrip Unit 1. Either of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility. We have concluded that the cost of lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel ($912/ton) is justified by the visibility improvement of 0.350 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.261 deciviews at UL Bend WA and it would result in 23 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 37 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at UL Bend WA. In addition, the application of lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel on both Colstrip Units 1 and 2 would result in a combined modeled visibility improvement of 0.592 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.384 deciviews at UL Bend WA. We consider these improvements to be substantial, especially in light of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt NP and UL Bend WA are not projected to meet the URP. We propose that the SO_2 BART emission limit for Colstrip Unit 1 should be based on what can be achieved with lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel.

The proposed BART emission limit of 0.08 lb/MMBtu allows for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[146] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' We propose a compliance deadline of five (5) years from the date our final FIP becomes effective because of the equipment installation that will be required.

PM

Colstrip Unit 1 currently has wet venturi scrubbers designed to control PM emissions. Venturi scrubbers use a liquid stream to remove solid particles. In the venturi scrubber, gas laden with PM passes through a short tube with flared ends and a constricted middle. This constriction causes the gas stream to speed up when the pressure is increased. A water spray is directed into the gas stream either prior to or at the constriction in the tube. The difference in velocity and pressure resulting from the constriction causes the particles and water to mix and combine. The reduced velocity at the expanded section of the throat allows the droplets of water containing the particles to drop out of the gas stream. Venturi scrubbers are effective in removing small particles, with removal efficiencies of up to 99%.[147] The venturi scrubbers at Unit 1 are designed to have at least 98% control efficiency and have shown control efficiencies approximating 99.5%.[148] The present filterable particulate emission rate is 0.047 lb/MMBtu.[149]

Based on our modeling described in V.C.3.a., PM contribution to the baseline visibility impairment is low. Table 88 shows the maximum baseline visibility impact and percentage contribution to that impact from coarse PM and fine PM.

TABLE 88—COLSTRIP UNIT 1 VISIBILITY IMPACT CONTRIBUTION FROM PM

Maximum baseline visibility impact (deciview)	% Contribution coarse PM	% Contribution fine PM
0.922	0.73	3.01

The PM contribution to the baseline visibility impact for Colstrip Unit 1 is very small; therefore, any visibility improvement that could be achieved with improvements to the existing PM controls would be negligible.

Colstrip Unit 1 must meet the filterable PM emission standard of 0.1 lb/MMBtu in accordance with their Final Title V Operating Permit #OP0513–06. This requirement appears in Permit Condition B.2.; and was included in the permit pursuant to ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR part 60, subpart D.

Taking into consideration the above factors we propose basing the BART emission limit on what Colstrip Unit 1 is currently meeting. The units are exceeding a PM control efficiency of 99%, and therefore we are proposing that the current control technology and the emission limit of 0.1lb/MMBtu for PM/PM_{10} as BART. We find that the BART emission limit can be achieved through the operation of the existing venturi scrubbers. Thus, as described in our BART Guidelines, a full five-factor analysis for PM/PM_{10} is not needed for Colstrip Unit 1.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

(b) Colstrip Unit 2

NO_X

The Colstrip Unit 2 boiler is of tangential-fired design with LNB and OFA. Originally, the unit operated with a NO_X emission limit of 0.7 lb/MMBtu. In 1997, EPA approved an early election plan under the ARP that included a 0.45 lb/MMBtu annual NO_X limit. The early reduction limit expired in 2007 and the new annual limit under the ARP (0.40 lb/MMBtu) became effective in 2008. Normally, the unit operates with an actual annual average NO_X emission rate in the range of 0.30 to 0.35 lb/MMBtu, accomplished with the low NO_X burners and CCOFA.[150]

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the same NO_X control technologies for Colstrip Unit 2

[146] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[147] EPA Air Pollution Control Online Course, description at: *http://www.epa.gov/apti/course422/ce6a3.html.*

[148] Colstrip Addendum, p. 6–1

[149] Colstrip Initial Response, p. 4–8.

[150] Baseline emissions were determined by averaging the annual emissions from 2008 to 2010 as reported to the CAMD database available at *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/index.cfm?fuseaction=emissions.*

as for Colstrip Unit 1; see Step 1 above under Colstrip Unit 1 for a list of proposed controls.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Our analysis for Colstrip Unit 1 explains our reasoning for eliminating some of the technologies that were identified in Step 1. We have retained SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR for evaluation.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

At tangentially fired boilers firing PRB coal, SOFA in combination with CCOFA and LNB, can typically achieve emission rates below 0.15 lb/MMBtu on an annual basis.[151] However, due to certain issues unique to Colstrip Unit 2, a rate of 0.20 lb/MMBtu is more realistic. Specifically, these issues include: (1) That the furnace was sized too small and therefore runs hotter than similar units, and (2) that the PRB coal, classified as a borderline sub-bituminous B coal, is less reactive (produces more NO_X) than typical PRB coals.[152] The 0.20 lb/MMBtu rate represents a 35.3% reduction from the current baseline (2008 through 2010) rate of 0.309 lb/MMbtu.

The post-combustion control technologies, SNCR and SCR, have been evaluated in combination with combustion controls. That is, the inlet concentration to the post-combustion controls is assumed to be 0.20 lb/MMBtu. This allows the equipment and operating and maintenance costs of the post-combustion controls to be minimized based on the lower inlet NO_X concentration. Typically, SNCR reduces NO_X an additional 20 to 30% above LNB/combustion controls without excessive NH_3 slip.[153] Assuming that a minimum 25% additional emission reduction is achievable with SNCR, SOFA combined with SNCR can achieve an overall control efficiency of 51.4%. SCR can achieve performance emission rates as low as 0.04–0.07 lb/MMBtu on an annual basis.[154] Assuming that an annual emission rate of 0.05 lb/MMBtu is achievable with SCR, SOFA combined with SCR can achieve an overall control efficiency of 83.8%. A summary of emissions projections for the control options is provided in Table 89.

TABLE 89—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Annual emission rate (lb/MMBtu)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SOFA+SCR	83.8	0.050	3,376	652
SOFA+SNCR	51.4	0.150	2,072	1,956
SOFA	35.3	0.200	1,420	2,608
No Controls (Baseline) [1]	0	0.309		4,028

[1] Baseline emissions were determined by averaging the annual emissions from 2008 to 2010 as reported to the CAMD database available at *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/index.cfm?fuseaction=emissions.* A summary of this information can be found in our docket.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Refer to the Colstrip Unit 1 section above for general information on how we evaluated the cost of compliance for NO_X controls.

SOFA

We relied on estimates submitted by PPL in 2008 for capital costs and direct annual costs for SOFA.[155] We then used the CEPCI to adjust capital costs to 2010 dollars (see Table 90). Annual costs were determined by summing the indirect annual cost and the direct annual cost (see Table 91).

TABLE 90—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment SOFA	4,507,528

TABLE 91—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	425,511
Total Direct Annual Cost	664,884
Total Annual Cost	1,090,395

TABLE 92—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
4.508	1.090	1,420	768

[151] *Low NO_X Firing Systems and PRB Fuel; Achieving as Low as 0.12 LB NO_X/MMBtu,* Jennings, P., ICAC Forum, Feb. 2002.

[152] Colstrip Addendum, p. 5–1.

[153] White Paper, SNCR for Controlling NO_X Emissions, Institute of Clean Air Companies, pp. 4 and 9, February 2008.

[154] *http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/coalpower/ewr/pubs/NOx%20control%20Lani%20AWMA%200905.pdf.*

[155] Colstrip Addendum, Table 5.1–1.

SOFA+SNCR

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SNCR.[156] We then used methods provided by the CCM for the remainder of the SOFA+SNCR analysis. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs.

We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' reflecting an SNCR retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs. Colstrip Unit 2 burns sub-bituminous PRB coal having a low sulfur content of 0.91 lb/MMBtu (equating to a SO_2 rate of 1.8 lb/MMBtu).[157] As explained in our analysis for Colstrip Unit 1, it was not necessary to make allowances in the cost calculations to account for equipment modifications or additional maintenance associated with fouling due to the formation of ammonium bisulfate. EPA's detailed cost calculations for SOFA+SNCR can be found in the docket.

We used a urea reagent cost estimate of $450 per ton taken from PPL's September 2011 submittal.[158] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions) we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions. We summarize the costs from our SOFA+SNCR cost analysis in Tables 93, 94, and 95.

TABLE 93—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment SOFA	4,507,528
Capital Investment SNCR	8,873,145
Total Capital Investment SOFA+SNCR	13,380,673

TABLE 94—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SOFA	1,090,395
Total Annual Cost SNCR	2,165,732
Total Annual Cost SOFA+SNCR	3,256,127

TABLE 95—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
13.381	3.256	2,072	1,571

SOFA+SCR

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SCR.[159] We then used methods in the CCM for the remainder of the SOFA+SCR analysis. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs.

We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' in the IPM control costs, which reflects an SCR retrofit of typical difficulty. We used an aqueous ammonia (29%) cost of $240 per ton,[160] and a catalyst cost of $6,000 per cubic meter.[161] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions) we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions. We summarize the costs from our SOFA+SCR cost analysis in Tables 96, 97, and 98.

TABLE 96—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment SOFA	4,507,528
Capital Investment SCR	78,263,720
Total capital Investment SOFA + SCR	82,771,248

TABLE 97—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SOFA	1,090,395

[156] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2B.

[157] Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1999 Tables, Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA–0191(99), June 2000, Table 24.

[158] NO_X Control Update to PPL Montana's Colstrip Generating Station BART Report Prepared for PPL Montana, LLC, by TRC, September 2011, p. 4–1.

[159] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2A.

[160] Email communication with Fuel Tech, Inc., March 2, 2012.

[161] Cichanowicz 2010, p. 6–7.

TABLE 97—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2—Continued

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SCR	9,830,104
Total Annual Cost SOFA+SCR	10,920,499

TABLE 98—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA+SCR ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tons/yr)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
82.771	10.920	3,376	3,235

Factor 2: Energy Impacts

An SNCR process reduces the thermal efficiency of a boiler as the reduction reaction uses thermal energy from the boiler.[162] Therefore, additional coal must be burned to make up for the decreases in power generation. Using CCM calculations we determined the additional coal needed for Unit 2 equates to 75,800 MMBtu/yr. For an SCR, the new ductwork and the reactor's catalyst layers decrease the flue gas pressure. As a result, additional fan power is necessary to maintain the flue gas flow rate through the ductwork. SCR systems require additional electric power to meet fan requirements equivalent to approximately 0.3% of the plant's electric output.[163] Both SCR and SNCR require some minimal additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. The additional energy requirements that would be involved in installation and operation of the evaluated controls are not significant enough to warrant eliminating any of the options evaluated. Note that cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Factor 3: Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts

The non-air quality environmental impacts for Colstrip Unit 2 are the same as for Colstrip Unit 1, see previous discussion for Colstrip Unit 1.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. Thus, this factor does not impact our BART determination because the annualized cost was calculated over a 20 year period in accordance with the BART Guidelines.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Colstrip Unit 2 as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 99 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 100 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 99—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from SOFA+SCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from SOFA+SNCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from SOFA (delta deciview)
North Absaroka WA	0.402	0.185	0.083	0.055
Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.895	0.423	0.269	0.190
UL Bend WA	0.889	0.406	0.269	0.185
Washakie WA	0.392	0.143	0.089	0.063
Yellowstone NP	0.289	0.091	0.071	0.063

TABLE 100—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

[Three year total]

Class I Area	Baseline (days)	Using SOFA+SCR	Using SOFA+SNCR	Using SOFA
North Absaroka WA	8	5	5	7
Theodore Roosevelt NP	54	14	25	35
UL Bend WA	66	17	41	46
Washakie WA	12	5	8	11
Yellowstone NP	4	2	2	2

[162] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 1, p. 1–21.

[163] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 2, p. 2–28.

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for NO_X is SOFA+SNCR at Colstrip Unit 2 with an emission limit of 0.15 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for NO_X at Colstrip Unit 2, we considered SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR. The comparison between our SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR analysis is provided in Table 101.

TABLE 101—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF CONTROL OPTIONS FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Control option	Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility Impacts [1]	
					Visibility Improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
SOFA+SCR	82.771	10.920	3,235	5,877	0.423 TRNP 0.406 UL Bend	40 TRNP 49 UL Bend
SOFA+SNCR	13.380	3.256	1,571	3,322	0.269 TRNP 0.269 UL Bend	29 TRNP 25 UL Bend
SOFA	4.508	1.090	768	[2]	0.190 TRNP 0.185 UL Bend	19 TRNP 20 UL Bend

TRNP—Theodore Roosevelt National Park.
UL Bend—UL Bend Wilderness Area.
[1] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I areas in the table.
[2] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR are all cost effective control technologies. SOFA has a cost effectiveness value of $768 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SOFA+SNCR is more expensive than SOFA, with a cost effectiveness value of $1,571 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SOFA+SCR is more expensive than SOFA or SOFA+SNCR, having a cost effectiveness value of $3,235 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. This is well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts for Colstrip Unit 2. Any of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility; however, the cost of SOFA+SCR ($3,322) is not justified by the visibility improvement of 0.423 deciviews at TRNP and 0.404 deciviews at UL Bend. The lower cost of SOFA+SNCR ($1,571/ton) is justified when the visibility improvement is considered. SOFA+SNCR would have a visibility improvement of 0.269 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.269 deciviews at UL Bend WA and it would result in 29 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 25 fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at UL Bend WA. In addition, application of SOFA+SNCR at both Colstrip Units 1 and 2 would have a combined modeled visibility improvement of 0.501 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.451 deciviews at UL Bend WA. We consider these improvements to be substantial, especially in light of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt NP and UL Bend WA are not projected to meet the URP. We propose that the NO_X BART emission limit for Colstrip Unit 2 should be based on what can be achieved with SOFA + SNCR.

The proposed BART emission limit of 0.15 lb/MMBtu allows for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[164] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' We propose a compliance deadline of five (5) years from the date our final FIP becomes effective because of the equipment installation and potential combustion modifications that will be required.

SO_2

Colstrip Unit 2 is already controlled by wet venturi scrubbers, which are identical to Colstrip Unit 1 scrubbers, for simultaneous particulate and SO_2 control. The venturi scrubbers utilize the alkalinity of the fly ash to achieve an estimated SO_2 removal efficiency of 75%.[165] Based on emissions data from CAMD, for the baseline period 2008 through 2010, the average SO_2 emission rate was 0.418 lb/MMBtu and the average SO_2 emissions were 5,548 tpy.[166]

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The Colstrip Unit 2 venturi scrubber currently achieves greater than 50% removal of SO_2. The available technologies for Colstrip Unit 2 are the same as those for Colstrip Unit 1; see Step 1 analysis for Colstrip Unit 1.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Elimination of bypass reheat is not a feasible option because Colstrip Unit 2 is designed so that there is no bypass of flue gas. Installation of perforated trays is not a feasible option because the existing scrubber design already includes this technology in the form of wash trays. Finally, the use of organic acid additives is not a feasible option because the reactivity of the lime would neutralize the acids, making the additives ineffective.

Lime injection or lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel are technically feasible control options because lime injection is currently used to control SO_2 emissions at Colstrip Units 3 and 4.

[164] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[165] Colstrip Initial Response, p. ES–3.

[166] Clean Air Markets—Data and Maps: *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm.*

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

An annual emission rate of 0.015 lb/MMBtu can be achieved with lime injection without an additional scrubber vessel. PPL stated that this is the lowest emission rate that could be achieved without adding an additional scrubber vessel.[167] An annual emission rate of 0.08–0.09 lb/MMBtu can be achieved with lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel. This is the emission rate that is being achieved at Colstrip Units 3 and 4 according to emissions data from CAMD.[168] The control effectiveness of each of the control options was calculated using the controlled emission rates that were provided by PPL.

A summary of control efficiencies, emission rates, and resulting emissions and emission reductions, is provided in Table 102. EPA's detailed emissions calculations for Colstrip 2 can be found in the docket.

TABLE 102—SUMMARY OF BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SO_2 FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Control option	Control effectiveness (%) [1]	Annual emission rate (lb/MMBtu) [2]	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
Lime Injection with Additional Scrubber Vessel	79.7	0.080	4,129	1,049
Lime Injection	62.0	0.150	3,212	1,966
Existing Controls (Baseline) [3]		0.395		5,178

[1] Control efficiency is provided relative to the emission rate with current controls.
[2] Emission rates are provided on an annual basis.
[3] Baseline emissions for 2008 through 2010 from Clean Air Markets—Data and Maps: *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/.*

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

We relied on capital costs and direct annual costs provided by PPL when determining the cost of compliance for both lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel.[169] [170] All costs presented here for the Colstrip Unit 2 SO_2 control options are in year 2007 dollars. EPA's cost calculations for Colstrip 2 can be found in the docket.

Lime Injection

We summarize our cost analysis for lime injection in Tables 103, 104, and 105.

TABLE 103—SUMMARY OF SO_2 CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	3,000,000

TABLE 104—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Direct Annual Cost	1,600,000
Indirect Annual Cost	283,200
Total Annual Cost	1,883,200

TABLE 105—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR LIME INJECTION ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Total Capital Investment (MM$)	Total Annual Cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
3.000	1.883	3,212	586

Lime Injection With an Additional Scrubber Vessel

We summarize our cost analysis for lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel cost analysis in Tables 106, 107, and 108.

TABLE 106—SUMMARY OF SO_2 CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment, Lime Injection	3,000,000

[167] Colstrip Addendum, p. 4–1.

[168] Clean Air Markets—Data and Maps: *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/.*

[169] Colstrip Initial Response, Table A4–6(c).

[170] Colstrip Addendum, Table 4.1–4.

TABLE 106—SUMMARY OF SO_2 CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2—Continued

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment, Scrubber Vessel	25,000,000
Total Capital Investment	28,000,000

TABLE 107—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Description	Cost ($)
Total Direct Annual Cost	1,450,000
Indirect Annual Cost	2,643,200
Total Annual Cost	4,093,200

TABLE 108—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS ANALYSIS FOR LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL ON COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Total installed capital cost (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
$28.000	$4.093	4,129	991

Factor 2: Energy Impacts

According to PPL, the pressure drop of the venturi scrubbers is maintained in the range of 17 to 20 inches of water column. The injection of lime will be accompanied by little to no increase in pressure drop, but it will require a small increase in pump power consumption. This is included in the cost analysis in the additional operations and maintenance expenses of $125,000 per year.[171] The additional energy requirements are not significant enough to warrant eliminating either lime injection or lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel.

Factor 3: Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts

Adding lime to the scrubbers will require more frequent descaling operations that would increase the quantity of solid waste from descaling operations. Transporting this waste stream for disposal would use natural resources for fuel and would have associated air quality impacts. The disposal of the solid waste itself would be to a landfill and could possibly result in groundwater or surface water contamination if a landfill's engineering controls were to fail. EPA's analysis indicates that the environmental impacts associated with the proper transport and land disposal of the solid waste should not be significant. Therefore, the non-air quality environmental impacts do not warrant eliminating either lime injection addition or lime injection addition with an additional scrubber vessel.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. Because the remaining useful life of the source is equal to that assumed for amortization of control option capital investments, this factor does not impact our BART determination.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Colstrip Unit 2 as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 109 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 110 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 109—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP 2

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from lime injection + additional scrubber vessel (delta deciview)	Improvement from lime injection (delta deciview)
North Absaroka WA	0.402	0.140	0.111
Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.895	0.280	0.225
UL Bend WA	0.889	0.179	0.143
Washakie WA	0.392	0.141	0.119
Yellowstone NP	0.289	0.090	0.067

[171] Colstrip Initial Response, p. 4–16.

TABLE 110—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP 2

[Three year total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using lime injection + additional scrubber vessel	Using lime injection
North Absaroka WA	7	7	7
Theodore Roosevelt NP	52	33	37
UL Bend WA	68	39	44
Washakie WA	12	7	8
Yellowstone NP	4	2	3

Step 5: Select BART

We propose to find that BART for SO_2 is lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel at Colstrip Unit 2 with an emission limit of 0.08 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for SO_2 at Colstrip Unit 2, we considered lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel. The comparison between our lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel analysis is provided in Table 111.

TABLE 111—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF LIME INJECTION AND LIME INJECTION WITH AN ADDITIONAL SCRUBBER VESSEL FOR COLSTRIP UNIT 2

Control option	Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
Lime Injection with Additional Scrubber Vessel.	28.000	4.093	991	2,410	0.280 TRNP 0.179 UL Bend	7 TRNP 8 UL Bend
Lime Injection	3.000	1.883	586	[2]	0.225 TRNP 0.143 UL Bend	6 TRNP 7 UL Bend

TRNP—Theodore Roosevelt National Park.
UL Bend—UL Bend Wilderness Area.
[1] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) at the Class I areas in the table.
[2] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that lime injection and lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel are both cost effective control technologies. Lime injection has a cost effectiveness value of $586 per ton of SO_2 emissions reduced. Lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel is more expensive than lime injection, with a cost effectiveness value of $919 per ton of SO_2 emissions reduced. Both of these costs are well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts at Colstrip Unit 2. Either of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility. We have concluded that the cost of lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel ($991/ton) is justified by the visibility improvement of 0.280 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.179 deciviews at UL Bend WA and it would result in seven fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and eight fewer days above 0.5 deciviews at UL Bend WA. In addition, the application of lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel on both Colstrip Units 1 and 2 would result in a combined modeled visibility improvement of 0.592 deciviews at Theodore Roosevelt NP and 0.384 deciviews at UL Bend WA. We consider these improvements to be substantial, especially in light of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt NP and UL Bend WA are not projected to meet the URP. We propose that the SO_2 BART emission limit for Colstrip Unit 2 should be based on what can be achieved with lime injection with an additional scrubber vessel.

The proposed BART emission limit of 0.08 lb/MMBtu allows for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[172] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' We propose a compliance deadline of five (5) years from the date our final FIP becomes effective because of the equipment installation that will be required.

PM

Colstrip Unit 2 currently has venturi scrubbers designed to control PM emissions. A description of a venturi scrubber can be found under the PM section of the BART analysis for Colstrip Unit 1. The venturi scrubbers at Colstrip unit 2 are designed to have at least 98% control efficiency and have shown control efficiencies approximating 99.5%. The present emission rate is 0.0525 lb/MMBtu.[173]

[172] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[173] Colstrip Addendum, p. 6–1.

Based on our modeling described in section V.C.3.a. PM contribution to the baseline visibility impairment is low. Table 112 shows the maximum baseline visibility impact and percentage contribution to that impact from coarse PM and fine PM.

TABLE 112—COLSTRIP UNIT 2 VISIBILITY IMPACT CONTRIBUTION FROM PM

Maximum baseline visibility impact (deciview)	% Contribution coarse PM	% Contribution fine PM
0.895	0.95	3.88

The PM contribution to the baseline visibility impact for Colstrip Unit 2 is very small; therefore, any visibility improvement that could be achieved with improvements to the existing PM controls would be negligible. We are proposing that the existing PM control device represents BART.

Colstrip Unit 2 must meet the filterable PM emission standard of 0.1lb/MMBtu in accordance with its Final Title V Operating Permit #OP0513–06. This requirement appears in Permit Condition B.2.; and was included in the permit pursuant to ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR part 60, subpart D.

Taking into consideration the above factors we propose basing the BART emission limit on what Colstrip Unit 2 is currently meeting. The units are exceeding a PM control efficiency of 99%, and therefore we are proposing that the current control technology and the emission limit of 0.1lb/MMBtu for PM/PM_{10} as BART. We find that the BART emission limit can be achieved through the operation of the existing venturi scrubbers. Thus, as described in our BART Guidelines, a full five-factor analysis for PM/PM_{10} is not needed for Colstrip Unit 2.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

v. Corette

Background

PPL Montana's Corette Power Plant (Corette), located in Billings, Montana, consists of one electric utility steam generating unit. We previously provided in Section V.C. our reasoning for proposing that this unit is BART-eligible and why it is subject to BART. As explained in section V.C., the document titled ''Identification of BART Eligible Sources in the WRAP Region'' dated April 4, 2005 provides more details on the specific emission units at each facility. Corette's boiler has a nominal gross capacity of 162 MW. The boiler began commercial operation in 1968 and is a tangentially fired pulverized coal boiler that burns PRB sub-bituminous coal as their exclusive fuel.

Although the gross capacity of Corette is below the 750 MW cutoff for which use of the BART Guidelines is mandatory, we have nonetheless followed the guidelines as they ''provide useful advice in implementing the BART provisions of the regional haze rule.'' [174]

We requested a five factor BART analysis for Corette from PPL and the Company submitted that analysis in August 2007 along with updated information in June 2008 and September 2011. PPL's five factor BART analysis information is contained in the docket for this action and we have taken it into consideration in our proposed action.

NO_X

The Corette boiler is a tangential-fired unit with existing low-NO_X burners and CCOFA. The unit is subject to an annual NO_X emission limit of 0.4 lb/MMBtu.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified the following NO_X control technologies are available: SOFA, SNCR, and SCR. Descriptions for each of these NO_X control technologies can be found in the Colstrip 1 evaluation above.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Based on our review all the technologies identified in Step 1 appear to be technically feasible for Corette. In particular, both SCR and SNCR have been widely employed to control NO_X emissions from coal-fired power plants.[175] [176] [177]

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

At tangentially fired boilers firing sub-bituminous coal, SOFA in combination with CCOFA and LNB, can typically achieve emission rates below 0.15 lb/MMBtu on an annual basis.[178] However, due to certain issues unique to Corette, a rate of 0.20 lb/MMBtu is more realistic. Specifically, these issues include: (1) That the furnace is undersized, has a high heat rate, and therefore runs hotter than newer units designed for low NO_X emissions; and (2) the nature of the particular PRB coal burned. The 0.20 lb/MMBtu rate represents a 26.8% reduction from the current baseline (2008 through 2010) rate of 0.274 lb/MMbtu.

The post-combustion control technologies, SNCR and SCR, have been evaluated in combination with combustion controls. That is, the inlet concentration to the post-combustion controls is assumed to be 0.20 lb/MMBtu. This allows the equipment and operating and maintenance costs of the post-combustion controls to be minimized based on the lower inlet NO_X concentration. Typically, SNCR reduces NO_X an additional 20 to 30% above LNB/combustion controls without excessive NH_3 slip.[179] Assuming that a minimum 25% additional emission reduction is achievable with SNCR, SOFA combined with SNCR can achieve an overall control efficiency of 44.9%. SCR can achieve performance emission rates as low as 0.04–0.07 lb/MMBtu on an annual basis.[180] Assuming that an annual emission rate of 0.05 lb/MMBtu is achievable with SOFA+SCR, this equates to an overall control efficiency of 81.2%. A summary of control

[174] 70 FR 39108 (July 6, 2005).

[175] Institute of Clean Air Companies (ICAC) White Paper, SCR Controls of NO_X Emissions from Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Power Plants, May 2009, pp. 7–8.

[176] Control Technologies to Reduce Conventional and Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal-Fired Power Plants, Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), March 31, 2011, p. 16.

[177] ICAC White Paper, SNCR for Controlling NO_X Emissions, February 2008, pp. 6–7.

[178] Low NO_X Firing Systems and PRB Fuel; Achieving as Low as 0.12 LB NO_X/MMBtu, Jennings, P., ICAC Forum, Feb. 2002.

[179] White Paper, SNCR for Controlling NO_X Emissions, Institute of Clean Air Companies, pp. 4 and 9, February 2008.

[180] Srivastava, R., Hall, R., Khan, S., Lani, B., and Culligan, K., ''Nitrogen oxides emission control options for coal-fired utility boilers,'' Journal of Air and Waste Management Association 55(9):1367–88 (2005). Available at: *http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/coalpower/ewr/pubs/NOx%20control%20Lani%20AWMA%200905.pdf.*

efficiencies, emission rates, and resulting emission reductions for the control options under consideration are provided in Table 113. EPA's detailed emissions calculations for Corette can be found in the docket.

TABLE 113—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR CORETTE

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Annual emission rate (lb/MMBtu)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SOFA+SCR	81.2	0.050	1,320	305
SOFA+SNCR	44.9	0.150	730	895
SOFA	26.9	0.200	435	1,190
No Controls (Baseline) [1]		0.274		1,625

[1] Baseline emissions were determined by averaging the annual emissions from 2008 to 2010 as reported to the CAMD database available at *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/.*

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Refer to the Colstrip Unit 1 section above for general information on how we evaluated the cost of compliance for NO_X controls. EPA's cost calculations for NO_X controls at Corette can be found in the docket.

SOFA

We relied on estimates submitted by PPL in 2008 for capital costs and direct annual costs for SOFA.[181] We then used the CEPCI to adjust capital costs to 2010 dollars (see Table 114). Annual costs were determined by summing the indirect annual cost and the direct annual cost (see Table 115).

TABLE 114—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment SOFA	3,350,365

TABLE 115—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	330,375
Total Direct Annual Cost	315,754
Total Annual Cost	646,129

TABLE 116—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA ON CORETTE

Total installed capital cost (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
3.351	0.646	435	1,487

SOFA+SNCR

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SNCR.[182] We then used methods provided by the CCM for the remainder of the SOFA+SNCR analysis. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs.

We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' reflecting an SNCR retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs. Corette burns sub-bituminous PRB coal having a low sulfur content of 0.24 lb/MMBtu.[183] As explained in our analysis for Colstrip Unit 1, it was not necessary to make allowances in the cost calculations to account for equipment modifications or additional maintenance associated with fouling due to the formation of ammonium bisulfate. EPA's detailed cost calculations for SOFA+SNCR can be found in the docket.

We used a urea reagent cost estimate of $450 per ton taken from PPL's September 2011 submittal.[184] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions) we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions. We summarize the costs from our SPFA+SNCR cost analysis in Tables 117, 118, and 119.

[181] Addendum to PPL Montana's J.E. Corette Generating Station BART Report Prepared for PPL Montana, LLC; Prepared by TRC (''Corette Addendum''), June 2008, Table 5.1–3.

[182] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2B.

[183] Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1999 Tables, Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA–0191(99), June 2000, Table 24.

[184] NO_X Control Update to PPL Montana's J.E. Corette Generating Station BART Report, September 2011, Prepared for PPL Montana, LLC by TRC, p. 8.

TABLE 117—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment SOFA	3,350,365
Capital Investment SNCR	6,464,691
Total Capital Investment SOFA + SNCR	9,815,056

TABLE 118—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SOFA	646,129
Total Annual Cost SNCR	1,248,062
Total Annual Cost SOFA+SNCR	1,894,191

TABLE 119—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA+SNCR ON CORETTE

Total installed capital cost (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
9.815	1.894	730	2,596

SOFA+SCR

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SCR.[185] We then used methods in the CCM for the remainder of the SOFA+SCR analysis. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs.

We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' in the IPM control costs, which reflects an SCR retrofit of typical difficulty. We used an aqueous ammonia (29%) cost of $240 per ton,[186] and a catalyst cost of $6,000 per cubic meter.[187] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions) we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions. We summarize the costs from our SOFA+SCR cost analysis in Tables 120, 121, and 122.

TABLE 120—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Capital Investment SOFA	3.350,365
Capital Investment SCR	42,958,390
Total Capital Investment SOFA+SCR	46,308,755

TABLE 121—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART TOTAL ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR SOFA+SCR ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Annual Cost SOFA	646,129
Total Annual Cost SCR	5,281,486
Total Annual Cost SOFA+SCR	5,927,615

TABLE 122—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART COSTS FOR SOFA+SCR ON CORETTE

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
46.309	5.927	1,320	4,491

Factor 2: Energy Impacts

SNCR reduces the thermal efficiency of a boiler as the reduction reaction uses thermal energy from the boiler.[188] Therefore, additional coal must be burned to make up for the decrease in power generation. Using CCM calculations we determined the additional coal needed for Corette equates to 34,319 MMBtu/yr. For SCR, the new ductwork and the reactor's catalyst layers decrease the flue gas

[185] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2A.

[186] Email communication with Fuel Tech, Inc., March 2, 2012.

[187] Cichanowicz 2010, p. 6–7.

[188] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 1, p. 1–21.

pressure. As a result, additional fan power is necessary to maintain the flue gas flow rate through the ductwork. SCR systems require additional electric power to meet fan requirements equivalent to approximately 0.3% of the plant's electric output.[189] Both SCR and SNCR require some minimal additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. The additional energy requirements that would be involved with operation of the evaluated controls are not significant enough to warrant eliminating any of the options evaluated. Note that the cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Factor 3: Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts

The non-air quality environmental impacts for Corette are the same as for Colstrip Unit 1, see previous discussion for Colstrip Unit 1.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. Thus, this factor does not impact our BART determination because the annualized cost was calculated over a 20 year period in accordance with the BART Guidelines.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Corette as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 123 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 124 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 123—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON CORETTE

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	SOFA+SCR (delta deciview)	SOFA+SNCR (delta deciview)	SOFA (delta deciview)
Gates of the Mountains WA	0.295	0.093	0.049	0.028
North Absaroka WA	0.497	0.184	0.103	0.062
Red Rock Lakes WA	0.090	0.029	0.016	0.010
Teton WA	0.298	0.118	0.062	0.042
UL Bend WA	0.462	0.158	0.091	0.057
Washakie WA	0.667	0.264	0.146	0.087
Yellowstone NP	0.325	0.093	0.053	0.033

TABLE 124—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON CORETTE

[Three Year Total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using SOFA+SCR	Using SOFA+SNCR	Using SOFA
Gates of the Mountains WA	4	2	3	3
North Absaroka WA	11	7	9	10
Red Rock Lakes WA	0	0	0	0
Teton WA	7	2	6	7
UL Bend WA	14	2	5	8
Washakie WA	20	7	13	13
Yellowstone NP	7	2	3	4

Step 5. Select BART

We propose to find that BART for NO_X is the existing tangential firing design of the boilers and existing low-NO_X burners with close coupled over fire air at Corette with an emission limit of 0.40 lb/MMBtu (annual average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for NO_X at Corette, we considered SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR. The comparison between our SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR analysis is provided in Table 125.

TABLE 125—SUMMARY OF NO_X BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF CONTROL OPTIONS FOR CORETTE

Control option	Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility impacts [1]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
SOFA+SCR	46.309	5.927	4,491	6,836	0.264	13
SOFA+SNCR	9.815	1.894	2,596	4,231	0.146	9
SOFA	3.350	0.646	1,487	[2]	0.087	7

[1] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) is for Washakie WA, the Class I area with the greatest change, except that the fewer days >0.5 deciview for SOFA+SNCR is for UL Bend WA.

[2] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

[189] Id., Section 4.2, Chapter 2, p. 2–28.

We have concluded that SOFA, SOFA+SNCR, and SOFA+SCR are all cost effective control technologies. SOFA has a cost effectiveness value of $1,487 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SOFA+SNCR is more expensive than SOFA, with a cost effectiveness value of $2,596 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. SOFA+SCR is more expensive than SOFA or SOFA+SNCR, having a cost effectiveness value of $4,491 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. This is well within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts for Corette. Any of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility; however, the cost of controls is not justified by the visibility improvement.

In proposing a BART emission limit of 0.40 lb/MMBtu, we evaluated the existing emissions from the facility and determined this rate to allow for a sufficient margin of compliance for a 30-day rolling average limit that that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[190] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

SO_2

The Corette boiler currently burns very low-sulfur PRB sub-bituminous coal with a sulfur content of 0.3% by weight.[191] The boiler is subject to a fuel sulfur limit of 1 lb/MMBtu (as fired) on a continuous basis and an annual emission limit of 9,990,00 lbs/calendar year.[192]

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that three flue gas desulfurization (FGD or ''scrubbing'') technologies as available control technologies for consideration at Corette. Two of these options, dry sorbent injection (DSI) and semi-dry scrubbing (sometimes referred to as LSD), are dry scrubbing technologies. The third option is a wet scrubbing technology known as limestone forced oxidation (LSFO). We did not consider fuel-switching options as Corette already burns very low-sulfur coal.

DSI is the injection of dry sorbent reagents that react with SO_2 and other acid gases, with a downstream PM control device (ESP or baghouse) to capture the reaction products. Unlike wet or semi-dry scrubbing, a reaction chamber is not necessary and reagents are introduced directly into the existing ductwork. Trona, a naturally occurring mixture of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate mined in some western states, is commonly used as a reagent in DSI systems.[193] DSI is typically more attractive for smaller boilers.

In a LSD system, the polluted gas stream is brought into contact with the alkaline sorbent in a semi-dry state through use of a spray dryer absorber. The term ''dry'' refers to the fact that, although water is added to the flue gas, the amount of water added is only just enough to maintain the gas above the saturation (dew point) temperature. In most cases, the reaction products and any unreacted lime from the LSD process are captured in a downstream fabric filter (baghouse), which helps provide additional capture of SO_2.[194]

In LSFO, the polluted gas stream is brought into contact with a liquid alkaline sorbent (typically limestone) by forcing it through a pool of the liquid slurry or by spraying it with the liquid. In the absorber, the gas is cooled to below the saturation temperature, resulting in a wet gas stream and high rates of capture. Because a wet FGD system operates at low temperatures, it is usually the last pollution control device before the stack. The wet FGD absorber is typically located downstream of the PM control device (most often an ESP) and immediately upstream of the stack.[195]

There are several variations of the scrubbing systems described above. However, as discussed in the NO_X control evaluation, the BART Guidelines do not require that all variations be evaluated. The particular variations that we have identified here—DSI with trona, LSD, and LSFO—represent designs that have been successfully applied in a cost-effective manner at numerous utility boilers.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Based on our review, all the technologies identified in Step 1 appear to be technically feasible for Corette. Using these technologies, over 480 power plant boilers, representing nearly two-thirds of the electric generating capacity in the United States, are scrubbed or are projected to be scrubbed in the near future.[196]

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

The control effectiveness of DSI, when located upstream of an ESP (as would be the case at Corette), is in the range of 30 to 60%.[197] For the purposes of our BART analysis for Corette, we assumed a SO_2 removal target for DSI of 50%, which is at the upper end of this range. Higher control efficiencies can be achieved with DSI in conjunction with a baghouse. However, as described under the PM control evaluation, replacement of the existing ESP with a new baghouse is not warranted under BART.

The control effectiveness of LSD or LSFO is dependent on the sulfur content of the coal burned, with greater removal efficiencies being achieved with higher sulfur coals. LSD, which is more commonly applied to lower sulfur coals, can achieve control efficiencies of 70 to 95%, while LSFO can routinely achieve control efficiencies of 95% when applied to higher sulfur coals.[198] Because the control efficiency varies significantly with the inlet sulfur concentration, we evaluated the control effectiveness of LSD and LSFO based on the performance rate that can be achieved. Specifically, we aligned the performance rate with the ''floor'' assumed for retrofits in the IPM control cost methodology.[199] On an annual basis, these rates are 0.065 lb/MMBtu and 0.060 lb/MMBtu for LSD and LSFO, respectively.

A summary of control efficiencies, emission rates, and resulting emission reductions for the control options under consideration are provided in Table 126.

[190] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[191] BART Assessment J.E. Corette Generating Station, prepared for PPL Montana, LLC, by TRC, (''Corette Initial Response''), August 2007, p. 4–9.

[192] MDEQ, Final Operating Permit #OP2953–05, for PPL Montana, LLC, JE Corette Steam Electric Station, 9.25/09.

[193] Control Technologies to Reduce Conventional and Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal-Fired Power Plants, NESCAUM, March 31, 2011, p. 13.

[194] *Id.,* p. 11.

[195] *Id.,* p. 10.

[196] *Id.,* p. 10.

[197] *Id.,* p. 13.

[198] ICAC, Acid Gas/SO_2 Control Technologies, *http://www.icac.com/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3401.*

[199] Documentation for IPM v. 4.1, Table 5–2.

TABLE 126—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR CORETTE

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Annual emission rate (lb/MMBtu)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
LSFO	87.0	0.060	2,369	354
LSD	85.9	0.065	2,339	384
DSI	50.0	0.232	1,362	1,361
No Controls (Baseline) [1]	NA	0.461		2,723

[1] Baseline emissions were determined by averaging the annual emissions from 2008 to 2010 as reported to the CAMD database available at *http://camddataandmaps.epa.gov/gdm/*. A summary of this information can be found in our docket.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of compliance

In accordance with the BART Guidelines (70 FR 39166 (July 6, 2005)), and in order to maintain and improve consistency, we sought to align our cost analysis for SO_2 controls with the CCM. In a manner similar to our evaluation of costs for NO_X controls as described above, we relied on the cost methods developed for IPM version 4.10. However, unlike our evaluation of costs for NO_X controls, we relied on the IPM cost methods for both the capital costs and operating and maintenance costs (*i.e.,* direct annual costs). The IPM cost methods for both capital and operation and maintenance costs for SO_2 controls are more appropriate to utility boilers than the methods for industrial processes found in the CCM. Our costs were also informed by cost analyses submitted by PPL. EPA's detailed cost calculations for each of the SO_2 control options can be found in the docket.

Annualization of capital investments was achieved using the CRF as described in the CCM.[200] Unless noted otherwise, the CRF was computed using an economic lifetime of 20 years and an annual interest rate of 7%.[201] All costs presented in this proposal are adjusted to 2010 dollars using the CEPCI.[202] EPA's detailed cost calculations can be found in the docket.

DSI

The specific methods that we relied upon for evaluating costs for DSI are found in Appendix 5–4 to the IPM v.4.1 documentation. Our costs are based on utilization of the existing ESP to handle the increased particulate loading associated with injection of dry sorbent. This is consistent with the SO_2 control efficiency of 50% that we assumed for DSI in conjunction with ESP. We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' reflecting a DSI retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs. We used a reagent cost of $145/ton of trona, consistent with the assumption in the IPM cost methods. We summarize the costs from our DSI cost analysis in Tables 127, 128, and 129.

TABLE 127—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR DSI ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	10,311,531

TABLE 128—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR DSI ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	973,409
Total Direct Annual Cost	4,390,487
Total Annual Cost	5,363,896

TABLE 129—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR DSI ON CORETTE

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
10.311	5.364	1,361	3,940

Semi-dry Scrubbing with LSD

The specific methods that we relied upon for evaluating costs for LSD can be found in Appendix 5–1B to the IPM v.4.1 documentation. We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' reflecting a LSD retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs. We summarize the costs from our LSD cost analysis in Tables 130, 131, and 132.

[200] CCM, Section 1, Chapter 2, p. 2–21.

[201] Office of Management and Budget, Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis, *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[202] Chemical Engineering Magazine, p. 56, August 2011. (*http://www.che.com*).

TABLE 130—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LSD ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	93,175,857

TABLE 131—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LSD ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	8,795,801
Total Direct Annual Cost	3,932,763
Total Annual Cost	12,728,564

TABLE 132—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR LSD ON CORETTE

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tons/yr)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
93.175	12.728	2,339	5,442

Wet Scrubbing With LSFO

The specific methods that we relied upon for evaluating costs for LSFO can be found in Appendix 5–1A to the IPM v.4.1 documentation. We used a retrofit factor of ''1'' reflecting a LSFO retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs. We summarize the costs from our LSFO cost analysis in Tables 133, 134, and 135.

TABLE 133—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LSFO ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Capital Investment	98,352,945

TABLE 134—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANNUAL COST ANALYSIS FOR LSFO ON CORETTE

Description	Cost ($)
Total Indirect Annual Cost	9,284,518
Total Direct Annual Cost	5,792,020
Total Annual Cost	15,076,538

TABLE 135—SUMMARY OF SO_2 BART COSTS FOR LSFO ON CORETTE

Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Emissions reductions (tpy)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)
98.352	15.076	2,369	6,365

Factor 2: Energy Impacts

Auxiliary power requirements were calculated consistent with the methods found in the IPM cost model for variable operating and maintenance costs. DSI requires additional power of 0.19% of the plant's electrical output for air blowers for the injection system, drying equipment for the transport air, and in-line trona milling equipment. LSD and LSFO require additional power of 1.64% and 1.42% of the plant's electrical output, respectively, to meet power requirements primarily associated with increased fan power to overcome the pressure drop of the FGD system. The average annual gross output of the Corette facility between 2008 and 2010 was 1,084,455 MW-hours (MWh). The additional annual power needs associated with DSI, LSD, and LSFO equate to 2,060 MWh, 17,785 MWh, and 15,399 MWh, respectively. We find that the additional energy requirements are not significant enough to warrant elimination of any of the SO_2 control options under consideration.

Factor 3: Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts

Non-air quality environmental impacts for the SO_2 control options under consideration for Corette include increased waste disposal, and with the exception of DSI, water usage.

Waste disposal rates were calculated consistent with the methods found in the IPM cost model for variable operation and maintenance costs; PPL currently sells the fly ash generated at Corette. However, with the addition of a sodium sorbent used in DSI, any fly ash produced must be landfilled.

Therefore, the total waste disposal rate includes waste associated with both fly ash and sorbent. The hourly waste generation rate for DSI is 9.51 tons/hr. For both LSD and LSFO, the waste generation rate is directly proportional to the reagent usage and is estimated based on 10% moisture in the by-product. The hourly waste generation rates for LSD and LSFO are 1.41 tons/hr and 1.42 tons/hr, respectively. The average annual hours of operation at the Corette facility between 2008 and 2010 were 7,513 hours. The annual waste generation rates associated with DSI, LSD, and LSFO equate to 71,448 tons/yr, 10,593 tons/yr, and 10,668 tons/yr, respectively.

Makeup water rates were calculated consistent with the methods found in the IPM cost model for variable operation and maintenance costs. The makeup water rates for LSD and LSFO are a function of gross unit size (actual gas flow rate) and sulfur feed rate. The hourly makeup water rates for LSD and LSFO are 11,290 gallons/hr and 15,380 gallons/hr, respectively. These rates equate to an increase of annual consumption of 85,024,990 gallons/yr and 115,813,373 gallons/yr, respectively.

With the exception of water use explained above, we find that the non-air quality environmental impacts are not significant enough to warrant elimination of any of the SO_2 control options under consideration.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis. Thus, this factor does not impact our BART determination because the annualized cost was calculated over a 20 year period in accordance with the BART Guidelines.

Factor 5: Evaluate Visibility Impacts.

We conducted modeling for Corette as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 136 presents the visibility impacts of the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 137 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 136—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON CORETTE

Class I area	Baseline impact (Delta deciview)	LSFO (Delta deciview)	LSD (Delta deciview)	DSI (Delta deciview)
Gates of the Mountains WA	0.295	0.147	0.145	0.090
North Absaroka WA	0.497	0.148	0.147	0.093
Red Rock Lakes WA	0.090	0.044	0.043	0.025
Teton WA	0.298	0.114	0.112	0.065
UL Bend WA	0.462	0.168	0.168	0.101
Washakie WA	0.667	0.256	0.253	0.176
Yellowstone NP	0.325	0.135	0.134	0.097

TABLE 137—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR SO_2 CONTROLS ON CORETTE (THREE YEAR TOTAL)

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using LSFO	Using LSD	Using DSI
Gates of the Mountains WA	4	2	2	3
North Absaroka WA	11	8	8	9
Red Rock Lakes WA	0	0	0	0
Teton WA	7	4	4	5
UL Bend WA	14	4	4	6
Washakie WA	20	8	8	12
Yellowstone NP	7	3	3	4

Step 5: Select BART.

We propose to find that BART for SO_2 is the existing operation at Corette with an emission limit of 0.70 lb/MMBtu (annual average). Of the five BART factors, cost and visibility improvement were the critical ones in our analysis of controls for this source.

In our BART analysis for SO_2 at Corette, we considered DSI, LSD, and LSFO. The comparison between our DSI, LSD, and LSFO analysis is provided in Table 138.

TABLE 138—SUMMARY OF EPA SO_2 BART ANALYSIS COMPARISON OF DSI, LSD, AND LSFO FOR CORETTE

Control option	Total capital investment (MM$)	Total annual cost (MM$)	Average cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Incremental cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Visibility Impacts [1]	
					Visibility improvement (delta deciviews)	Fewer days > 0.5 deciview
LSFO	98.352	15.076	6,365	78,266	0.256	12
LSD	93.175	12.728	5,442	7,530	0.253	12
DSI	10.312	5.364	3,940	[2]	0.176	8

[1] The visibility improvement described in this table represents the change in the maximum 98th percentile impact over the modeled 3-year meteorological period (2006 through 2008) is for Washakie WA, the Class I area with the greatest change.

[2] Incremental cost is not applicable to the option that has the lowest effectiveness.

We have concluded that DSI is a cost effective control technology. DSI has a cost effectiveness value of $3,940 per ton of NO_X emissions reduced. This is within the range of values we have considered reasonable for BART and that states have considered reasonable for BART. We have concluded that LSD and LSFO are not cost effective. LSD has a cost effectiveness of $5,442 per ton of SO_2 emissions reduced and LSFO has a cost effectiveness of $6,365 per ton of SO_2 emissions reduced.

We have weighed costs against the anticipated visibility impacts at Corette. Any of the control options would have a positive impact on visibility; however, the cost of controls is not justified by the visibility improvement.

In proposing a BART emission limit of 0.70 lb/MMBtu, we evaluated the existing emissions from the facility and determined this rate to allow for a sufficient margin of compliance for an annual average limit that would apply at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.[203] We are also proposing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR 52.1395.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

PM

Corette currently has an ESP for particulate control. ESP is a particle control device that uses electrical forces to move the particles out of the flowing gas stream and onto collector plates. The ESP places electrical charges on the particles, causing them to be attracted to oppositely charged metal plates located in the precipitator. The particles are removed from the plates by ''rapping'' and collected in a hopper located below the unit. The removal efficiencies for ESPs are highly variable; however, for very small particles alone, the removal efficiency is about 99%.[204] The ESP at Corette is designed to achieve a 96% control efficiency, but is currently operating at 98.5%.[205] The present emission annual average filterable particulate emission rate is 0.082 lb/MMBtu.[206]

Based on our modeling described in section V.C.3.a., PM contribution to the baseline visibility impairment is low. Table 139 shows the maximum baseline visibility impact and percentage contribution to that impact from coarse PM and fine PM.

TABLE 139—CORETTE VISIBILITY IMPACT CONTRIBUTION FROM PM

Maximum baseline visibility impact (deciview)	% Contribution coarse PM	% Contribution fine PM
0.497	1.97	2.42

The PM contribution to the baseline visibility impact for Corette is very small; therefore, any visibility improvement that could be achieved with improvements to the existing PM controls would be negligible.

Corette must meet the filterable PM emission standard of 0.26 lb/MMBtu in accordance with its Final Title V Operating Permit #OP2953–05. This Title V requirement appears in Permit Condition H.4.; and was included in the permit pursuant to the regulatory requirements in Montana's EPA approved SIP (ARM 17.8.749).

Taking into consideration the above factors we propose basing the BART emission limit on what Corette is currently meeting. The units are exceeding a PM control efficiency of 99%, and therefore we are proposing that the current control technology and the emission limit of 0.10 lb/MMBtu for PM/PM_{10} as BART. We find that the BART emission limit can be achieved through the operation of the existing ESP. Thus, as described in our BART Guidelines, a full five-factor analysis for PM/PM_{10} is not needed for Corette.

As we have noted previously, under section 51.308(e)(1)(iv), ''each source subject to BART [is] required to install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 5 years after approval of the implementation plan revision.'' Since we propose a BART emission limit that represents current operations and no installation is necessary, we propose a compliance deadline of 30 days from the date our final FIP becomes effective.

D. Long-Term Strategy/Strategies

1. Emissions Inventories

40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(iii) requires that EPA document the technical basis, including modeling, monitoring, and emissions information, on which it relied to determine its apportionment of emission reduction obligations necessary for achieving Reasonable Progress in each mandatory Class I Federal area Montana affects. EPA must identify the baseline emissions inventory on which its strategies for Montana are based. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(iv) requires that EPA identify all anthropogenic (human-caused) sources of visibility impairment it considered in developing Montana's LTS. This includes major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources, and area sources. In its efforts to meet these requirements, EPA relied on technical analyses developed by WRAP and approved by all state participants, as described below.

Emissions within Montana are both naturally occurring and man-made. Two primary sources of naturally occurring emissions include wildfires and windblown dust. In Montana, the primary sources of anthropogenic emissions include electric utility steam generating units, energy production and processing sources, agricultural production and processing sources, prescribed burning, and fugitive dust sources. The Montana inventory includes emissions of SO_2, NO_X, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, OC, EC, VOCs, and NH_3.

An emissions inventory for each pollutant was developed by WRAP for Montana for the baseline year 2002 and for 2018, which is the first RP milestone. The 2018 emissions inventory was developed by projecting 2002 emissions and applying reductions expected from federal and state regulations. The emission inventories developed by WRAP were calculated using approved EPA methods.

[203] As discussed in the BART Guidelines, section V (70 FR 39172, July 6, 2005), and Section 302(k) of the CAA, emissions limits such as BART are required to be met on a continuous basis.

[204] EPA Air Pollution Control Online Course, description at *http://www.epa.gov/apti/course422/ce6a1.html.*

[205] Corette Addendum, p. 6–1.

[206] *Id.*

There are ten different emission inventory source categories identified: Point, area, area oil and gas, on-road, off-road, all fire, biogenic, road dust, fugitive dust, and windblown dust. Tables 140 through 145 show the 2002 baseline emissions, the 2018 projected emissions, and net changes of emissions for SO_2, NO_X, OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10} by source category in Montana. The methods that WRAP used to develop these emission inventories are described in more detail in the WRAP documents included in the docket.[207]

SO_2 emissions in Montana, shown in Table 140, come mostly from point sources with smaller amounts coming from fire, area, mobile and the oil and gas industry. WRAP assumed more than 6,000 tpy of SO_2 would be reduced at Colstrip due to controls required by the Regional Haze program. Overall, a 12% statewide reduction in SO_2 emissions is expected by 2018.

TABLE 140—MONTANA SO_2 EMISSION INVENTORY—2002 AND 2018

Montana statewide SO_2 emissions
[tons/year]

Source category	Baseline 2002	Future 2018	Net change	Percent change
Point	36,888	36,749	−138	−0.4
All Fire	5,134	4,912	−222	−4.3
Biogenic	0	0	0	0
Area	3,236	3,580	344	11
Area Oil and Gas	225	6	−219	−97
On-Road Mobile	1,863	234	−1629	−87
Off-Road Mobile	4,552	282	−4270	−94
Road Dust	11	13	2	20
Fugitive Dust	13	17	4	32.8
Wind Blown Dust	0	0	0	0
Total	51,923	45,794	−6,128	−12

NO_X emissions in Montana, shown in Table 141, are expected to decline 26% by 2018. Off-road and on-road vehicle NO_X emissions are estimated to decline by more than 50,000 tpy from the base case emissions total of approximately 104,000 tpy. WRAP assumed more than 23,000 tpy of NO_X would be reduced at Colstrip by 2018 due to an enforcement action and additional controls required as a result of the regional haze requirements. NO_X emissions from oil and gas sources are projected to increase by 84% (6000 tons). Overall, a 26% statewide reduction in NO_X emissions is expected by 2018.

TABLE 141—MONTANA NO_X EMISSION INVENTORY—2002 AND 2018

Montana statewide NO_X emissions
[tons/year]

Source Category	Baseline 2002	Future 2018	Net change	Percent change
Point	53,416	33,508	−19,909	−37
All Fire	15,283	14,632	−652	−4
Biogenic	58,354	58,354	0	0
Area	4,292	5,535	1,244	29
Area Oil and Gas	7,557	13,880	6,323	84
On-Road Mobile	53,597	22,036	−31,560	−59
Off-Road Mobile	50,604	32,054	−18,550	−37
Road Dust	25	29	4	17
Fugitive Dust	14	15	1	11
Wind Blown Dust	0	0	0	0
Total	243,142	180,043	−63,099	−26

Most of the PM OC emissions in Montana are from fires as shown in Table 142. In 2002, natural (non-anthropogenic) wildfire accounted for 38,324 tons of OC emissions while anthropogenic fire accounted for 3,745 tons of OC emission. Anthropogenic fire (human-caused), includes such activities as forestry prescribed burning, agricultural field burning, and outdoor residential burning. Overall, OC emissions are estimated to decline by 3% by 2018.

[207] The WRAP 2002 Plan02d and WRAP 2018 PRP18b inventories cited in Tables 73–78 can be found at *http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/tss/Results/HazePlanning.aspx.*

TABLE 142—MONTANA PARTICULATE MATTER ORGANIC CARBON EMISSION INVENTORY—2002 AND 2018

Montana statewide organic carbon emissions
[tons/year]

Source category	Baseline 2002	Future 2018	Net change	Percent Change
Point	101	267	167	165
All Fire	42,069	40,162	−1,907	−5
Biogenic	0	0	0	0
Area [1]	2788	2974	187	7
On-Road Mobile	455	469	14	3
Off-Road Mobile	718	382	−336	−47
Road Dust	1,271	1,487	216	17
Fugitive Dust	687	760	73	11
Wind Blown Dust	0	0	0	0
Total	48,089	46,502	−1,587	−3

[1] Area Source Oil and Gas emissions are included in Area Source total for OC, EC, and PM.

The primary source of EC is fire as shown in Table 143. In 2002, natural (non-anthropogenic) wildfire accounted for 7,743 tons of EC emissions while anthropogenic fire accounted for 759 tons of OC emissions. Other emissions of note are off-road mobile and on-road mobile sources, particularly those associated with diesel engines. EC emissions are estimated to decrease by 17% by 2018 due mostly to new federal mobile source regulations.

TABLE 143—MONTANA ELEMENTAL CARBON EMISSION INVENTORY—2002 AND 2018

Montana statewide elemental carbon emissions
[tons/year]

Source category	Baseline 2002	Future 2018	Net change	Percent change
Point	17	25	8	49
All Fire	8,502	8,116	−386	−5
Biogenic	0	0	0	0
Area [1]	413	447	34	8
On-Road Mobile	519	159	−361	−69
Off-Road Mobile	2,288	1,001	−1287	−56
Road Dust	87	102	15	17
Fugitive Dust	47	52	5	11
Wind Blown Dust	0	0	0	0
Total	11,873	9,901	−1,971	−17

[1] Area Source Oil and Gas emissions are included in Area Source total for OC, EC, and PM.

As detailed in Tables 144 and 145, the primary sources of PM (both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) are road, fugitive, and windblown dust (agriculture, mining, construction, and unpaved and paved roads). Overall, PM shows an increase of 8–9% by 2018.

TABLE 144—MONTANA FINE PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION INVENTORY—2002 AND 2018

Montana statewide $PM_{2.5}$ emissions
[tons/year]

Source category	Baseline 2002	Future 2018	Net change	Percent change
Point	182	294	112	62
All Fire	3,190	3,047	−142	−5
Biogenic	0	0	0	0
Area [1]	2,472	2,754	281	11
On-Road Mobile	0	0	0	0
Off-Road Mobile	0	0	0	0
Road Dust	21,671	25,294	3,623	17
Fugitive Dust	13,276	15,209	1,933	15
Wind Blown Dust	36,448	36,448	0	0
Total	77,239	83,047	5,807	8

[1] Area Source Oil and Gas emissions are included in Area Source total for OC, EC, and PM.

TABLE 145—MONTANA COARSE PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION INVENTORY—2002 AND 2018

Montana statewide coarse particulate matter emissions [tons/year]				
Source category	Baseline 2002	Future 2018	Net change	Percent change
Point	7,818	11,384	3,566	46
All Fire	9,210	8,808	−401	−4
Biogenic	0	0	0	0
Area [1]	706	790	84	12
On-Road Mobile	270	329	59	22
Off-Road Mobile	0	0	0	0
Road Dust	206,863	241,329	34,467	17
Fugitive Dust	68,373	85,309	16,936	25
Wind Blown Dust	328,036	328,036	0	0
Total	621,276	675,985	54,709	9

[1] Area Source Oil and Gas emissions are included in Area Source total for OC, EC, and PM.

See the WRAP documents included in the docket for details on how the 2018 emissions inventory was constructed. WRAP used this inventory and other states' 2018 emission inventories to construct visibility projection modeling for 2018.

The reduction in point and area emissions shown in Tables 140 through 145 is explained in the WRAP's 2018 point and area source projection on Reasonable Progress inventory (version 2018 PRP 18b, *http://www.wrapair.org/forums/ssjf/pivot.html*). The factors contributing to the reductions included emission reductions due to known controls in place on the emission sources, consent decrees, SIP control measures, and other relevant regulations that have gone into effect since 2002, or will go into effect before the end of 2018. This includes estimates made in 2007 for controls for BART sources. These controls do not include impacts from any future control scenarios that had not been defined by 2007. The reduction in emissions due to the retirement of older equipment was estimated using annual retirement rates and based on expected equipment lifetimes. Unit lifetimes were examined for natural gas-fired electrical generating units (EGU) but no retirements were assumed for coal-fired EGU. The permit limits for a source having a limit were considered in the cases where the projected emissions may have inadvertently exceeded an enforceable emission limit i.e., emissions were adjusted downward to the permit limit.

2. Sources of Visibility Impairment in Montana Class I Areas

In order to determine the significant sources contributing to haze in Montana's Class I areas, EPA relied upon two source apportionment analysis techniques developed by WRAP. The first technique was regional modeling using the Comprehensive Air Quality Model (CAMx) and the PSAT tool, used for the attribution of sulfate and nitrate sources only. The second technique was the WEP tool, used for attribution of sources of OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}. The WEP tool is based on emissions and residence time, not modeling.

PSAT uses the CAMx air quality model to show nitrate-sulfate-ammonia chemistry and apply this chemistry to a system of tracers or ''tags'' to track the chemical transformations, transport, and removal of NO_X and SO_2. These two pollutants are important because they tend to originate from anthropogenic sources. Therefore, the results from this analysis can be useful in determining contributing sources that may be controllable, both in-state and in neighboring states.

WEP is a screening tool that helps to identify source regions that have the potential to contribute to haze formation at specific Class I areas. Unlike PSAT, this method does not account for chemistry or deposition. The WEP combines emissions inventories, wind patterns, and residence times of air masses over each area where emissions occur, to estimate the percent contribution of different pollutants. Like PSAT, the WEP tool compares baseline values (2000 through 2004) to 2018 values, to show the improvement expected by 2018, for sulfate, nitrate, OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}. More information on WRAP modeling methodologies is available in the docket.[208] Note that the PSAT analyses used the earlier 2002 Plan 02c and 2018 Base 18b inventories, rather than the 2002 Plan 02d and 2018 PRP 18b inventories that are listed in the tables here. The 2018 Base 18b inventory does not assume BART controls.

The contributions of sulfate and nitrate are based on PSAT while the contributions of OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and Sea Salt are based on WEP. The PSAT and WEP results presented in Tables 146, 147, and 148 were derived from WRAP analysis. Table 147 shows the contribution of different pollutant species from Montana sources.

TABLE 146—MT SOURCES EXTINCTION CONTRIBUTION 2000–2004 FOR 20% WORST DAYS

Class I area	Pollutant species	Extinction (Mm^{-1})	Species contribution to total extinction (%)	MT sources contribution to species extinction (%)[1]
	Sulfate	4.83	11	4
	Nitrate	1.46	3	18
	OC	20.01	47	5

[208] WRAP TSD.

TABLE 146—MT SOURCES EXTINCTION CONTRIBUTION 2000–2004 FOR 20% WORST DAYS—Continued

Class I area	Pollutant species	Extinction (Mm^{-1})	Species contribution to total extinction (%)	MT sources contribution to species extinction (%)[1]
Anaconda-Pintler WA	EC	2.52	6	6
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.94	2	21
	PM_{10}	2.49	6	21
	Sea Salt	0.26	1	[2]
	Sulfate	5.12	11	6
	Nitrate	1.43	3	31
Bob Marshall WA	OC	22.29	48	33
	EC	2.8	6	36
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.29	3	49
	PM_{10}	3.6	8	60
	Sea Salt	0.03	0	[2]
Cabinet Mountains WA.	Sulfate	6.48	15	3
	Nitrate	2.02	5	14
	OC	16.95	40	25
	EC	2.79	7	25
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.03	2	13
	PM_{10}	2.81	7	16
	Sea Salt	0.1	0	[2]
Gates of the Mountains WA	Sulfate	5.41	17	8
	Nitrate	1.88	6	30
	OC	11.26	35	35
	EC	1.82	6	38
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.75	2	73
	PM_{10}	1.68	5	82
	Sea Salt	0.06	0	[2]
Glacier National Park	Sulfate	11.37	8	10
	Nitrate	9.36	7	23
	OC	87.68	64	44
	EC	11.2	8	45
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.4	1	36
	PM_{10}	5.22	4	42
	Sea Salt	0.28	0	[2]
Medicine Lake WA.	Sulfate	16.96	28	3
	Nitrate	16.27	27	16
	OC	9.48	15	40
	EC	2.34	4	40
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.75	1	45
	PM_{10}	4.46	7	51
	Sea Salt	0.03	0	[2]
Mission Mountain WA	Sulfate	5.12	11	6
	Nitrate	1.43	3	31
	OC	22.29	48	33
	EC	2.8	6	36
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.29	3	49
	PM_{10}	3.6	8	60
	Sea Salt	0.03	0	[2]
Red Rock Lakes WA	Sulfate	4.26	12	1
	Nitrate	1.77	5	1
	OC	13.48	39	2
	EC	2.48	7	3
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.95	3	18
	PM_{10}	2.58	7	26
	Sea Salt	0.02	0	[2]
Scapegoat WA	Sulfate	5.12	11	6
	Nitrate	1.43	3	31
	OC	22.29	48	33
	EC	2.8	6	36
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.29	3	49
	PM_{10}	3.6	8	60
	Sea Salt	0.03	0	[2]
	Sulfate	4.83	11	4
	Nitrate	1.46	3	1

TABLE 146—MT SOURCES EXTINCTION CONTRIBUTION 2000–2004 FOR 20% WORST DAYS—Continued

Class I area	Pollutant species	Extinction (Mm^{-1})	Species contribution to total extinction (%)	MT sources contribution to species extinction (%)[1]
Selway-Bitterroot WA	OC	20.01	47	5
	EC	2.52	6	6
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.94	2	21
	PM_{10}	2.49	6	21
	Sea Salt	0.26	1	[2]
	Sulfate	9.78	20	5
	Nitrate	8.01	17	18
	OC	12.76	26	52
U.L. Bend WA	EC	2.08	4	51
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.77	2	75
	PM_{10}	4.01	8	81
	Sea Salt	0.01	0	[2]
	Sulfate	4.26	12	1
	Nitrate	1.77	5	1
	OC	13.48	39	2
Yellowstone NP	EC	2.48	7	3
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.95	3	18
	PM_{10}	2.58	7	26
	Sea Salt	0.02	0	[2]

[1] Contribution of sulfate and nitrate based on PSAT; OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and Sea Salt contribution based on WEP.
[2] MT sources contribution to sea salt was not included in the WRAP results.

Tables 147 and 148 show influences from sources both inside and outside of Montana.

TABLE 147—SOURCE REGION APPORTIONMENT FOR SO_4 FOR 20% WORST DAYS

[Percentage]

	Montana	Canada	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Outside domain
Anaconda-Pintler WA	4	14	13	10	7	45
Bob Marshall WA	6	14	5	6	4	47
Cabinet Mountains WA	3	17	7	14	5	48
Gates of the Mountains WA	8	1	4	6	3	48
Glacier NP	10	24	2	6	5	51
Medicine Lake WA	3	50	0	2	1	23
Mission Mountain WA	6	14	5	6	4	47
Red Rock Lakes WA	1	5	8	4	4	46
Scapegoat WA	6	14	5	6	4	47
Selway-Bitterroot WA	4	14	13	10	7	45
U.L. Bend WA	5	34	1	2	1	37
Yellowstone NP	1	5	8	4	4	46

TABLE 148—SOURCE REGION APPORTIONMENT FOR NO_3 FOR 20% WORST DAYS

[Percentage]

	Montana	Canada	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Outside domain
Anaconda-Pintler WA	18	9	13	15	5	23
Bob Marshall WA	31	11	7	9	3	25
Cabinet Mountains WA	14	9	14	32	7	14
Gates of the Mountains WA	29	13	6	9	2	26
Glacier NP	23	22	9	13	6	23
Medicine Lake WA	16	47	1	6	3	18
Mission Mountain WA	31	11	7	9	3	25
Red Rock Lakes WA	2	1	24	8	6	27
Scapegoat WA	31	11	7	9	3	25
Selway-Bitterroot WA	18	9	13	15	5	23
U.L. Bend WA	18	38	2	5	3	21
Yellowstone NP	2	1	24	8	6	27

3. Other States' Class I Areas Affected by Montana Emissions

Table 149 shows the impact Montana sources have on Class I areas in adjacent states.[209]

TABLE 149—MT SOURCES EXTINCTION CONTRIBUTION 2000–2004, 20% WORST DAYS

Class I area	Pollutant species	Extinction (Mm^{-1})	Species contribution to particle extinction (%)	MT sources contribution to species extinction (%) [1]
Badlands WA	Sulfate	18.85	41	2
	Nitrate	5.85	13	7
	OC	11.78	26	18
	EC	2.59	6	12
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.98	2	4
	PM_{10}	5.94	13	5
	Sea Salt	0.19	0	
Bridger WA	Sulfate	4.99	22	2
	Nitrate	1.43	6	3
	OC	10.55	47	2
	EC	1.99	9	2
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.1	5	8
	PM_{10}	2.51	11	13
	Sea Salt	0.04	0	
Craters of the Moon WA	Sulfate	5.69	18	1
	Nitrate	11.35	35	3
	OC	9.06	28	1
	EC	1.92	6	1
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.04	3	4
	PM_{10}	2.95	9	5
	Sea Salt	0.03	0	
Fitzpatrick WA	Sulfate	4.99	22	2
	Nitrate	1.43	6	3
	OC	10.55	47	2
	EC	1.99	9	2
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.1	5	8
	PM_{10}	2.51	11	13
	Sea Salt	0.04	0	
Grand Teton NP	Sulfate	4.26	17	0
	Nitrate	1.77	7	0
	OC	13.48	53	2
	EC	2.48	10	3
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.95	4	18
	PM_{10}	2.58	10	26
	Sea Salt	0.02	0	
Hells Canyon WA	Sulfate	8.37	14	1
	Nitrate	28.47	49	1
	OC	15.6	27	1
	EC	3.06	5	1
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.66	1	2
	PM_{10}	1.93	3	3
	Sea Salt	0.05	0	
Lostwood NWR	Sulfate	21.4	34	2
	Nitrate	22.94	36	9
	OC	11.05	18	17
	EC	2.84	5	12
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.62	1	7
	PM_{10}	3.93	6	11
	Sea Salt	0.26	0	
North Absaroka NP	Sulfate	4.87	21	7
	Nitrate	1.61	7	16
	OC	11.64	49	15
	EC	1.86	8	15
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.85	4	45
	PM_{10}	2.91	12	56
	Sea Salt	0.01	0	
Teton WA	Sulfate	4.26	17	0
	Nitrate	1.77	7	0
	OC	13.48	53	2
	EC	2.48	10	3

[209] WRAP TSD.

TABLE 149—MT SOURCES EXTINCTION CONTRIBUTION 2000–2004, 20% WORST DAYS—Continued

Class I area	Pollutant species	Extinction (Mm^{-1})	Species contribution to particle extinction (%)	MT sources contribution to species extinction (%) [1]
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.95	4	18
	PM_{10}	2.58	10	26
	Sea Salt	0.02	0	.....
Theodore Roosevelt NP	Sulfate	17.53	35	3
	Nitrate	13.74	27	15
	OC	10.82	21	49
	EC	2.75	5	33
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.9	2	22
	PM_{10}	4.82	10	25
	Sea Salt	0.07	0	.....
Washakie WA	Sulfate	4.87	21	7
	Nitrate	1.61	7	16
	OC	11.64	49	15
	EC	1.86	8	15
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.85	4	45
	PM_{10}	2.91	12	56
	Sea Salt	0.01	0	.....
Wind Cave NP	Sulfate	13.2	32	2
	Nitrate	6.98	17	0
	OC	13.22	32	21
	EC	2.92	7	15
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.85	2	11
	PM_{10}	3.52	9	13
	Sea Salt	0.03	0	.....

[1] Contribution of sulfate and nitrate based on PSAT; OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and Sea Salt contribution based on WEP.

4. Visibility Projection Modeling

The Regional Modeling Center (RMC) at the University of California Riverside, under the oversight of the WRAP Modeling Forum, performed modeling for the regional haze LTS for the WRAP member states, including Montana. The modeling analysis is a complex technical evaluation that began with selection of the modeling system. RMC primarily used the Community Multi-Scale Air Quality (CMAQ) photochemical grid model to estimate 2018 visibility conditions in Montana and all western Class I areas, based on application of the regional haze strategies in the various state plans, including some assumed controls on BART sources.

The RMC developed air quality modeling inputs, including annual meteorology and emissions inventories for: (1) A 2002 actual emissions base case; (2) a planning case to represent the 2000–2004 regional haze baseline period using averages for key emissions categories; and (3) a 2018 base case of projected emissions determined using factors known at the end of 2007. All emission inventories were spatially and temporally allocated using the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) modeling system. Each of these inventories underwent a number of revisions throughout the development process to arrive at the final versions used in CMAQ modeling. The WRAP states' modeling was developed in accordance with our guidance.[210] A more detailed description of the CMAQ modeling performed for the WRAP can be found in the docket.[211]

The photochemical modeling of regional haze for the WRAP states for 2002 and 2018 was conducted on the 36-km resolution national regional planning organization domain that covered the continental United States, portions of Canada and Mexico, and portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the east and west coasts. The RMC examined the model performance of the regional modeling for the areas of interest before determining whether the CMAQ model results were suitable for use in the regional haze assessment of the LTS and for use in the modeling assessment. The 2002 modeling efforts were used to evaluate air quality/visibility modeling for a historical episode—in this case, for calendar year 2002—to demonstrate the suitability of the modeling systems for subsequent planning, sensitivity, and emissions control strategy modeling. Model performance evaluation compares output from model simulations with ambient air quality data for the same time period to determine whether model performance is sufficiently accurate to justify using the model to simulate future conditions. Once the RMC determined that model performance was acceptable, it used the model to determine the 2018 RPGs using the current and future year air quality modeling predictions, and compared the RPGs to the URP.

5. Consultation and Emissions Reduction for Other States' Class I Areas

40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(i) requires that EPA consult with another state if Montana's emissions are reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment at that state's Class I area(s), and that EPA consult with other states if those other states' emissions are reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment at Montana's Class I areas. EPA worked with other states and tribes through the WRAP process. EPA also accepts and incorporates the WRAP-developed visibility modeling

[210] Guidance on the Use of Models and Other Analyses for Demonstrating Attainment of Air Quality Goals for Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and Regional Haze, (EPA–454/B–07–002), April 2007, located at *http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance/guide/final-03-pm-rh-guidance.pdf;* Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations, August 2005, updated November 2005 (''Our Modeling Guidance''), located at *http://www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/eidocs/eiguid/index.html,* EPA–454/R–05–001.

[211] WRAP TSD and ''Air Quality Modeling,'' available at: *http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/docs/WRAP/Modeling/AirQualityModeling.doc.*

into the Regional Haze FIP for Montana.[212]

This proposal contains the necessary measures to meet Montana's share of the reasonable progress goals for the other state's Class I areas.

Table 149 above shows Montana's contribution to Class I areas in neighboring states. None of the neighboring states with Class I areas have indicated to EPA that specific reductions are necessary for this FIP. Therefore, EPA proposes that this FIP meets Montana's share of the reasonable progress goals for the other state's Class I areas.

6. EPA's Reasonable Progress Goals for Montana

In order to establish RPGs for the Class I areas in Montana and to determine the controls needed for the LTS, we followed the process established in the Regional Haze Rule. First, we identified the anticipated visibility improvement in 2018 in all Montana Class I areas accounting for all existing enforceable federal and state regulations already in place and anticipated BART controls. The WRAP CMAQ modeling results were used to identify the extent of visibility improvement from the baseline by pollutant for each Class I area.

a. EPA's Use of WRAP Visibility Modeling

We are relying on modeling performed by WRAP. The primary tool WRAP relied upon for modeling regional haze improvements by 2018, and for estimating Montana's RPGs, was the CMAQ model. The CMAQ model was used to estimate 2018 visibility conditions in Montana and all western Class I areas, based on application of anticipated regional haze strategies in the various states' regional haze plans, including assumed controls on BART sources.

The RMC at the University of California Riverside conducted the CMAQ modeling under the oversight of the WRAP Modeling Forum. The RMC developed air quality modeling inputs including annual meteorology and emissions inventories for: (1) A 2002 actual emissions base case; (2) a planning case to represent the 2000–2004 regional haze baseline period using averages for key emissions categories; and (3) a 2018 base case of projected emissions determined using factors known at the end of 2007. A more detailed description of the inventories can be found in the following documents that are included in the docket.[213] All emission inventories were spatially and temporally allocated using the SMOKE modeling system. Each of these inventories underwent a number of revisions throughout the development process to arrive at the final versions used in CMAQ modeling.[214]

b. EPA's Reasonable Progress ''Four-Factor'' Analysis

In determining the measures necessary to make reasonable progress and in selecting RPGs for mandatory Class I areas within Montana, we must take into account the following four factors and demonstrate how they were taken into consideration:

- Costs of Compliance;
- Time Necessary for Compliance;
- Energy and Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance; and
- Remaining Useful Life of any Potentially Affected Sources.

CAA § 169A(g)(1) and 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A).

As the purpose of the reasonable progress analysis is to evaluate the potential of controlling certain sources or source categories for addressing visibility from manmade sources, our four-factor analysis addresses only anthropogenic sources, on the assumption that the focus should be on sources that can be ''controlled.''

As explained previously, WRAP developed emission inventories for 11 source categories and we are proposing to use this analysis to identify sources that should be evaluated for further control. Specifically, we identified those source categories that, based on the inventories, contribute the most to emissions of visibility impairing pollutants and for which there are not adequate controls. The visibility impairing pollutants we considered are primary organic aerosol, EC, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_X.

Tables 150 through 154 provide the statewide 2002 baseline primary organic aerosol, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emissions and percentage contribution from the eleven source categories evaluated by WRAP.

TABLE 150—MONTANA PRIMARY ORGANIC AEROSOL EMISSION INVENTORY—2002

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Point	101	<1
Anthropogenic Fire	3,745	8
Natural Fire	38,324	80
Biogenic	0	0
Area	2,788	6
Area Oil and Gas	0	0
On-Road Mobile	455	1
Off-Road Mobile	718	2
Road Dust	1,271	3
Fugitive Dust	687	1
Wind Blown Dust	0	0
Total	48,089	

[212] See ''Air Quality Modeling,'' available at: *http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/docs/WRAP/Modeling/AirQualityModeling.doc.*

[213] WRAP TSD; WRAP PRP 18b Emissions Inventory—Revised Point and Area Sources Projections, Final dated October 16, 2009; Development of 2000–04 Baseline period and 2018 Projection Year Emission Inventories, Final, dated May 2007; Final Report, WRAP Mobile Source Emission Inventories Updated, dated May 2006; Emissions Overview, for which WRAP did not include a date; 2002 Planning Simulation Version D Specification Sheet for which WRAP did not include a date; 2018 Preliminary Reasonable Progress Simulation Version B Specification Sheet for which WRAP did not include a date. The actual inventories can be found in the docket in the spreadsheets with the following titles: 02d Point Source Inventory; 02d Area Source Inventory; PRP18b Point Source Inventory; PRP 18b Area Source Inventory.

[214] A more detailed description of the CMAQ modeling performed by WRAP can be found in WRAP's TSD dated February 29, 2011, and also in the document in the docket titled Air Quality Modeling for which the WRAP did not include a date.

TABLE 151—MONTANA ELEMENTAL CARBON EMISSION INVENTORY—2002

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Point	17	<1
Anthropogenic Fire	759	6
Natural Fire	7,743	65
Biogenic	0	0
Area	413	3
Area Oil and Gas	0	0
On-Road Mobile	519	4
Off-Road Mobile	2,288	19
Road Dust	89	<1
Fugitive Dust	47	<1
Wind Blown Dust	0	0
Total	11,873	

TABLE 152—MONTANA FINE PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION INVENTORY—2002

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Point	182	<1
Anthropogenic Fire	279	<1
Natural Fire	2,911	4
Biogenic	0	0
Area	2,472	3
Area Oil and Gas	0	0
On-Road Mobile	0	0
Off-Road Mobile	0	0
Road Dust	21,671	28
Fugitive Dust	13,276	17
Wind Blown Dust	36,448	47
Total	77,239	

TABLE 153—MONTANA COARSE PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION INVENTORY—2002

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Point	7,818	1
Anthropogenic Fire	713	<1
Natural Fire	8,496	1
Biogenic	0	0
Area	706	<1
Area Oil and Gas	0	0
On-Road Mobile	270	<1
Off-Road Mobile	0	0
Road Dust	206,863	33
Fugitive Dust	68,373	11
Wind Blown Dust	328,036	53
Total	621,276	

As indicated, point sources contribute less than 1% to primary organic aerosol emissions, less than 1% to EC emissions, less than 1% to fine particulate, and 1% to coarse particulate emissions. Also, BART modeling that we conducted tends to indicate that PM emissions from point sources have the potential to contribute only a minimal amount to the visibility impairment in the Montana Class I areas. Since the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} is very small, and modeling tends to show that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact, we are proposing that additional controls on point sources for primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} are not necessary for this planning period. We next consider other sources of these pollutants.

Anthropogenic fire contributes 8% to primary organic aerosol emissions, 6% to EC emissions, less than 1% to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and less than 1% to PM_{10} emissions. Anthropogenic fire emissions are controlled through Montana's visibility SIP, which we propose for approval as addressing one of the required LTS factors, Agricultural and Forestry Smoke Management Techniques, in section V.D.6.f.v . Natural fire contributes 80% to primary organic aerosol emissions, 65% to EC emissions, 4% to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, and 1% to PM_{10} emissions. Natural fires are considered uncontrollable. In summary, we are proposing that additional controls for primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} from anthropogenic fire are not necessary for this planning

period. We also are proposing that natural fires do not need to be addressed because they are not man-made.

Area sources contribute only 6% to primary organic aerosol emissions, 3% to EC emissions, 3% to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, and less than 1% to PM_{10} emissions. We are proposing that because area sources have such a small contribution to the emissions inventory, additional controls for primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} from area sources are not necessary for this planning period.

On-road mobile sources contribute only 1% to primary organic aerosol emissions, 4% to EC emissions, and less than 1% to PM_{10} emissions. Off-road mobile sources contribute 2% to primary organic aerosol emissions and 19% to EC emissions. Both on-road and off-road mobile sources will benefit from fleet turnover to cleaner vehicles resulting from more stringent federal emission standards. Since emissions are expected to decrease as newer vehicles replace older ones, we are proposing that additional controls for primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} from on-road and off-road vehicles are not necessary during this planning period.

Emissions from road dust contribute 3% to primary organic aerosol emissions, less than 1% to EC emissions, 28% to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and 33% to PM_{10} emissions. Wind-blown dust contributes 47% to fine particulate emissions and 53% to PM_{10} emissions. Road dust and wind-blown dust are regulated by the State's ARM 17.8.308, Particulate Matter, Airborne. This regulation, which is approved into Montana's SIP, establishes an opacity limit of 20% and also requires reasonable precautions to be taken to control emissions of airborne PM from the production, handling, transportation, or storage of any material. It also requires reasonable precautions to be taken to control emissions of airborne PM from streets, roads, and parking lots. In addition, in any nonattainment area, this regulation requires Reasonable Available Control Technology for existing sources, BACT for new sources with a potential to emit less than 100 tpy, and Lowest Achievable Emission Rates for new sources that have the potential to emit more than 100 tpy. Finally, this regulation requires operators of a construction site to take reasonable precautions to control emissions of airborne PM at construction and demolition sites and it establishes a 20% opacity limit for emissions of airborne pollutants at these sites. The measures to mitigate the impact of construction activities are included as one of the required LTS factors in section V.D.6.f.ii. We are proposing that the existing rules at ARM 17.8.308 are sufficient to control emissions of OC, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} and that additional controls for primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} from road dust, fugitive dust, and windblown dust are not necessary for this planning period.

Table 154 provides the Statewide baseline SO_2 emissions and percentage contribution to the total SO_2 emissions in Montana.

TABLE 154—MONTANA SO_2 EMISSION INVENTORY—2002

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Point	36,887	71
Anthropogenic Fire	500	1
Natural Fire	4,634	9
Biogenic	0	0
Area	3,236	6
Area Oil and Gas	225	<1
On-Road Mobile	1,836	4
Off-Road Mobile	4,552	9
Road Dust	11	<1
Fugitive Dust	13	<1
Wind Blown Dust	0	0
Total	51,923	

As indicated, 71% of total Statewide SO_2 emissions are from point sources, 6% are from area sources and less than 1% are from area oil and gas sources. Emissions from anthropogenic fire contribute 1% and emissions from natural fire contribute 9% to Statewide SO_2 emissions. Anthropogenic fire emissions are controlled through Montana's Visibility SIP, which is further described as one of the required LTS factors, Agricultural and Forestry Smoke Management Techniques, in V.D.6.f.v. SO_2 emissions from natural fires (9%) are considered uncontrollable. On-road mobile sources contribute 4% and off-road sources contribute 9% to Statewide SO_2 emissions. Both off-road and on-road mobile sources are subject to federal ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel requirements that limit sulfur content to 15 ppm (0.0015%), which was in widespread use after June 2010 for off-road mobile and June 2006 for on-road mobile. Road dust, fugitive dust and windblown dust comprise less than 1% of Statewide emissions. We are proposing that point sources are the dominant source of emissions and, for this planning period, the only category necessary to evaluate further under reasonable progress for SO_2.

Table 155 provides the Statewide baseline NO_X emissions and percentage contribution to the total NO_X emissions in Montana.

TABLE 155—MONTANA NO_X EMISSION INVENTORY—2002

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Point	53,416	22
Anthropogenic Fire	1,513	<1
Natural Fire	13,770	6

TABLE 155—MONTANA NO_X EMISSION INVENTORY—2002—Continued

Source category	Baseline 2002 (tpy)	Percentage of total
Biogenic	58,353	24
Area	4,292	2
Area Oil and Gas	7,557	3
On-Road Mobile	53,597	22
Off-Road Mobile	50,604	21
Road Dust	25	<1
Fugitive Dust	14	<1
Wind Blown Dust	0	0
Total	24,314	

As indicated, 22% of total Statewide NO_X emissions are from point sources. Emissions from anthropogenic fire contribute less than 1% and emissions from natural fire contribute 6% to Statewide NO_X emissions. Agricultural and Forestry smoke management techniques are discussed in section V.D.6.f.v as one of the mandatory LTS factors required to be considered. Emissions from natural fires are considered uncontrollable. Emissions from biogenic sources contribute 24% and also are considered uncontrollable. Emissions from area sources contribute only 2% and emissions from area oil and gas sources contribute only 3% of statewide emissions. Emissions from on-road mobile sources contribute 22% and emissions from off-road mobile sources contribute 21% to Statewide NO_X emissions. Both on-road and off-road mobile sources will benefit from fleet turnover to cleaner vehicles resulting from more stringent federal emission standards. We are proposing that point sources are the dominant source of emissions not already being addressed and, for this planning period, the only category necessary to evaluate further under reasonable progress for NO_X.

To identify the point sources in Montana that potentially affect visibility in Class I areas, we started with the list of sources included in the 2002 NEI, except that for Colstrip Units 3 and 4 we used data from 2010. For Colstrip, we included only the emissions for Units 3 and 4 because Units 1 and 2 are subject to BART. Also, a consent decree signed in 2007 required upgraded combustion controls on Units 3 and 4. The year 2010 was the first full year that the upgraded combustions controls were operational for both units.

We divided the actual emissions (Q) in tpy from each source in the inventory by their distance (D) in kilometers to the nearest Class I Federal area. We are proposing to use a Q/D value of 10 as our threshold for further evaluation for RP controls. We chose this value based on the FLMs' Air Quality Related Values Work Group guidance amendments for initial screening criteria, as well as statements in EPA's BART Guidelines.[215] A comprehensive list of the sources we reviewed is included in the docket as a spreadsheet titled, ''Montana Q Over D Analysis.'' The sources with Q/D results greater than 10 are listed below in Table 156.

TABLE 156—MONTANA Q/D ANALYSIS SOURCES WITH RESULTS GREATER THAN 10

Source	SO_2 + NO_X emissions (tons)	Distance to nearest class I area (km)	Q/D (tons/km)
PPL Montana, LLC Colstrip Steam Electric Station (Units 3 and 4)	15,754	193	82
Plum Creek Manufacturing	1,067	13	82
Ash Grove Cement Company	2,060	31	66
Columbia Falls Aluminum Company, LLC	591	10	59
ExxonMobil Refinery & Supply Company, Billings Refinery	6,313	161	39
PPL Montana, LLC—JE Corette Steam Electric Station	4,838	136	36
Smurfit Stone Container Enterprises Inc., Missoula Mill	1,315	41	32
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company Lewis and Clark Station	1,576	54	29
Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Laurel Refinery	3,038	161	19
Holcim (US), Inc.	1,783	97	18
Montana Sulphur and Chemical	2,408	161	15
Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership	1,928	141	14
Roseburg Forest Products	518	44	12
Devon Energy Production Company, LP, Blaine County #1 Compressor Station	1,155	107	11
Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership	1,242	117	11
Montana Refining	774	77	10
Conoco Phillips	1,323	136	10

[215] The relevant language in our BART Guidelines reads, ''Based on our analyses, we believe that a State that has established 0.5 deciviews as a contribution threshold could reasonably exempt from the BART review process sources that emit less than 500 tpy of NO_X or SO_2 (or combined NO_X and SO_2), as long as these sources are located more than 50 kilometers from any Class I area; and sources that emit less than 1000 tpy of NO_X or SO_2 (or combined NO_X and SO_2) that are located more than 100 kilometers from any Class I area.'' (See 40 CFR part 51, appendix Y, section III, How to Identify Sources ''Subject to BART.'') The values described equate to a Q/D of 10.

For the reasons described below, we eliminated from further consideration several sources that met the Q/D criteria.

We are eliminating the four refineries from further consideration as a result of consent decrees entered into by the owners. Under these consent decrees, emissions have been reduced sufficiently after the 2002 baseline so that the Q/D for each facility is below 10. Specifically, ExxonMobil's emissions in 2008 of NO_X and SO_2 were 1,019 tpy, resulting in a Q/D of 6. Cenex's emissions in 2008 of NO_X and SO_2 were 727 tpy, resulting in a Q/D of 5. Conoco's emissions in 2008 of NO_X and SO_2 were 1,087 tpy, resulting in a Q/D of 8. Montana Refining's emissions in 2008 of NO_X and SO_2 were 122 tpy, resulting in a Q/D of 2. The consent decrees are available in the docket.

We eliminated from further discussion the following sources because they were evaluated under BART: Colstrip Units 1 and 2, Ash Grove Cement, CFAC, PPL Montana JE Corette, and Holcim US Incorporated, Trident Plant. As the BART analysis is based, in part, on an assessment of many of the same factors that are addressed under RP or RPGs, we propose that the BART control requirements for these facilities also satisfy the requirements for reasonable progress for the facilities for this planning period.

We undertook a more detailed analysis of the remaining sources that exceeded a Q/D of 10. These sources are shown below in Table 157.

TABLE 157—SOURCES FOR REASONABLE PROGRESS FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSES

Source	SO_2 + NO_X Emissions (tons)	Distance to nearest class I area (km)	Q/D (tons/km)
PPL Montana, LLC Colstrip Steam Electric Station (Units 3 and 4)	15,754	193	82
Plum Creek Manufacturing	1,067	13	82
Smurfit Stone Container Enterprises Inc., Missoula Mill	1,315	41	32
Montana Dakota Utilities Company Lewis and Clark Station	1,576	54	29
Montana Sulphur and Chemical	2,408	161	15
Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership	1,928	141	14
Roseburg Forest Products	518	44	12
Devon Energy Production Company, LP Blaine County #1 Compressor Station	1,155	107	11
Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership	1,242	117	11

c. Four Factor Analyses for Point Sources

The BART Guidelines recommend that states utilize a five-step process for determining BART for sources that meet specific criteria. In proposing a FIP we are considering this recommendation applicable to us as it would be applicable to a state. Although this five-step process is not required for making RP determinations, we have elected to largely follow it in our RP analysis because there is some overlap in the statutory BART and RP factors and because it provides a reasonable structure for evaluating potential control options.

We requested a four factor analysis from each RP source and our analysis has taken that information into consideration.

i. Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership

Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership (CELP) submitted analysis and supporting information on March 11, 2009 and February 24, 2011.[216]

CELP in partnership with Rosebud Energy Corporation, owns the Rosebud Power Plant, operated by Rosebud Operating Services. The plant is rated at 43 MWs gross output (38 MWs net). The primary source of emissions consists of a single circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boiler, fired on waste coal. The boiler and emission controls were installed in 1989–90.

PM emissions are controlled by a fabric filter baghouse that is designed to achieve greater than 99% control of particulates.[217] As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

SO_2

The current SO_2 control consists of limestone injection with waste coal prior to its combustion in the boiler.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies are available: limestone injection process upgrade, SDA, DSI, a circulating dry scrubber (CDS), hydrated ash reinjection (HAR), a wet lime scrubber, a wet limestone scrubber, and/or a dual alkali scrubber.

CELP currently controls SO_2 emissions using limestone injection. Crushed limestone is injected with the waste coal prior to its combustion in the boiler, becoming the solid medium in which coal combustion takes place. When limestone is heated to 1550°F, it releases CO_2 and forms lime, which subsequently reacts with acid gases released from the burning coal, to form calcium sulfates and calcium sulfites. The calcium compounds are removed as PM by the baghouse. Depending on the fuel fired in the boiler and the total heat input, this process currently removes 70% to 90% of SO_2 emissions, on average about 80%. Increasing the limestone injection rate beyond current levels could theoretically result in a modest increase in SO_2 control.[218]

SDAs use lime slurry and water injected into a tower to remove SO_2 from the combustion gases. The towers must be designed to provide adequate contact and residence time between the exhaust gas and the slurry in order to produce a relatively dry by-product. The process equipment associated with an SDA typically includes an alkaline storage tank, mixing and feed tanks, atomizer, spray chamber, particulate

[216] Response to Request for Information for the Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership Facility Pursuant to Section 114(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Section 7414(A) (''CELP Initial Response''), Rosebud Energy Corp. (Mar. 11, 2009); Response to Additional Reasonable Progress Information for the Colstrip Energy Limited Partnership Facility Pursuant to Section 114(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Section 7414(A)) (''CELP Additional Response''), Rosebud Energy Corp., Prepared by Bison Engineering Inc (Feb. 24, 2011).

[217] CELP Additional Response, p. 2–1.

[218] CELP Additional Response, p. 2–2.

control device, and recycle system. The recycle system collects solid reaction product and recycles it back to the spray dryer feed system to reduce alkaline sorbent use. SDAs are the commonly used dry scrubbing method in large industrial and utility boiler applications. SDAs have demonstrated the ability to achieve 90% to 94% SO_2 reduction. SDA plus limestone injection can achieve between 98% and 99% SO_2 reduction.[219]

DSI was previously described in our evaluation for Corette. SO_2 control efficiencies for DSI systems by themselves (not downstream of limestone injection systems) are approximately 50%, but if the sorbent is hydrated lime, then 80% or greater removal can be achieved. These systems are commonly called lime spray dryers.

A CDS uses a fluidized bed of dry hydrated lime reagent to remove SO_2. Flue gas passes through a venturi at the base of a vertical reactor tower and is humidified by a water mist. The humidified flue gas then enters a fluidized bed of powdered hydrated lime where SO_2 is removed. The dry by-product produced by this system is routed with the flue gas to the particulate removal system. A CDS can achieve removal efficiency similar to that achieved by SDA on CFB boilers.[220]

The HAR process is a modified dry FGD process developed to increase the use of unreacted lime in the CFB ash and any free lime left from the furnace burning process. HAR will further reduce the SO_2 concentration in the flue gas. The actual design of an HAR system is vendor-specific, but in general, a portion of the collected ash and lime is hydrated and re-introduced into a reaction vessel located ahead of the fabric filter inlet. In conventional boiler applications, additional lime may be added to the ash to increase the mixture's alkalinity. For CFB applications, sufficient residual lime is available in the ash and additional lime is not required. HAR downstream of a CFB boiler that utilizes limestone injection can reduce the remaining SO_2 by about 80%.[221]

The wet lime scrubbing process uses alkaline slurry made by adding CaO to water. The alkaline slurry is sprayed into the exhaust stream and reacts with the SO_2 in the flue gas. Insoluble calcium sulfite ($CaSO_3$) and calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$) salts are formed in the chemical reaction that occurs in the scrubber. The salts are removed as a solid waste by-product.

Wet lime and wet limestone scrubbers involve spraying alkaline slurry into the exhaust gas to react with SO_2 in the flue gas. The reaction in the scrubber forms insoluble salts that are removed as a solid waste by-product. Wet lime and limestone scrubbers are very similar, but the type of additive used differs (lime or limestone). Using limestone ($CaCO_3$) instead of lime requires different feed preparation equipment and a higher liquid-to-gas ratio. The higher liquid-to-gas ratio typically requires a larger absorbing unit. The limestone slurry process also requires a ball mill to crush the limestone feed. Wet lime and limestone scrubbers have been demonstrated to achieve greater than 99% control efficiency.[222]

Dual-alkali scrubbers use a sodium-based alkali solution to remove SO_2 from the combustion exhaust gas. The process uses both sodium-based and calcium-based compounds. The sodium-based reagents absorb SO_2 from the exhaust gas, and the calcium-based solution (lime or limestone) regenerates the spent liquor. Calcium sulfites and sulfates are precipitated and discarded as sludge, and the regenerated sodium solution is returned to the absorber loop. The dual-alkali process requires lower liquid-to-gas ratios than scrubbing with lime or limestone. The reduced liquid-to-gas ratios generally mean smaller reaction units; however, additional regeneration and sludge processing equipment is necessary.

A sodium-based scrubbing solution, typically consisting of a mixture of sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonates, and sodium sulfite, is an efficient SO_2 control reagent. However, the process generates a sludge that can create material handling and disposal issues. The control efficiency is similar to the wet lime/limestone scrubbers at approximately 95% or greater.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

The current limestone injection system is operating at or near its maximum capacity. The boiler feed rates are approximately 770 tons/day of waste coal and 91 tons/day of limestone. Increasing limestone injection beyond the current levels would result in plugging of the injection lines, and increased bed ash production, which can reduce combustion efficiency, and increased particulate loading to the baghouses. Therefore, increasing limestone injection beyond its current level would require major upgrades to the limestone feeding system and the baghouses.[223] Only modest increases in SO_2 removal efficiency, if any, are expected with this scenario, compared to add-on SO_2 control systems discussed below. Therefore, a limestone injection process upgrade is eliminated from further consideration.

CDS systems result in high particulate loading to the unit's particulate control device. Because of the high particulate loading, the pressure drop across a fabric filter would be unacceptable; therefore, ESPs are generally used for particulate control. CELP has a high efficiency fabric filter (baghouse) in place. Based on limited technical data from non-comparable applications and engineering judgment, we are determining that CDS is not technically feasible for this baghouse-equipped facility.[224] Therefore, CDS is eliminated from further consideration.

A DSI system is not practical for use in a CFB boiler such as CELP, where limestone injection is already being used upstream in the boiler for SO_2 control. With limestone injection, the CFB boiler flue gas already contains excess unreacted lime. Fly ash containing this unreacted lime is reinjected back into the CFB boiler combustion bed, as part of the boiler operating design. A DSI system would simply add additional unreacted lime to the flue gas and would achieve little, if any, additional SO_2 control.[225] If used instead of limestone injection (the only practical way it might be used), DSI would achieve less control efficiency (50%) than the limestone injection system already being used (70% to 90%). Therefore, DSI is eliminated from further consideration.

Regarding wet scrubbing, there is limited area to install additional SO_2 controls that would require high quantities of water and dewatering ponds. The wet FGD scrubber systems with the higher water requirements (wet lime scrubber, wet limestone scrubber, dual alkali wet scrubber) would require an on-site dewatering pond or an additional landfill to dispose of scrubber sludge. Due to the limited available space, its proximity to the East Armels Creek to the east of the plant, an unnamed creek to the south of the plant, and limited water availability for these

[219] US EPA Region 8, Final Statement of Basis, PSD Permit to Construct, Deseret Power Elec. Coop., Bonanza Power Plant (''Deseret Bonanza SOB''), p. 92 (Aug. 30, 2007), available at *http://www.epa.gov/region8/air/pdf/FinalStatementOfBasis.pdf.*

[220] *Id.*

[221] *Id.,* p. 93.

[222] *Id.,* p. 94 (for proposed CFB boiler, indicating that a wet FGD scrubber plus limestone injection can achieve 99.1% control efficiency).

[223] CELP Additional Response, p. 2–2.

[224] Deseret Bonanza SOB, p. 92 (indicating that CDS systems have thus far not been used on CFB boilers).

[225] Id., p. 93.

controls,[226] we consider these technologies technically infeasible and do not evaluate them further.

The remaining technically feasible SO_2 control options for CELP are SDA and HAR.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline SO_2 emissions from CELP are 1141 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 158. Since limestone injection is already in use at the CELP facility, the control efficiencies and emissions reductions shown below are those that might be achieved beyond the control already being achieved by the existing limestone injection system.

TABLE 158—SUMMARY OF CELP SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction tpy	Remaining emissions tpy
SDA	80	913	228
HAR	50	571	570

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 159 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

TABLE 159—SUMMARY OF CELP SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
SDA with baghouse replacement	4,419,472	4,840
SDA without baghouse replacement	3,138,450	3,437
HAR with baghouse replacement	3,384,565	5,927
HAR without baghouse replacement	2,103,543	3,684

We are relying on the control costs provided by CELP,[227] with two exceptions. First, we calculated the annual cost of capital using a 7% annual interest rate and a 20-year equipment life (which yields a capital CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[228] Second, we calculated the cost of SDA and HAR in two ways: (1) With baghouse replacement, and (2) without baghouse replacement.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

We have relied on CELP's estimates that the time necessary to complete the modifications to the boiler to accommodate SDA or HAR, without baghouse replacement, would be approximately four to six months and that a boiler outage of approximate two to three months would be necessary to perform the installation of either system. As noted previously, CELP states that complete replacement or major modifications to the existing baghouse would be necessary; however, the company does not explain why the existing baghouse would need to be replaced or modified to accommodate SDA or HAR.[229]

Factor 3: Energy and Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

Wet FGD systems are estimated to consume 1% to 2.5% of the total electric generation of the plant and can consume approximately 40% more than dry FGD systems (SDA). Electricity requirements for a HAR system are less than FGD systems. DSI systems are estimated to consume 0.1% to 0.5% of the total plant generation.[230] For reasons explained above, wet FGD systems and DSI systems have already been eliminated as technically infeasible.

SO_2 controls would result in increased ash production at the CELP facility. Boiler ash is currently either sent to a landfill or sold for beneficial use, such as oil well reclamation. Changes in ash properties due to increased calcium sulfates and calcium sulfites could result in the ash being no longer suitable to be sold for beneficial uses. If the ash properties were to change such that the ash could no longer be sold for beneficial use, the loss of this market would cost approximately $1,020,000 per year at the current ash value and production rates (approximately 100,000 tons of ash per year). The loss of this market could also result in the company having to dispose of the ash at its current landfill, which is adjacent to the plant. The cost to dispose of the ash would be approximately $62,000 per year. The total cost from the loss of the beneficial use market and the increase in ash disposal costs would be a total of $1,082,000 per year.[231] This potential cost has not been included in the cost described above, as it is only speculative, being based on an undetermined potential future change in ash properties.

As described above, wet FGD scrubber systems with the higher water requirements (wet lime scrubber, wet limestone scrubber, dual alkali wet scrubber) would require an on-site dewatering pond or an additional landfill to dispose of scrubber sludge.

[226] CELP Additional Response, p. 2–5.

[227] CELP Additional Response, Appendix A, pp. 17–24.

[228] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[229] CELP Additional Response, p. 3–1.

[230] *Id.*, p. 4–1.

[231] *Id.*

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: the cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the source. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Given the cost of $3,437 per ton of SO_2 (at a minimum) for the most cost-effective option (SDA), the relatively small size of CELP, and the small baseline Q/D of 11, we find it reasonable to not impose any of the SO_2 control options. We therefore propose to not require additional SO_2 controls for this planning period.

NO_X

Currently, there are no NO_X controls at the CELP facility.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available: SCR, SNCR, low excess air (LEA), FGR, OFA, LNB, non-thermal plasma reactor, and carbon injection into the combustion chamber.

SCR uses either NH_3 or urea in the presence of a metal-based catalyst to selectively reduce NO_X emissions. Technical factors that impact the effectiveness of SCR include the catalyst reactor design, operating temperature, type of fuel fired, sulfur content of the fuel, design of the NH_3 injection system, and the potential for catalyst poisoning.

SCR has been demonstrated to achieve high levels of NO_X reduction in the range of 80% to 90% control, for a wide range of industrial combustion sources, including PC and stoker coal-fired boilers and natural gas-fired boilers and turbines. Typically, installation of the SCR is upstream of the particulate control device (e.g., baghouse). However, calcium oxide (from a dry scrubber) in the exhaust stream can cause the SCR catalyst to plug and foul, which would lead to an ineffective catalyst.

SCRs are classified as low dust SCR (LDSCR) or high dust SCR (HDSCR). LDSCR is usually applied to natural gas combustion units or after a particulate control device. HDSCR units can be installed on solid fuel combustion units before the particulate control device, but they have their limitations. Installation of SCR in a low dust flue gas stream is often not practical, especially on an existing boiler. The reason is that the low dust portion of a flue gas stream is located after a baghouse or precipitator. The temperature of the flue gas stream is too low in these areas for proper operation of SCR. The temperature range for proper operation of SCR is between 480 °F and 800 °F. Many of the CFBs in the United States have baghouses for particulate control. The normal maximum allowable temperature for a baghouse is 400 °F.

Therefore, on some installations, regenerative SCR (RSCR) is installed. RSCRs are expensive to install and expensive to operate, because an RSCR requires the use of burners to heat up the flue gas stream in order for the NO_X capture to occur. This is often an efficiency decrease for the boiler, significant increase in operating cost, and often not a practical solution. For this reason, RSCR was not evaluated as a control option for CELP. Instead, HDSCR was evaluated.

In SNCR systems, a reagent such as NH_3 or urea is injected into the flue gas at a suitable temperature zone, typically in the range of 1,600 to 2,000 °F and at an appropriate ratio of reagent to NO_X.

LEA operation involves lowering the amount of combustion air to the minimum level compatible with efficient and complete combustion. Limiting the amount of air fed to the furnace reduces the availability of oxygen for the formation of fuel NO_X and lowers the peak flame temperature, which inhibits thermal NO_X formation. Emissions reductions achieved by LEA are limited by the need to have sufficient oxygen present for flame stability and to ensure complete combustion. As excess air levels decrease, emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC) and unburned carbon increase, resulting in lower boiler efficiency. Other impediments to LEA operation are the possibility of increased corrosion and slagging in the upper boiler because of the reducing atmosphere created at low oxygen levels.

FGR is a flame-quenching technique that involves recirculating a portion of the flue gas from the economizers or the air heater outlet and returning it to the furnace through the burner or windbox. The primary effect of FGR is to reduce the peak flame temperature through absorption of the combustion heat by relatively cooler flue gas. FGR also serves to reduce the oxygen concentration in the combustion zone.

OFA allows staged combustion by supplying less than the stoichiometric amount of air theoretically required for complete combustion through the burners. The remaining necessary combustion air is injected into the furnace through overfire air ports. Having an oxygen-deficient primary combustion zone in the furnace lowers the formation of fuel NO_X. In this atmosphere, most of the fuel nitrogen compounds are driven into the gas phase. Having combustion occur over a larger portion of the furnace lowers peak flame temperatures. Use of a cooler, less intense flame limits thermal NO_X formation.

Poorly controlled OFA may result in increased CO and hydrocarbon emissions, as well as unburned carbon in the fly ash. These products of incomplete combustion result from a decrease in boiler efficiency. OFA may also lead to reducing conditions in the lower furnace that in turn may lead to corrosion of the boiler.

LNBs use stepwise or staged combustion and localized exhaust gas recirculation (i.e., at the flame).

The non-thermal plasma technique involves using methane and hexane as reducing agents. Non-thermal plasma is shown to remove NO_X in a laboratory setting with a reactor duct only two feet long. The reducing agents were ionized by a transient high voltage that created a non-thermal plasma. The ionized reducing agents reacted with NO_X achieving a 94% destruction efficiency, and there are indications that an even higher destruction efficiency can be achieved. A successful commercial vendor uses NH_3 as a reducing agent to react with NO_X in an electron beam generated plasma.[232] Such a short reactor can meet available space requirements for virtually any plant. The non-thermal plasma reactor can also be used without a reducing agent to generate ozone and use that ozone to raise the valence of nitrogen for subsequent absorption as nitric acid. This control technology may have practical potential for application to coal-fired CFB boilers as a technology transfer option.

A version of sorbent injection uses carbon injected into the air flow to finish the capture of NO_X. The carbon is captured in either the baghouse or the ESP, just like other sorbents.[233]

[232] Deseret Bonanza SOB, p. 46.

[233] US EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Technical Bulletin: Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X), Why and How They Are Controlled, EPA–456/F–99–006R, p. 19 (Nov. 1999), available at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/catc/dir1/fnoxdoc.pdf.*

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

LEA, FGR, and OFA are typically used on Pulverized Coal (PC) units and cannot be used on CFB boilers due to air needed to fluidize the bed.[234] While LEA may have substantial effect on NO_X emissions at PC boilers, it has much less effect on NO_X emissions at combustion sources such as CFBs that operate at low combustion temperatures. FGR reduces NO_X formation by reducing peak flame temperature and is ineffective on combustion sources such as CFBs that already operate at low combustion temperatures. For these reasons, LEA, FGR and OFA are eliminated from further consideration.

LNBs are typically used on PC units and cannot be used on CFB boilers because the combustion occurs within the fluidized bed.[235] CFB boilers do not use burners during normal operation. Therefore, LNBs are eliminated from further consideration.

While a non-thermal plasma reactor may have practical potential for application to coal-fired CFB boilers as a technology transfer option at Step 1 of the analysis, it is not known to be commercially available for CFB boilers.[236] Therefore, a non-thermal plasma reactor is eliminated from further consideration.

Although carbon injection is an emerging technology used to reduce mercury emissions, it has not been used anywhere to control NO_X. Therefore, it is eliminated from further consideration.

The remaining technically feasible NO_X control options for CELP are HDSCR and SNCR.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions from CELP are 768 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 160.

TABLE 160—SUMMARY OF CELP NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions reduction (tpy)
HDSCR	80	614	154
SNCR	50	384	384

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 161 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

TABLE 161—SUMMARY OF CELP NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
HDSCR	2,102,189	3,423
SNCR	584,717	1,523

We are relying on all the NO_X control costs provided by CELP,[237] with one exception. We calculated the annual cost of capital using a 7% annual interest rate and 20-year equipment life (which yields a capital CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[238]

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

We are relaying on CELP's estimates that SCR would take approximately 26 months to install and that SNCR would take 16 to 24 weeks to install.[239]

Factor 3: Energy and Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

The energy impacts from SNCR are expected to be minimal. SNCR is not expected to cause a loss of power output from the facility. SCR, however, could cause significant backpressure on the boiler, leading to lost boiler efficiency and, thus, a loss of power production. If LDSCR was to be installed instead of HDSCR, CELP would be subject to the additional cost of reheating the exhaust gas.

Regarding other non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, SCRs can contribute to airheater fouling from the formation of ammonium sulfate. Airheater fouling could reduce unit efficiency, increase flue gas velocities in the airheater, cause corrosion, and erosion. Catalyst replacement can lengthen boiler outages, especially in retrofit installations, where space and access is limited. This is a retrofit installation in a high dust environment, thus fouling is likely, which could lead to unplanned outages or less time between planned outages. On some installations, catalyst life is short and SCRs have fouled in high dust environments. For both SCR and SNCR, the storage of on-site NH_3 could pose a risk from potential releases to the environment. An additional concern is the loss of NH_3, or ''slip'' into the emissions stream from the facility.

[234] CELP Additional Response, pp. 2–7, 2–8.

[235] CELP Additional Response, p. 2–8.

[236] Deseret Bonanza SOB, pp. 46, 48.

[237] CELP Additional Response.

[238] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[239] CELP Additional Response, p. 3–1.

This ''slip'' contributes another pollutant to the environment, which has been implicated as a precursor to $PM_{2.5}$ formation.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: the cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Based on costs of compliance, the relatively small size of CELP, and the relatively small baseline Q/D, we propose to eliminate the more expensive control option (SCR). The more cost-effective control option (SNCR) would result in a fairly small total reduction in emissions (384 tpy). This would constitute an approximately 20% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X for the facility and a reduction of the facility's Q/D from 11 to 9. Based on the cost of compliance, the relatively small size of CELP, and the reduction in Q/D for SNCR, we find it reasonable to not require SNCR. We therefore propose to not require additional NO_X controls for this planning period.

ii. Colstrip Unit 3

PPL Montana's Colstrip Power Plant (Colstrip), located in Colstrip, Montana, consists of a total of four electric utility steam generating unit; however, only Units 3 and 4 are being analyzed for control options to meet RP requirements under the Regional Haze Rule. All information found within this section is located in the docket. Unit 3, a tangentially fired CE boiler which burns low sulfur, sub-bituminous northern PRB coal, is rated at 805 MW gross output. The boiler started operation in 1984.

PM emissions are controlled by using a wet particulate scrubber that is designed to achieve approximately 99.8% particulate control efficiency.[240] As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

Colstrip Unit 3 burns low-sulfur (0.7%) coal and has a wet particulate scrubber that achieves 95% SO_2 control. Emissions for the last five years have averaged 0.08 lb/MMBtu. The scrubber has no provisions for bypass and the system includes a spare vessel for the unit which is available for use while servicing the other vessels. Other upgrades to the scrubber are infeasible for the same reasons as described in the BART determinations for Colstrip Units 1 and 2. For these reasons, additional controls for SO_2 will not be considered or required in this planning period. We now consider controls for NO_X.

Currently, Colstrip Unit 3 has installed LNB with SOFA and a Digital Process Control System (DPCS). These controls reduce NO_X emissions by 81%.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available for Colstrip Unit 3: SCR and SNCR. These technologies have been described in the BART determinations for Colstrip Unit 1.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

We are not eliminating either SCR or SNCR as technically infeasible. Thus, the technically feasible NO_X control options for Colstrip Unit 3 are SCR and SNCR.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions from Colstrip Unit 3 are 5,428 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 162.

TABLE 162—SUMMARY OF COLSTRIP UNIT 3 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions reduction (tpy)
SCR	70.2	3,810	1,618
SNCR	25.0	1,356	4,072

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Refer to the Colstrip Unit 1 section above for general information on how we evaluated the cost of compliance for NO_X controls. EPA's control costs can be found in the docket.

Table 163 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

TABLE 163—SUMMARY OF COLSTRIP UNIT 3 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
SCR	17,425,444	4,574
SNCR	3,755,238	2,769

[240] Letter from James Parker to Vanessa Hinkle regarding Request for Additional Reasonable Progress Information—Colstrip Steam Electric Station Units 3 & 4 (''Colstrip 3 & 4 Additional Response''), Attachment 2, p. 2 (Jan. 31, 2011).

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SCR and SNCR.[241] We then used methods provided by the CCM for the remainder of SCR and SNCR calculations. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs. We used a retrofit factor of ''1,'' reflecting an SCR and SNCR retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs.

As Colstrip Unit 3 burns sub-bituminous PRB coal having a low sulfur content of 0.91 lb/MMBtu (equating to a SO_2 rate of 1.8 lb/MMBtu),[242] it was not necessary to make allowances in the control costs to account for equipment modifications or additional maintenance associated with fouling due to the formation of ammonium bisulfate. These are only concerns when the rate of SO_2 is above 3 lb/MMBtu.[243] Moreover, ammonium bisulfate formation can be minimized by preventing excessive NH_3 slip. Optimization of the SNCR system can commonly limit NH_3 slip to levels less than the 5 ppm upstream of the pre-air heater.[244] EPA's detailed cost calculations for SNCR can be found in the docket.

For SNCR we used a urea reagent cost estimate of $450 per ton, taken from PPL's September 2011 submittal for Colstrip Units 1 and 2.[245] For SCR, we used an aqueous ammonia (29%) cost of $240 per ton,[246] and a catalyst cost of $6,000 per cubic meter.[247] To estimate the average cost effectiveness (dollars per ton of emissions reductions), we divided the total annual cost by the estimated NO_X emissions reductions.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

We estimate that SCR and SNCR can be installed within this planning period.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

An SNCR process reduces the thermal efficiency of a boiler as the reduction reaction uses thermal energy from the boiler.[248] Therefore, additional coal must be burned to make up for the decreases in power generation. Using CCM calculations, we determined the additional coal needed for Unit 3 equates to 176,800 MMBtu/yr. For an SCR, the new ductwork and the reactor's catalyst layers decrease the flue gas pressure. As a result, additional fan power is necessary to maintain the flue gas flow rate through the ductwork. SCR systems require additional electric power to meet fan requirements equivalent to approximately 0.3% of the plant's electric output.[249] Both SCR and SNCR require some minimal additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. Note that cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Non-air quality environmental impacts of SNCR and SCR were described in our BART analysis for Colstrip Unit 1.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Optional Factor: Modeled Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Colstrip Unit 3 as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 164 presents the visibility impacts and benefits of SCR and SNCR at the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 165 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 164—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 3

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from SCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from SNCR (delta deciview)
North Absaroka WA	0.200	0.109	0.036
Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.498	0.273	0.099
UL Bend WA	0.471	0.261	0.084
Washakie WA	0.223	0.105	0.044
Yellowstone NP	0.151	0.063	0.032

TABLE 165—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 3

[Three Year Total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using SCR	Using SNCR
North Absaroka WA	2	0	2
Theodore Roosevelt NP	14	2	8
UL Bend WA	15	0	10
Washakie WA	2	0	2
Yellowstone NP	1	0	1

[241] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2A and 5–2B.

[242] U.S. DOE, Energy Information Administration, Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1999 Tables, DOE/EIA–0191(99), Table 24 (June 2000).

[243] IPM, Chapter 5, p. 5–9.

[244] ICAC, p. 8.

[245] NO_X Control Update to PPL Montana's Colstrip Generating Station BART Report, September 2011, p. 8.

[246] Email communication with Fuel Tech, Inc. (Mar. 2, 2012).

[247] Cichanowicz 2010, p. 6–7.

[248] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 1, p. 1–21.

[249] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 2, p. 2–28.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We have also considered an additional factor: The modeled visibility benefits of controls. We evaluated this factor for Colstrip Units 3 and 4, due to the size of Colstrip Units 3 and 4 in comparison with the other RP sources. For the more cost-effective option (SNCR), the modeled visibility benefits are relatively modest. For the more expensive option (SCR), the modeled visibility benefits, although more substantial, are not sufficient for us to consider it reasonable to impose this option in this planning period. Therefore, we are proposing that no additional NO_X controls will be required for this planning period on Colstrip Unit 3.

iii. Colstrip Unit 4

All information found within this section is located in the docket. Unit 4, a tangentially fired CE boiler which burns low sulfur, sub-bituminous northern PRB coal, is rated at 805 MW gross output. The boiler started operation in 1984.

PM emissions are controlled by using a wet particulate scrubber that is designed to achieve approximately 99.8% particulate control efficiency.[250] As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

Colstrip Unit 4 burns low-sulfur (0.7%) coal and has a wet particulate scrubber that achieves 95% SO_2 control. Emissions for the last five years have averaged 0.08 lb/MMBtu. The scrubber has no provisions for bypass and the system includes a spare vessel for the unit which is available for use while servicing the other vessels.[251] Other upgrades to the scrubber are infeasible for the same reasons as described in the BART determinations for Colstrip Units 1 and 2. For these reasons, additional controls for SO_2 will not be considered or required in this planning period.

Currently, Colstrip Unit 4 has installed LNB with SOFA and a DPCS. These controls reduce NO_X emissions by 81%.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available for Colstrip Unit 4: SCR and SNCR. These technologies have been described in the BART determinations for Colstrip Unit 1.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

We are not eliminating any options as technically infeasible. Thus, the technically feasible NO_X control options for Colstrip Unit 4 are SCR and SNCR.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions from Colstrip Unit 4 are 5,347 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 166.

TABLE 166—SUMMARY OF COLSTRIP UNIT 4 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SCR	70.7	3,780	1,567
SNCR	25.0	1,336	4,011

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Refer to the Colstrip Unit 1 section above for general information on how we evaluated the cost of compliance for NO_X controls. EPA's cost calculations can be found in the docket.

Table 167 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

TABLE 167—SUMMARY OF COLSTRIP UNIT 4 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
SCR	17,441,422	4,607
SNCR	3,682,750	2,757

We relied on control costs developed for the IPM for direct capital costs for SCR and SNCR.[252] We then used methods provided by the CCM for the remainder of the SCR and SNCR. Specifically, we used the methods in the CCM to calculate total capital investment, annual costs associated with operation and maintenance, to annualize the total capital investment using the CRF, and to sum the total annual costs. We used a retrofit factor of ''1,'' reflecting an SCR and SNCR retrofit of typical difficulty in the IPM control costs.

As Colstrip Unit 4 burns sub-bituminous PRB coal having a low sulfur content of 0.91 lb/MMBtu (equating to a SO_2 rate of 1.8 lb/MMBtu),[253] it was not necessary to make allowances in the cost calculations to account for equipment modifications or additional

[250] Colstrip 3 & 4 Additional Response, Attachment 2, p. 2.

[251] *Id.*

[252] IPM, Chapter 5, Appendix 5–2A and 5–2B.

[253] U.S. DOE, Energy Information Administration, Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1999 Tables, DOE/EIA–0191(99), Table 24 (June 2000).

maintenance associated with fouling due to the formation of ammonium bisulfate. These are only concerns when the rate of SO_2 is above 3 lb/MMBtu.[254] Moreover, ammonium bisulfate formation can be minimized by preventing excessive NH_3 slip. Optimization of the SNCR system can commonly limit NH_3 slip to levels less than the 5 ppm upstream of the pre-air heater.[255] EPA's detailed cost calculations for SNCR can be in the docket.

For SNCR we used a urea reagent cost estimate of $450 per ton taken from PPL's September 2011 submittal for Colstrip Units 1 and 2.[256] For SCR, we used an aqueous ammonia (29%) cost of $240 per ton,[257] and a catalyst cost of $6,000 per cubic meter.[258]

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

We estimate that SCR and SNCR can be installed within this planning period.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

An SNCR process reduces the thermal efficiency of a boiler as the reduction reaction uses thermal energy from the boiler.[259] Therefore, additional coal must be burned to make up for the decreases in power generation. Using CCM calculations we determined the additional coal needed for Unit 4 equates to 172,200 MMBtu/yr. For an SCR, the new ductwork and the reactor's catalyst layers decrease the flue gas pressure. As a result, additional fan power is necessary to maintain the flue gas flow rate through the ductwork. SCR systems require additional electric power to meet fan requirements equivalent to approximately 0.3% of the plant's electric output.[260] Both SCR and SNCR require some minimal additional electricity to service pretreatment and injection equipment, pumps, compressors, and control systems. Note that cost of the additional energy requirements has been included in our calculations.

Non-air quality environmental impacts of SNCR and SCR were described in our BART analysis for Colstrip Unit 1.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Optional Factor: Modeled Visibility Impacts

We conducted modeling for Colstrip Unit 4 as described in section V.C.3.a. Table 168 presents the visibility impacts and benefits of SCR and SNCR at the 98th percentile of daily maxima for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008. Table 169 presents the number of days with impacts greater than 0.5 deciviews for each Class I area from 2006 through 2008.

TABLE 168—DELTA DECIVIEW IMPROVEMENT FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 4

Class I area	Baseline impact (delta deciview)	Improvement from SCR (delta deciview)	Improvement from SNCR (delta deciview)
North Absaroka WA	0.168	0.077	0.030
Theodore Roosevelt NP	0.485	0.260	0.091
UL Bend WA	0.468	0.249	0.081
Washakie WA	0.223	0.101	0.043
Yellowstone NP	0.148	0.057	0.026

TABLE 169—DAYS GREATER THAN 0.5 DECIVIEW FOR NO_X CONTROLS ON COLSTRIP UNIT 4

[Three Year Total]

Class I area	Baseline (days)	Using SCR	Using SNCR
North Absaroka WA	2	0	1
Theodore Roosevelt NP	14	2	8
UL Bend WA	14	0	11
Washakie WA	2	0	1
Yellowstone NP	1	0	1

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We have also considered an additional factor: The modeled visibility benefits of controls. We evaluated this factor for Colstrip Units 3 and 4, due to the size of Colstrip Units 3 and 4 in comparison with the other RP sources. For the more cost-effective option (SNCR), the modeled visibility benefits are relatively modest. For the more expensive option (SCR), the modeled visibility benefits, although more substantial, are not sufficient for us to consider it reasonable to impose this option in this planning period. Therefore, we are proposing that no additional NO_X controls will be required for this planning period on Colstrip Unit 4.

[254] IPM, Chapter 5, p. 5–9.

[255] ICAC, p. 8.

[256] NO_X Control Update to PPL Montana's Colstrip Generating Station BART Report, September 2011, p. 8.

[257] Email communication with Fuel Tech, Inc., March 2, 2012.

[258] Cichanowicz 2010, p. 6–7.

[259] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 1, p. 1–21.

[260] CCM, Section 4.2, Chapter 2, p. 2–28.

iv. Devon Energy Blaine County #1 Compressor Station

Devon Energy Blaine County #1 Compressor Station (Devon) operates two 5,500-hp Ingersoll Rand 616 natural gas compressor engines at its Blaine County #1 Compressor Station. The engines began operation in 1972 and combust natural gas. Emissions exit through a 45-foot stack. Additional information to support this four factor analysis can be found in the docket.[261]

PM and SO_2 emissions are relatively small (0.32 tpy of PM and 0.02 tpy of SO_2 per engine). Thus, SO_2 and PM emissions from these two engines are not significant contributors to regional haze and our determination only considers NO_X. Additional controls for SO_2 and PM will not be considered or required in this planning period.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available for the compressor station: A continuous exhaust monitoring system (CEMS) with upgraded ignition system and air-fuel ratio control, a Dresser-Rand (D–R) mixing kit, a D–R mixing kit with screw-in prechambers, SCR, and non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR). Both engines are already equipped with electronic air/fuel controllers, as well as electronic fuel valves and ignition. Emissions are adjusted through manual setpoint control of the air-to-fuel (A/F) ratio.

The CEMS involves continuous monitoring of the exhaust stack gases and making the necessary automatic adjustments to the ignition timing and air-fuel ratio to ensure optimization of the combustion cycle within the power cylinders. Load changes on the engine are compensated for in real time as opposed to the manual adjustments that currently take place. It is estimated that this system could achieve a 12% reduction in NO_X from the baseline case. This technology has been used in the past on similar engines.

A D–R mixing kit system, supplied by the engine manufacturer, improves the fuel delivery system to enhance fuel/air mixing, which improves exhaust NO_X levels and combustion stability. Dresser-Rand estimates that this system could achieve a 14% reduction in NO_X from the baseline case.

The D–R mixing kit with screw-in prechambers adds a new turbocharger and cooling system to the hardware of the mixing kit. This system further leans out the combustion of the existing engine to improve NO_X emissions performance. Dresser-Rand estimates that this system could achieve a 78% reduction in NO_X from the baseline case.

SCR has been described in general terms in the above BART determinations. SCR is considered feasible for this source. However, typical compressor engines operate at variable loads, thereby creating technical difficulties for SCR operation leading to periods of NH_3 slip or periods of insufficient NH_3 injection. It is estimated that this system could achieve a 75% reduction in NO_X from the baseline case. This technology is available from Catalytic Combustion, Inc and has been used in the past on similar engines.

NSCR is an add-on NO_X control technology for exhaust streams with low O_2 content. NSCR uses a catalyst reaction to simultaneously reduce NO_X, CO, and HC to water, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen. The catalyst is usually a noble metal.

One type of NSCR system injects a reducing agent into the exhaust gas stream prior to the catalyst reactor to reduce the NO_X. Another type of NSCR system has an afterburner and two catalytic reactors (one reduction catalyst and one oxidation catalyst). In this system, natural gas is injected into the afterburner to combust unburned HC (at a minimum temperature of 1700 °F). The gas stream is cooled prior to entering the first catalytic reactor where CO and NO_X are reduced. A second heat exchanger cools the gas stream (to reduce any NO_X reformation) before the second catalytic reactor where remaining CO is converted to carbon dioxide.

The control efficiency achieved by NSCR for NO_X ranges from 80 to 90%. The NO_X reduction efficiency is controlled by similar factors as for SCR, including the catalyst material and condition, the space velocity, and the catalyst bed operating temperature. Other factors include the A/F ratio, the exhaust gas temperature, and the presence of masking or poisoning agents. The operating temperature for an NSCR system ranges from approximately 700 °F to 1500 °F, depending on the catalyst.[262]

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

We are not eliminating any of the control options as being technically infeasible.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions are 372 tpy for each engine. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 170.

TABLE 170—SUMMARY OF DEVON NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
		Unit 1		Unit 2	
NSCR	90	335	37	335	37
Mixing kit plus screw-in prechambers	78	290	82	290	82
SCR	75	279	93	279	93
Mixing kit	14	52	320	52	320
CEMS with upgraded ignition system and air-fuel ratio control	12	45	327	45	327

CAM Technical Guidance Document, Appendix B–16, Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction (Apr. 2002), available at: *www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/mkb/documents/B_16a.pdf.*

[261] Letter to Laurel Dygowski from Tracy Carter, no subject (June 18, 2009); Memo to Laurel Dygowski from Brad Nelson, RE: Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Devon Energy-Blaine County #1 Compressor Station—Chinook, Montana (July 17, 2009); Letter to Vanessa Hinkle from Tracy Carter, no subject, (Feb. 25, 2011); APMM Unit Recommendations/Considerations for AQP Unit Reasonable Progress Determination for Devon Energy Blaine County #1 Compressor Station, Prepared by Claudia Smith (Dec. 5, 2011); Email to Vanessa Hinkle from Alden West RE: Regional Haze RP Analysis (Oct. 26, 2011).

[262] CAM Technical Guidance Document, Appendix B–16, Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction (Apr. 2002), available at: *www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/mkb/documents/B_16a.pdf.*

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

We are adopting cost figures provided by Devon, except for the costs of NSCR. For NSCR, we estimated the annual cost to be $105,000 based on information used to support the 2002 NESHAP for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE).[263]

Table 171 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

TABLE 171—SUMMARY OF DEVON NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($) (same for both units)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
		Unit 1	Unit 2
NSCR	105,000	282	282
Mixing kit plus screw-in prechambers	261,000	897	897
SCR	308,822	1,108	1,108
Mixing kit	110,500	2,079	2,079
CEMS with Upgraded ignition system and air-fuel ratio control	29,100	652	652

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

Installation of a CEMS would take approximately nine weeks, installation of the mixing kit would take between 17 to 22 weeks, installation of a mixing kit plus screw-in prechambers would take 20 to 26 weeks, installation of SCR would take approximately 25 weeks, and installation of NSCR could take up to one year.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts

A CEMS with an upgraded ignition system and air-fuel ratio control would actually improve fuel consumption. Installation of SCR would cause backpressure on the engine exhausts which would lead to a reduction of available power and an increase in engine fuel use. NSCR can potentially require up to a 5% increase in fuel consumption and up to a 2% reduction in power output.

A CEMS with an integrated ignition system and air-fuel ratio control, D–R mixing kit, or D–R mixing kit with screw-in prechambers would not have direct environmental impacts. Some manufacturers accept the return of spent catalyst that would be used by NSCR and SCR. If the catalyst could not be returned to the manufacturer, it would need to be disposed. In addition, SCR uses NH_3, which would have the possibility of being released if not properly managed.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Based primarily on the low cost of $282 per ton of NO_X removed, we propose to find NSCR is a reasonable control to address reasonable progress for the initial planning period, with an emission limit of 21.8 lb/hr (30-day rolling average).

We have eliminated lower performing options—upgraded ignition system and air-fuel ratio control, D–R mixing kit, SCR, and D–R mixing kit with screw-in prechambers because their cost effectiveness values are higher and/or the emission reductions are lower than NSCR. We are proposing an emission limit of 21.8 lbs/hr (30-day rolling average) based on a predicted control efficiency of 90%. The emission limit would apply on a continuous basis, including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. We propose to require that Devon start meeting our proposed emission limit at Blaine County #1 Compressor Station as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than July 31, 2018. This is consistent with the requirement that the FIP cover an initial planning period that ends July 31, 2018. We propose this compliance deadline because of the equipment installation that is required.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the NSCR, we are proposing to require the following work practices and operational requirements. We are proposing that Devon install a temperature-sensing device (*i.e.,* thermocouple or resistance temperature detectors) before the catalyst in order to monitor the inlet temperatures of the catalyst for each engine and that Devon maintain the engine at a minimum of at least 750 °F and no more than 1250 °F in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Also, we are proposing that Devon install gauges before and after the catalyst for each engine in order to monitor pressure drop across the catalyst, and that Devon maintain the pressure drop within ±2″ water at 100% load plus or minus 10% from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test. We are proposing to require Devon to follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule and procedures for each engine and its respective catalyst. We are proposing that Devon only fire each engine with natural gas that is of pipeline-quality in all respects except that the CO_2 concentration in the gas shall not be required to be within pipeline-quality.

We are proposing the following monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for Devon:

- Devon shall measure NO_X emissions from each engine at least semi-annually or once every six month period to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits. To meet this requirement, we are proposing that Devon measure NO_X emissions from the

[263] US EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Proposed Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP, Final Report (Nov. 2002), available at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/rice/riceria.pdf.*

engines using a portable analyzer and a monitoring protocol approved by EPA.

• Devon shall submit the analyzer specifications and monitoring protocol to EPA for approval within 45 calendar days prior to installation of the NSCR unit.

• Monitoring for NO_X emissions shall commence during the first complete calendar quarter following Devon's submittal of the initial performance test results for NO_X to EPA.

• Devon shall measure the engine exhaust temperature at the inlet to the oxidation catalyst at least once per week and shall measure the pressure drop across the oxidation catalyst monthly.

• Each temperature-sensing device shall be accurate to within plus or minus 0.75% of span and that the pressure sensing devices be accurate to within plus or minus 0.1 inches of water.

• Devon shall keep records of all temperature and pressure measurements; vendor specifications for the thermocouples and pressure gauges; vendor specifications for the NSCR catalyst and the A/F ratio controller on each engine.

• Devon shall keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the fuel for the engines is pipeline-quality natural gas in all respects, with the exception of the CO_2 concentration in the natural gas.

• Devon shall keep records of all required testing and monitoring that include: the date, place, and time of sampling or measurements; the date(s) analyses were performed; the company or entity that performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; the results of such analyses or measurements; and the operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

• Devon shall maintain records of all required monitoring data and support information (e.g. all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required) for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report and that these records be made available upon request by EPA.

Devon shall submit a written report of the results of the required performance tests to EPA within 90 calendar days of the date of testing completion.

v. Montana-Dakota Utilities Lewis & Clark Station

Montana-Dakota Utilities Company (MDU) submitted analyses and supporting information on March 17, 2009, February 2011 (Revised June 2011), June 14, 2011, February 10, 2012, and February 27, 2012.[264]

MDU owns and operates an electric utility power plant in Sidney, Montana, known as the L&C Station. The plant is rated at 52 MWs gross output (48 MWs net output) and consists of a single dry bottom, tangentially fired boiler, fueled with lignite coal. The boiler was installed in 1958.

PM emissions are controlled by a multi-cyclone dust collector, installed in 1957, with design control of 75–80%, as well as a flooded disc wet scrubber installed in 1975, designed for 98% PM control, with a nominal SO_2 control efficiency of approximately 15%, but which has achieved up to 60% control during certain operating conditions, mainly by the presence of calcium in the coal, but also by MDU's addition of lime to the existing scrubber system when the coal has lower calcium and higher sulfur content. Current NO_X controls consist of LNBs and a CCOFA system, installed in 1996. Estimated level of control is 33%.[265]

As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

SO_2

Current SO_2 controls consist of a wet scrubbing system (flooded disc wet scrubber, with lime addition as needed, depending on coal quality) with an estimated control efficiency of up to 60%.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available for emissions reductions beyond those achieved by the current control configuration: Wet lime scrubbing/optimization of existing wet PM scrubber, lime SDA and baghouse, DSI and baghouse, and fuel switching to either PRB coal or to natural gas.

Wet lime scrubbing involves scrubbing the exhaust gas stream with slurry comprised of lime (CaO) in suspension. The process takes place in a wet scrubbing tower located downstream of a PM control device to prevent the plugging of spray nozzles and other problems caused by the presence of particulates in the scrubber. The SO_2 in the gas stream reacts with the lime to form $CaSO_3 \bullet 2H_2O$ and $CaSO_4$. This control option is functionally equivalent to ''in terms of concept and control efficiency. Forced oxidation is used in wet scrubbing systems to convert calcium sulfite to calcium sulfate (gypsum). Air is blown through spent lime reagent to accomplish this reaction. This often takes place in the bottom of the wet scrubber. Calcium sulfite is a watery compound and cannot be de-watered. It is typically disposed in ash ponds. Calcium sulfate is a solid. Wet scrubber blowdown containing calcium sulfate can be run through a filter press for calcium sulfate recovery. After filtration, calcium sulfate can be disposed of as a solid waste or it can be sold as a raw material for drywall production. The use of forced oxidation has an impact on the method of scrubber waste disposal, but does not appreciably impact SO_2 removal.

This wet scrubbing option at L&C Station would involve modification to the existing PM wet scrubber to increase SO_2 removal efficiency. The modification would primarily involve upgrade and optimization of the lime injection system. Expected total SO_2 emissions reduction would be approximately 70% on an annual basis, versus the estimated 60% control currently being achieved (about a 10% improvement). The scrubber lime injection system would be upgraded to achieve this additional removal.[266]

Lime SDA is a dry scrubbing system that sprays a fine mist of lime slurry into an absorption tower where the SO_2 is absorbed by the droplets. Once absorbed, the SO_2 reacts with lime to form $CaSO_3 \bullet 2H_2O$ and $CaSO_4$ within the droplets. The SDA temperature must be hot enough to ensure that the heat from the exhaust gas causes the water to evaporate before the droplets reach the bottom of the tower. This leads to the formation of a dry powder, which is carried out with the gas and collected

[264] Response to Reasonable Progress Request for Information, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (''L&C Initial Response'') (Mar. 17, 2009); Emissions Control Analysis for Lewis & Clark Station Unit 1, Prepared for Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. by Barr Consultants (''L&C Emissions Control Analysis'') (Feb. 2011, rev'd June 2011); Revised Emissions Control Analysis for Lewis & Clark Station, in Response to EPA Request of November 5, 2010, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (''L&C Revised Emissions Control Analysis'') (June 14, 2011); Response to EPA Questions of January 19, 2012, Regarding Fuel Switch to Natural Gas, Basis for SCR Cost Calculation, and SDA Efficiency, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (''L&C Feb. 10, 2012 Response'') (Feb. 10, 2012); Response to EPA Questions of February 15, 2012, Regarding Cost of Fuel Switch to Natural Gas, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (''L&C Feb. 27, 2012 Response'') (Feb. 27, 2012).

[265] L&C Initial Response, pp. 3–5; L&C Emissions Control Analysis, p. 4.

[266] L&C Emissions Control Analysis, pp. 13–17.

with a fabric filter baghouse. Spray dryer absorption control efficiency is typically in the 70% to 90% range, but can be as high as 95%.[267] We used 95% control for this analysis. To accommodate the SDA control option, the existing particulate scrubber at L&C Station would need to be abandoned in place and replaced with a baghouse.[268] This is necessary to ensure the required system residence time for a dry control option; otherwise, the achievable control efficiency would be significantly decreased.[269]

DSI involves the injection of a lime or limestone powder into the exhaust gas duct work. The stream is then passed through a baghouse or ESP to remove the sorbent and entrained SO_2. The process was developed as a lower cost FGD option because the mixing occurs directly in the exhaust gas stream instead of in a separate tower. Depending on the residence time allowed in the system and gas duct temperature, sorbent injection control efficiency is typically between 50% and 70%. Based on the particulate loading of the existing control system, DSI is expected to achieve removal efficiencies of less than the design range in combination with existing controls. We used 70% control for this analysis. To accommodate the DSI control option, the existing particulate scrubber at L&C Station would need to be abandoned in place and replaced with a new baghouse. Again, this is necessary to ensure the required system residence time for a dry control option; otherwise, the achievable control efficiency would be significantly decreased.[270]

Fuel switching is a control technology option. Blending of subbituminous PRB coal is already employed at L&C Station, in instances where relatively poor quality lignite coal is provided to the plant. MDU's boiler is currently permitted to blend PRB coal with the primary lignite fuel.[271] Therefore, we consider a fuel switch to PRB coal as primary fuel to be an available SO_2 control option, although, since there is no appreciable difference in the sulfur content (weight percent) of PRB coal versus lignite coal, this option might yield only marginal SO_2 reductions.[272] Also, since MDU has provided data indicating natural gas is used to some extent (about 0.37% of total heat input to the boiler in 2002, by our calculations, based on information supplied by MDU),[273] we consider a fuel switch to natural gas as primary fuel to be another available control option for SO_2. Since pipeline-quality natural gas has negligible sulfur content, we would expect a greater than 99% reduction in SO_2. To supply sufficient natural gas to serve as primary fuel for the boiler, a new 22-mile pipeline from the nearest connection point to L&C Station would have to be constructed.[274]

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Although switching to coals with lower sulfur content and higher Btu content represents a viable pre-combustion method of reducing SO_2 emissions, there are limitations to achievable blending. Switching to any fuel with an appreciably different composition and energy content would require boiler surface and other design changes. Previous test burns of PRB coal at the boiler confirm that the high flue gas temperatures, resulting from the use of PRB coal, cause significant fouling to boiler walls and other boiler surfaces. Due to the physical properties of PRB coal, coal mills and coal piping to the boiler would also need to be replaced, along with the addition of a railcar unloading system. A re-design of the existing boiler does not constitute a feasible retrofit control option. Further, there is no appreciable difference in the sulfur content (weight percent) of the subbituminous coal supplement, and reduced calcium/magnesium concentrations present in the subbituminous coal would also result in less inherent SO_2 control. Finally, the on-site coal inventory is fairly limited (generally 2–3 days' supply of lignite), due primarily to lack of property to safely store additional inventory.[275] Therefore, a switch to PRB coal as primary fuel is not considered further in this evaluation.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 172. For all options, we relied on the estimated control efficiencies, estimated emissions reductions, and emissions baseline provided by MDU. The emissions baseline of 1,002.1 tpy used in our analysis reflects an estimated 60% level of control already being achieved by the existing scrubber system. The control efficiencies listed in the table below are the degree of control that is expected to be achieved on baseline SO_2 emissions (1,002 tpy).

TABLE 172—SUMMARY OF MDU LEWIS AND CLARK SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
Fuel switch to natural gas	99+	1,002	Negligible
SDA with baghouse	85	850.3	151.8
DSI with baghouse	10	100.2	901.9
Existing scrubber mod.	10	100.2	901.9

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 173 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

[267] L&C Feb. 10, 2012 Response, p. 3.
[268] L&C Emissions Control Analysis, p. 15.
[269] *Id.*
[270] *Id.*, pp. 13, 15.
[271] *Id.*, pp. 8–10.
[272] *Id.*
[273] L&C Initial Response, p. 7.
[274] L&C Feb. 10, 2012 Response, p. 2.
[275] L&C Emissions Control Analysis, p. 8–10.

TABLE 173—SUMMARY OF MDU LEWIS & CLARK REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
Fuel switch to natural gas	21,919,094	21,875
SDA with baghouse	10,055,056	11,825
DSI with baghouse	2,840,734	28,350
Existing scrubber mod.	138,637	1,383

We have relied on costs provide by MDU for these control options. The high annual cost of a fuel switch is due partly to the need to construct a new 22-mile natural gas pipeline, and partly to the large difference in cost of natural gas versus lignite coal. Natural gas would cost about five times as much as lignite coal to fuel the boiler.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

For the option involving a fuel switch to natural gas as primary fuel, we estimate several years would be needed to secure the necessary rights-of-way and install a new 22-mile pipeline that MDU has stated would be needed to provide a sufficient supply of natural gas.[276] For the SDA-with-baghouse and DSI-with-baghouse control options, we relied on an estimate from the Institute of Clean Air Companies (ICAC) that approximately 30 months is required to design, build and install SO_2 scrubbing technology.[277] For the option involving modification to the existing scrubbing system, we relied on MDU's estimate of 6 to 12 months to conduct an optimization study to evaluate scrubber capabilities and identify operational constraints.[278]

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

A fuel switch to natural gas as primary fuel could significantly increase the demand for natural gas in the region and could increase natural gas prices for other consumers of natural gas in the region, as well as create impacts associated with more production of natural gas in the region. For the SDA-with-baghouse control option, as well as for the DSI-with-baghouse control option, energy impacts would include a blower requiring increased energy use and an associated indirect CO_2 emissions increase. For the option of modifying the existing wet scrubber system, no appreciable energy impacts are expected. There is, however, a potential for additional water consumption and wastewater generation.[279]

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. The costs per ton of pollutant reduced are excessive for the three most expensive options. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Based on costs of compliance, the small size of MDU L&C, and the relatively small baseline Q/D, we propose to eliminate the more expensive control options (fuel switch to natural gas, SDA with baghouse, and DSI with baghouse). The most cost-effective control option (scrubber modifications) would reduce SO_2 emissions by 100 tpy, which equates to a 5.5% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X for this facility, or a reduction of Q/D from 29 to 27. Based on the costs of compliance, the relatively small size of MDU L&C, the baseline Q/D, and the modest reduction in Q/D, we find it reasonable to eliminate this option. We therefore propose to not require additional SO_2 controls for this planning period.

NO_X

Current NO_X controls consist of LNBs and a CCOFA system, with estimated control efficiency of 33%.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available for emissions reductions beyond those achieved by the current control configuration: Fuel switching to PRB coal or to natural gas, SCR + SOFA/LNB, SNCR, SOFA/LNB, and SNCR with SOFA/LNB.

We consider fuel switching to PRB coal or to natural gas, as primary fuel for the boiler, as an available control for NO_X, for the same reasons as described in our SO_2 analysis. With regard to a potential switch to PRB coal, higher heat content of coal can yield lower NO_X emissions in lb/MMBtu. The lignite coal used at L&C Station has an average heating value of 6,435 Btu/lb.[280] PRB coal typically ranges from 8,000 to 8,500 Btu/lb and therefore could be expected to have lower NO_X emissions than lignite coal, per ton of coal fired. Similarly, natural gas could be expected to produce lower NO_X emissions than lignite coal. We used a 65% reduction in our analysis.[281]

SCR was generally described in our BART analysis for CELP. SCR has been demonstrated to achieve high levels of NO_X reduction in the range of 80% to 90% (or higher) control, for a wide range of industrial combustion sources, including PC, cyclone, and stoker coal-fired boilers and natural gas-fired boilers and turbines. For our SCR analysis, we included SOFA and LNB upstream of the SCR controls, on the basis that these controls are much less expensive than SCR and would enable the SCR system to use less reagent. Our calculations reveal that a control system consisting of SCR + SOFA/LNB would be more cost-effective than SCR alone

[276] L&C Feb. 10, 2012 Response, p. 2.

[277] Report from Bradley Nelson, EC/R Inc. to Laurel Dygowski of EPA, Four-factor Analysis of Control Options for MDU L&C Station, p. 5 (July 3, 2009).

[278] L&C Emissions Control Analysis, p. 17.

[279] L&C Emissions Control Analysis, p. 16.

[280] L&C Feb. 27, 2012 Response. MDU cited typical heat content of 6,435 Btu/lb for lignite coal, based on 2009–2011 average from FERC Form 1/EIA 923 reports.

[281] The AP–42 emission factor for natural gas is 170 lb/MMSCF. MDU's February 27, 2012 letter to EPA states that annual natural gas consumption, if natural gas is used as primary fuel, would be 3,283 MMSCF. This yields 279 tpy of NO_X emissions. Baseline NO_X emissions used by MDU in its June 2011 analysis, with lignite coal as primary fuel, are 802 tpy. Switching to natural gas would therefore represent a potential 65% reduction in NO_X emissions.

and would also achieve a higher level of control than SCR alone. We have used 87.5% control as our estimate for the combined SCR + SOFA/LNB system.[282]

A description of SNCR was provided in our BART analysis for CELP. We used 38% control effectiveness for SNCR alone, and 50% control effectiveness for the control option of SNCR with SOFA/LNB.

L&C Station is a member of Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator (MISO) and, as such, is operated as called upon based on energy demand and price. Generally, combustion systems on boilers are not optimized for low load operation, including associated NO_X emissions. This is important because the efficiency of many air emission controls cannot be guaranteed at low load operating conditions. This is especially true for SNCR. Therefore, to reflect actual emission reductions on cost per ton basis, an SNCR scenario at low load operation is also presented in our analysis, using 23 MW capacity as the low load operational case. Based on a preliminary SNCR engineering assessment that includes the temperature, residence time, and the current level of NO_X control, an emissions reduction of approximately 15% to 30% would be expected at low load conditions. We used 16% for our analysis.

SOFA was described in our BART analysis for Colstrip Unit 1. LNB was described in our analysis for CELP. SOFA technology is compatible with the existing LNB.

LNBs typically achieve NO_X emission reductions of 25% to 50% as compared to uncontrolled emissions. LNBs are currently used at L&C Station. Based on the currently achieved emission rates, a combined reduction in the range of 30% to 40% is expected at L&C Station with the addition of SOFA and new LNB. We used 38% for our analysis.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

We consider fuel switching to PRB coal to be technically infeasible, for reasons already described in Step 2 of our SO_2 analysis.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 174. We relied on information from MDU for estimated control efficiencies, expected emission reductions, and baseline emissions, with the exception of HDSCR + SOFA/LNB, for which we performed our own analysis. The control efficiencies listed in the table below, other than for the SNCR low-load scenario, are the degree of reduction that is expected to be achieved on actual controlled baseline NO_X emissions of 802 tpy. Similarly, the emission reductions in tpy in the table are reductions from the baseline emissions. For the SNCR low-load scenario, the baseline emissions, control efficiency and emissions reduction are those that correspond to low load operation (23 MW).

TABLE 174—SUMMARY OF MDU LEWIS & CLARK NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
HDSCR + SOFA/LNB	87.5	693	109
Fuel switch to natural gas	65	523	279
SNCR with SOFA/LNB	50	401	401
SOFA/LNB	38	301	501
SNCR	38	301	501
SNCR (low load) [1]	16	57.6	298

[1] Baseline emissions for the low load scenario are 356 tpy.

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 175 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options. We relied on MDU's cost figures, with the exception of HDSCR + SOFA/LNB, for which we performed our own cost calculations, using a combination of EPA's OAQPS CCM and control costs from EPA's IPM.

TABLE 175—SUMMARY OF MDU LEWIS & CLARK NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
HDSCR + SOFA/LNB	3,361,965	4,853
Fuel switch to natural gas	21,919,094	41,934
SNCR with SOFA/LNB	1,093,962	2,729
SOFA/LNB	364,546	1,213
SNCR	761,654	2,533
SNCR (low load)	565,673	9,817

[282] MDU NO_X control cost analysis by US EPA Region 8 for SCR, SOFA/LNB, and SCR + SOFA/LNB, Summary Spreadsheet (Mar. 7, 2012).

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

For combustion modifications such as SOFA and/or LNB, furnace penetration would be required and, as such, will need to align with a major outage. The next planned outage is spring of 2018.[283] Therefore, it might not be possible to ensure that SOFA or LNB could be installed within the first planning period for regional haze requirements under the CAA. If HDSCR + SOFA/LNB is the chosen control option, the construction schedule could extend into many months. If SNCR is the chosen control option, installation would likely be much quicker. For the option involving a fuel switch to natural gas as primary fuel, several years might be needed to secure the necessary rights-of-way and install a new 22-mile pipeline that MDU has stated would be needed to provide a sufficient supply of natural gas.[284]

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

A fuel switch to natural gas as primary fuel could significantly increase the demand for natural gas in the region and could increase natural gas prices for other consumers of natural gas in the region, as well as create impacts associated with more production of natural gas in the region. Other control options, however, would have minimal energy impacts.

Depending on HDSCR installation in relation to existing controls, NH_3 slip can generally cause additional NH_3 to be emitted to air or water. As NH_3 is both a visibility impairing air pollutant and a wastewater regulated pollutant, air emissions and water discharges can be impacted. This is also a potential SNCR impact. Also, spent catalyst from SCR produces an increase in solid waste. Finally, for combustion modifications (SOFA and/or LNB), there is a potential for increased CO emissions from the boiler. During normal operation at L&C Station, CO levels are currently on the order of 20 ppm. Generally, CO performance guarantees are in the 100 ppm to 200 ppm range for LNBs.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

[283] L&C Emissions Control Analysis, p. 26.

[284] L&C Feb. 10, 2012 Response, p. 2.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: the cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Based on costs of compliance, the small size of the facility, and the relatively small baseline Q/D, we propose to eliminate the more expensive control options (fuel switching to natural gas and HDSCR + SOFA/LNB). For similar reasons, taking into account costs in the low load scenario, we propose to eliminate SNCR and SNCR + SOFA/LNB. Finally, for the most cost effective option (SOFA/LNB), emissions reductions would be fairly small (300 tpy), which would result in approximately 16.6% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X for this facility, or a reduction of Q/D from 29 to 24. Based on the costs of compliance, the relatively small size of MDU L&C, and the modest reduction in Q/D, we find it reasonable to eliminate this option. We therefore propose to not require NO_X controls for this planning period.

vi. Montana Sulphur and Chemical

Montana Sulphur and Chemical Company (MSCC) is a sulfur recovery source located in Billings, Montana. Additional information to support this four factor analysis can be found in the docket.[285]

MSCC converts the raw sulfur compound from fuel gases, acid gases and other materials to create marketable products, including: low sulfur fuel gas, elemental sulfur, dry fertilizers, hydrogen gas, hydrogen sulfide, and carbon and sodium sulfates. MSCC receives sulfur-containing fuel gases from the ExxonMobil refinery, desulfurizes these gases in its amine unit, and returns low-sulfur fuels back to the refinery. This process reduces sulfur oxide emissions that might otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere at the oil refinery site.

At MSCC, acid gases are processed in a multistage Claus process and tail gas incinerator. In 1998, MSCC installed a SuperClaus Process, which further desulfurizes Claus tail gases by selective partial oxidation and controls emissions of SO_2. In 2008, a second SuperClaus unit was installed in parallel to the first unit, so that sulfur and fuel gas processing can continue during periods of repair and maintenance.

The sulfur recovery process and its related stack is the preponderant source of SO_2 emissions from the facility and is the only emissions unit included in our analysis.

PM emissions from the sulfur recovery process are estimated to be only 1 tpy. As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

NO_X emissions also are relatively small, at 3 tpy. Thus, NO_X emissions from the unit are not significant contributors to regional haze. Additional controls for NO_X will not be considered or required in this planning period. We are therefore considering controls only for SO_2 for this planning period.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available: extending the Claus reaction into a lower temperature liquid phase (the Sulfured® process) and tail gas scrubbing (Wellman-Lord, SCOT, and traditional FGD processes).

In the Sulfured® process, the Claus reaction is extended at low temperatures (260 to 300°F) to recover SO_2 and H_2S in the tail gas. Tail gas passes through one of three reactors on line at a given time. Two reactors are on either heating or cooling cycles while the third is on the gas stream. Gas flow is switched from the reactors and is determined by the sulfur-holding capacity of each catalyst bed in the reactors. Sulfur is vaporized by using inert gas from a blower, resulting in the regeneration of the catalyst bed. The inert gas is then cooled in a condenser, where the liquid sulfur is removed. The hot regenerated catalyst bed must be cooled before going back on the gas stream.

The Wellman-Lord is an oxidation tail gas scrubber that uses sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3) and sodium bisulfate ($NaHSO_3$) to react with SO_2 gas from the Claus incinerator to form bisulfate. The incinerator gases must be cooled and quenched before scrubbing, subjected to

[285] Reasonable Progress (RP) Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Montana Sulphur & Chemical Company in Billings Montana; Response to Request for Information, Reasonable Progress for Montana Sulphur & Chemical Co, pursuant to Section 114(A) of the Federal Clean Air (Feb. 6, 2012).

misting after scrubbing, and reheated afterwards. The bisulfate solution is regenerated to sodium sulfite in a steam-energized evaporator. The concentrated wet SO_2 gas stream from the evaporator is partially condensed and some of the liquid water is used to dissolve sulfite crystals. The remaining enriched SO_2 gas stream is recycled back to the Claus plant and used to recover additional sulfur by reaction with the incoming hydrogen sulfide.

The Shell Claus Off-Gas Treatment (SCOT) process is another example of reduction tail gas scrubbing. In the SCOT process, and numerous variants, tail gas from the sulfur recovery unit (SRU) is re-heated and mixed with a hydrogen-rich reducing gas stream. Heated tail gas is treated using a catalytic reactor where the free sulfur, SO_2, and reduced sulfur compounds are substantially reconverted to H_2S. The H_2S-rich gas stream is then routed to a cooling/quench system where the gases are cooled. Excess condensed water from the quench system is routed to a separate sour water system for treatment and disposal. The cooled quench system gas effluent is then fed to an absorber section where the acidic gas comes in contact with a selective amine solution and is absorbed into solution; the amine must selectively reject carbon dioxide gas to avoid problems in the following steps, and must not be exposed to unreduced gases or oxygen (e.g., unconverted SO_2 or sulfur) that may arise during malfunctions. The rich solution is separately regenerated using steam, cooled and returned to the scrubber/absorber. The H_2S-rich gas released at the regenerator is reprocessed by the SRU.

Other traditional FGD technologies include: Wet lime scrubbers, wet limestone scrubbers, dual alkali wet scrubbers, spray dry absorbers, DSI, and CDS. All of these technologies were described in previous sections (see the BART analysis for Corette and the four factor analyses for CELP, YELP, and MDU, L&C Station).

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

The Wellman-Lord scrubber is infeasible for MSCC. This system can require significant space, especially in retrofit applications. There is limited space at MSCC. Also, the purge system required by this process would generate excess acid water that would require onsite management and onsite or offsite disposal. For these reasons, the Wellman Lord system was not considered further.

SDA and DSI are not technically feasible because the flue gas SO_2 concentrations at MSCC are too high. These technologies cannot be used when concentrations are greater than 2000 ppm. The average concentration of SO_2 in the flue gas at MSCC ranges from 2,100 to 6,000 ppm. For this reason, SDA and DSI were not considered further.

MSCC has very limited space to install wet systems or to manage the waste streams generated by wet systems (wet lime scrubbers, wet limestone scrubbers, and dual alkali wet scrubbers). These systems can require significant space, especially in retrofit applications. There is limited space at MSCC. Also, these processes would generate excess water that would require onsite management and onsite or offsite disposal. Wet systems would require an onsite dewatering pond and landfill to process and dispose of scrubber sludge. For these reasons, the wet systems were not considered further.

CDS cannot be used at MSCC because it would result in high particulate loading. It would be necessary to control those particulates. Because of the high particulate loading, the pressure drop across a fabric filter would be unacceptable; therefore, ESPs are generally used for particulate control for power plants. Either type of particulate control device would require substantial space, which is not available at MSCC. Based on limited technical data from non-comparable applications and our engineering judgment, we have determined that CDS is not technically feasible for this facility. For this reason, CDS was not considered further.

Both the SCOT and Sulfured® processes are feasible; however, in the BART Guidelines, EPA states that it may be appropriate to eliminate from further consideration technologies that provide similar control levels at higher cost. See 70 FR 39165 (July 6, 2005). We think it appropriate to do the same for RP determinations. In this case, Sulfured® systems reportedly can achieve 98% to 99.5% sulfur recovery efficiency while SCOT can reportedly achieve sulfur recovery as high as 99.8% to 99.9%. The cost is higher for the Sulfured® system when compared to the SCOT process. Because the SCOT process is more effective and costs less than the Sulfured® system, the Sulfured® system was not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technologies

Baseline SO_2 emissions from MSCC are 1,452 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the SCOT process, the only remaining control technology, is provided in Table 176.

TABLE 176—SUMMARY OF MSCC SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS

Control option	Control effectiveness [1] (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SCOT	99.9	871	581

[1] Overall control efficiency is shown. Incremental control efficiency, over the current Superclaus™ Process is 60%.

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 177 provides a summary of estimated annual costs and cost effectiveness for the SCOT process.

TABLE 177—SUMMARY OF MSCC SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
SCOT	7,705,000	5,441

We are adopting cost figures provided by MSCC, except that we annualized the capital cost using a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life (which yields a CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[286] The capital cost is annualized by multiplying the total capital investment by the CRF (0.0944). We also used a control efficiency of 99.9% for the SCOT process.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

The SCOT process could be installed in 18 to 36 months.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

The SCOT process requires substantial additional energy for operation. The tail gas from the Claus unit would need to be heated prior to entering a reducing reactor and/or heating recycled gas for regeneration requirements. Low-temperature based systems such as the SCOT system would also require additional fuel for reheat of the final tail gas for incineration prior to discharge. SCOT systems also require substantial electricity to operate numerous pumps, coolers and a condenser. Additional power is required to provide relatively large amounts of cooling water. Additional fuel and power energy (and equipment) is required for processing of the new sour water waste that is continuously produced in the quench process necessary for scrubbing. Additional details of the energy requirements for the SCOT process are described in the docket.

The quench system in the SCOT system produces a sour water effluent that requires treatment prior to disposal. This effluent contains hydrogen sulfide, and may contain other troublesome species as well, particularly during upset conditions. An engineered facility needs to be installed at MSCC to manage this waste stream.

Factor 4: Remaining useful life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Based on costs of compliance for the only control option (SCOT), the relatively small size of the facility, and the relatively small baseline Q/D, we propose to eliminate this option. Therefore, we are proposing that no additional controls for SO_2 will be required for this planning period.

vii. Plum Creek Manufacturing

Plum Creek Manufacturing's Columbia Falls Operation, in Columbia Falls, Montana consists of a sawmill, a planner, and plywood and medium density fiberboard (MDF) processes. Additional information to support this four-factor analysis can be found in the docket.[287] This RP analysis focuses on four emitting units at the Columbia Falls Operation: the Riley Union hog fuel boiler (Riley Union boiler), two Line 1 MDF dryer sander dust burners (Line 1 sander dust burners), and the Line 2 MDF dryer sander dust burner (Line 2 sander dust burner). The Riley Union boiler is used as a load-following steam generator for the dry kilns, plywood press, log vats, and MDF platen press. Downstream from the spreader-stoker grate, there are sander dust burners that are capable of supplementing 10% of the heat rate capacity of the boiler. These burners are normally fired with sander dust, but have the ability to fire natural gas during sander dust shortages and startup.

The Line 1 MDF dryers include two direct-contact dryers, a core fiber dryer, and a face fiber dryer. One Cone sander dust burner supplies heat to each dryer. The Line 1 fireboxes are one-quarter the size of the Line 2 firebox.

The Line 2 MDF dryers are direct-contact dryers. The flue gas from the combustion chamber provides heat for the first- and second-stage dryer lines. The design of the Line 2 burner employs staged combustion, with a rich zone followed by a lean zone reducing peak flame temperature, thereby reducing thermal NO_X emissions.

The Riley Union boiler exhausts to a dry ESP that was installed in 1993. The Line 1 dryer exhausts combine with the Line 1 press vents and metering bin baghouse exhausts before being controlled by a wet ESP that was installed in 1995. They emit to the atmosphere through two 80-foot stacks. The Line 2 dryer exhausts to a Venturi scrubber (installed in 2001) before emitting to the atmosphere through three 40-foot stacks. As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

SO_2 emissions are relatively small (18 tpy for all units combined). Thus, SO_2 emissions from these units are not significant contributors to regional haze, and additional controls for SO_2 will not be considered or required in this planning period. We are therefore only considering controls for NO_X for this planning period.

Riley Union Boiler

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The Riley Union Boiler does not currently have post-combustion or low NO_X combustion technology. We identified that the following technologies to be available: SCR, RSCR, SNCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, fuel staging, LNB, OFA, LEA, and FGR.

SCR, SNCR, LNB, OFA, LEA and FGR were described in our analysis for CELP.

RSCR uses a regenerative thermal oxidizer (or waste heat transfer system) to bring cool exhaust gas back up to the

[286] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[287] Letter from Thomas Ray to Vanessa Hinkle (Feb. 28, 2011); Reasonable Progress (RP) Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Plum Creek Manufacturing/Columbia Falls Operations.

temperature required for the SCR catalyst to be effective at reducing NO_X to nitrogen and water. RSCR is a good option for an exhaust gas that has constituents requiring removal prior to introduction into the catalyst (to prevent fouling or plugging), such as high PM concentrations.

The SNCR/SCR hybrid approach involves injecting the reagent (NH_3 or urea) into the combustion chamber, which is a higher temperature zone than traditional SCR injection. This provides an initial reaction that is similar to SNCR. A catalyst is placed in the downstream flue gas to further reduce NO_X and any reagent that remains.

Staged combustion can be achieved through a wide variety of methods and techniques, but in general creates a fuel-rich zone followed by a fuel lean zone. This reduces the peak flame temperature and the generation of thermal NO_X.

Fuel staging is a technique that uses 10% to 20% of the total fuel input downstream from the primary combustion zone. The fuel in the downstream secondary zone acts as a reducing agent to reduce NO emissions to N_2. Natural gas or distillate oil usually are used in the secondary combustion zone.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

SCR catalysts may be fouled or plugged by exhaust gas that contains high concentrations of PM, as is the case with the combustion of wood, biomass, or hog fuel. To prevent the premature failure of the catalyst, the PM must be removed from the exhaust stream prior to SCR. At this facility, the exhaust from the boiler's ESP will not meet the minimum temperature required for SCR (without reheat). Since the PM loading is too high for high dust SCR prior to PM controls; and the gas is too cool after the PM control equipment for a low dust SCR (downstream of the ESP). For these reasons, SCR was not considered further.

Since the PM concentrations in the exhaust of the Riley Union boiler would require the PM controls to precede the catalyst section of the hybrid system, reheat would be required. RSCR is considered to be feasible without firebox/SNCR injection, therefore SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems were not considered further.

Further staged combustion is not possible for the Riley Union boiler. The boiler is a stoker boiler with sander dust burners downstream from the stoker. In order to create a further staged combustion process (and lower flame temperature), the energy density must be reduced in the combustion fuel. This means that more volume would be required to accommodate the current heat rate. In addition to the space constraint, as with OFA, it is unlikely that the current design could further stratify the rich and lean combustion zones (either through decreased under-fire air, or increased OFA), due to the minimum air flow needed to cool the stoker grate and maintain an even heat release rate. For these reasons, staged combustion was not considered further.

The Riley Union boiler already employs fuel staging by having a stoker grate for a majority of the heat input followed by sander dust burners downstream of the grate. Further fuel staging is infeasible for the boiler. For this reason, fuel staging was not considered further.

LNBs are not feasible for spreader-stoker boilers, as they do not use burners for a majority (90% in this case) of the heat input. Sander dust burners are located downstream from the stoker grate; however, their small size may restrict the ability to create conditions necessary for a LNB. For LNB technology to be effective, the rich zone must precede the lean zone. In this case, the secondary combustion zone burners would not have sufficient space to accommodate a larger flame front characterized by LNB technology. In addition, lowering the flame temperature at that location may negatively affect the function of the secondary combustion zone, which could result in increased emissions of some pollutants. For these reasons, LNB technology was not considered further.

In order to implement OFA on the boiler, further modifications would be required to add OFA ports. The OFA ports would need to be installed at the same location as the current sander dust burners. In addition, installation of OFA ports will increase the size/volume of the flame front, in turn, increasing flame impingement on the boiler walls, which may lead to tube failure. Flame impingement may also increase quenching of the flame thereby increasing emissions associated with incomplete combustion. The reducing atmosphere of the rich primary zone also may result in accelerated corrosion of the furnace, and grate corrosion and overheating may occur in stokers as primary air flow is diverted to OFA ports. Some level of staged combustion is already achieved through fuel staging (by use of the downstream sander dust burners). Further staging of the combustion process through OFA (or other techniques) is technically infeasible without increasing the boiler volume or decreasing the heat input rate. For these reasons, OFA was not considered further.

LEA is not compatible with the design of the boiler. The boiler is a stoker boiler that operates on the principle of creating an even release of heat across the entire grate. In order to achieve optimal conditions, sufficient air flow is required from beneath the grate. In addition sufficient air flow is needed to keep the grate and parts exposed to combustion material below their maximum operating temperatures. For these reasons, LEA is not considered further.

Similarly, FGR creates a LEA condition, but may not affect the under fire air needed to properly operate the stoker grate system. In order to prevent high loss on ignition and increased emissions associated with incomplete combustion (and the LEA condition) the volume of the boiler's combustion chamber would likely need to be increased to maintain the current steam rate and overall heat release rate, and thus is not compatible with the design of the boiler. FGR is a technique with multiple mechanisms for reducing NO_X, including reducing the available oxygen, since some exhaust gas replaces oxygen rich ambient air. For this reason, FGR is not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technologies

Baseline NO_X emissions from the boiler are 587 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for RSCR and SNCR, the only remaining control technologies, are provided in Table 178. Further information can be found in the docket.

TABLE 178—SUMMARY OF BOILER NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SNCR	35	205	382

TABLE 178—SUMMARY OF BOILER NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY—Continued

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
RSCR	75	440	147

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 179 provides a summary of estimated annual costs and cost effectiveness for SNCR and RSCR.

TABLE 179—SUMMARY OF BOILER NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
SNCR	$294,377	$1,436
[1] RSCR	748,097	1,700

[1] Further information on our cost calculation can be found in the docket in the document titled Reasonable Progress (RP) Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Roseburg Forest Products Co./Missoula Particleboard (a similar type source to Plum Creek's boiler).

For SNCR, we are adopting cost figures provided by Plum Creek,[288] except that we annualized the capital cost by multiplying the capital cost by a CRF that corresponds to a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life (which yields a CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[289] For RSCR, we are adopting the total annual cost for RSCR for the SolaGen sander dust burner at Roseburg Forest Products. This is likely an underestimation of the cost for the boiler dryers at Plum Creek, because the boiler at Plum Creek is larger than the SolaGen sander dust burner at Roseburg.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

RSCR systems can be operational within eight months to one year. Because RSCR includes much of the equipment needed for SNCR, with additional equipment (the catalyst for instance), we have assumed that SNCR could be installed within a similar timeframe to that quoted for RSCR. Therefore, SNCR also can be installed and operational within eight months to one year.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

RSCR requires the reheat of the flue gas, either through a heat exchanger that uses plant waste heat, and/or through direct reheat of the flue gas by additional combustion or electrically powered heating elements. Although specific estimates of resources needed to operate RSCR on the Columbia Falls boiler were not available, we have examined estimates presented for a similar source (Roseburg Forest Products) to illustrate the approximate quantity of resources needed to run a RSCR system. Table 180 provides estimates of these additional resources that are necessary for RSCR.

TABLE 180—ADDITIONAL AMMONIA, NATURAL GAS, ELECTRICITY, AND STEAM REQUIRED FOR RSCR

	Ammonia (NH_3)	Natural gas	Electricity	Steam
RSCR usage per system	300,000 to 400,000 gal/year.	2 million scf/year to 9.7 million scf/year.	930,000–5.4 million kWh/year.	42.5–125 lb/hr or 186–548 tpy.

Additionally, the RSCR catalyst may have the potential to emit NH_3 (as NH_3 slip) and generate nitrous oxide if not operated optimally. Catalysts must be disposed of, presenting a cost; however, many catalyst manufacturers provide a system to regenerate or recycle the catalyst reducing the impacts associated with spent catalysts. In addition to these considerations, there are issues associated with the production, transport, storage, and use of NH_3. However, regular handling of NH_3 has reduced the risks associated with its transport, storage, and use.

As with RSCR, there are issues associated with NH_3, electricity, and compressed air for SNCR. Although specific estimates of resources needed to operate SNCR on the Columbia Falls boiler were not available, we have examined estimates presented for a similar source (Roseburg Forest Products) to illustrate the approximate quantity of resources needed to run a SNCR system. Table 181 provides estimates for additional reagent, electricity and steam use.

[288] Plum Creek Revised Response, Table C–4 (Mar. 13, 2012).

[289] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

TABLE 181—ADDITIONAL REAGENT, ELECTRICITY AND STEAM REQUIRED FOR SNCR

	Reagent (Urea)	Electricity	Steam
Boiler SNCR System	165 tpy or 69,740 gallons Urea solution/year.	204,108 kWh/year	51.4 lb/hr or 225 tpy.

As with RSCR, some level of NH_3 slip will be present, which is dependent on the amount of reagent injected and the level of control that is desired. Higher levels of control are associated with greater NH_3 slip. Whether urea or NH_3 is used, there are impacts associated with the production, transport, storage, and use of these chemicals. If urea is used, there will be GHG emissions associated with its hydrolysis prior to its use as a NO_X reagent.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. We propose to eliminate the most expensive option (RSCR), based on costs of compliance and the relatively small size of this facility. The less expensive option (SNCR) would reduce emissions by 205 tpy, which equates to approximately an 18.5% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X from the facility, or a reduction of Q/D from 82 to 67. Based on the relatively small size of this facility, the baseline Q/D, and the reduction in Q/D, we propose to find it reasonable to eliminate this option. Therefore, we are proposing to not require any NO_X controls for this planning period.

Line 1 Sander Dust Burners

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The Line 1 sander dust burners do not currently have post-combustion or low NO_X combustion technology. We identified the following technologies to be available: SCR, RSCR, SNCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, fuel staging, LNB, OFA, LEA, and FGR. SCR, SNCR, LNB, OFA, LEA and FGR were described in our analysis for CELP. RSCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, and fuel staging were described in our analysis for Plum Creek's Riley Union boiler.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

For the Line 1 sander dust burners, PM loadings are too high for a hot/high dust SCR, and temperatures are too cool following the PMCD unless reheat is used. In addition to these issues, the dryer burners are direct contact dryers. Therefore, any NH_3 in the gas stream from a hot/high dust SCR would have the potential to stain or darken the wood product. For these reasons, SCR was not considered further.

The exhaust from the Line 1 sander dust burners acts as a direct contact heat source for the drying processes at the facility. The use of SNCR would require injection of the reagent prior to the dryers introducing NH_3 to the product lines. Contact with NH_3 may result in reduced product quality. NH_3 darkens wood, which would not be acceptable for Plum Creek's light colored stains. Additionally, NH_3 may affect the curing of any formaldehyde-based resins used in the wood products. High levels of NH_3 reduce the cellulosic structure of the wood, allowing it to be permanently shaped; however compressive strength is reduced, which is an important factor for product quality. Space constraints also are a consideration because there is not sufficient residence time at the required temperatures in the exhaust stream prior to the location where the exhaust comes into contact with the wood products; therefore, there is a likelihood that the conversion of the NH_3 reagent may not be sufficiently completed before the exhaust enters the dryers, making product quality a concern (as stated above). For these reasons, SNCR was not considered further.

Because the PM concentrations in the exhaust of the sander dust burners would require the PM controls to precede the catalyst section of the hybrid system, reheat would be required. RSCR is considered to be feasible without firebox/SNCR injection, therefore SNCR/SCR hybrid systems were not considered further.

Fuel staging is not feasible for the Line 1 sander dust burners. The Line 1 sander dust burners have a combustion chamber that is too small to accommodate fuel staging; therefore, fuel staging was not considered further.

Staged combustion is not compatible with the Line 1 sander dust burners. The Line 1 sander dust burners have a combustion chamber that is one-quarter the volume of the Line 2 sander dust burner. Staged combustion techniques increase the volume (or size) of the flame front for a given heat input rate; therefore it would be necessary to reduce the overall heat input of the burners to achieve lower flame temperatures and thereby realize the NO_X reduction achievable with staged combustion techniques. A reduction in the heat rate to the Line 1 sander dust burners would result in insufficient heat being sent into the drying process.

As stated above in the Step 2 discussion of staged combustion, there is insufficient combustion chamber volume to implement LNB design for the Line 1 sander dust burners; therefore, LNB are considered to be technically infeasible for the Line 1 sander dust burners without increasing combustion chamber volume or decreasing the heat input rate (which would affect Plum Creek's ability to successfully operate the wood product dryers). For this reason, LNB was not considered further.

As also discussed above, there is insufficient combustion chamber volume to implement OFA on the Line 1 burners without decreasing the heat input rate. The reduced heat input rate would prevent the dryers from operating as designed. For this reason, OFA was not considered further.

LEA is considered to be technically infeasible for the Line 1 sander dust burners because sander dust suspension burners require high levels of air in order to fluidize the solid fuel. Poor operation of the burners would result with LEA since high excess air conditions are necessary to sustain stable combustion. The Line 1 dryers are all suspension burners, and therefore LEA is considered technically infeasible for these sources.

Because FGR depends on the same conditions as LEA and LEA is considered technically infeasible for the Line 1 sander dust burners, FGR is also

considered infeasible for the Line 1 sander dust burners. Additionally, FGR may require additional combustion chamber volume to accommodate the same heat input while maintaining a reduced flame temperature. For these reasons, FGR was not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technologies

Baseline NO_X emissions from the Line 1 sander dust burners are 319 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for RSCR, the only remaining control technology, is provided in Table 182. Further information can be found in the docket.

TABLE 182—SUMMARY OF LINE 1 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
RSCR	75	240	79

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 183 provides a summary of estimated annual costs and cost effectiveness for RSCR.

TABLE 183—SUMMARY OF LINE 1 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
[1] RSCR	748,097	3,117

[1] Further information on our cost calculation can be found in the docket in the document titled Reasonable Progress (RP) Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Roseburg Forest Products Co./Missoula Particleboard (a similar type source to Plum Creek).

For RSCR, we are adopting the total annual cost for RSCR for the SolaGen sander dust burner at Roseburg Forest Products. This is likely an underestimation of the cost for the Line 1 sander dust burners at Plum Creek, because the Line 1 sander dust burners are smaller than the SolaGen sander dust burner at Roseburg.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

RSCR systems for the Line 1 sander dust burners could be operational within eight months to one year.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

The energy and non-air quality environmental impacts from RSCR were discussed in the analysis for the boiler. Specific reagent, electricity and steam requirements were not calculated for the Line 1 sander dust burners but are expected to be less than what would be needed for the boiler.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. The emissions reductions from the only feasible option (RSCR) would be fairly small (240 tpy), which would result in approximately 21.7% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X for this facility, or a reduction of Q/D from 82 to 64. Based on the costs of compliance, the relatively small size of the facility, and the reduction in Q/D, we think it reasonable to not impose RSCR for this facility. Therefore, we are proposing to not require any NO_X controls on this unit for this planning period.

Line 2 Sander Dust Burner

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The line 2 sander dust burner uses staged combustion to control NO_X. We identified the following technologies to be available: SCR, RSCR, SNCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, fuel staging, LNB, OFA, LEA, and FGR. SCR, SNCR, LNB, OFA, LEA and FGR were described in our analysis for CELP. RSCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, and fuel staging were described in our analysis for Plum Creek's boiler.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

All of the sander dust burners have the same issues associated with the implementation of SCR as the boiler. PM loadings are too high for a hot/high dust SCR, and temperatures are too cool following PM control unless reheat is used. In addition to these issues, the dryer burners are all direct contact dryers. Therefore, any NH_3 in the gas stream from a hot/high dust SCR would have the potential to stain or darken the wood product. For these reasons, SCR was not considered further.

The exhaust from the Line 2 sander dust burner acts as a direct contact heat source for the drying processes at the facility. Using SNCR on the Line 2 sander dust burner would cause the same product quality issues that were explained in the analysis for the Line 1 sander dust burners. Space constraints are also an issue as explained for the Line 1 sander dust burners. For these reasons, SNCR was not considered further.

As explained in the analysis for the Line 1 sander dust burners, the PM concentrations in the exhaust of the sander dust burners would require the

PM controls to precede the catalyst section of the hybrid system, and so reheat would be required. RSCR is considered to be feasible without firebox/SNCR injection; therefore SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems were not considered further.

Fuel staging is not feasible for the Line 2 sander dust burner. The Line 2 sander dust burner uses staged combustion. Further modification of the combustion chamber would be required to use fuel staging; however, space constraints would make the expansion infeasible. Also, additional NO_X reductions would not likely be realized because the staged combustion design has already reduced thermal NO_X to the extent possible. For these reasons, fuel staging is not considered further.

The Line 2 sander dust burner already uses staged combustion, therefore further staging would not be technically feasible without complete replacement.

LNB (or staged combustion) is a technique that was designed into the Line 2 sander dust burner; therefore, further staging, or LNB configuration was not considered further.

The Line 2 sander dust burner uses staged combustion. Further modification of the combustion chamber would be required to use fuel staging; however, space constraints would make the expansion infeasible. Also, further NO_X reductions would not likely be realized because the staged combustion design has already reduced thermal NO_X to the extent possible. For these reasons, fuel staging is not considered further.

The Line 2 sander dust burner already employs staged combustion; therefore, further staging through the use of OFA is technically infeasible. For this reason, OFA was not considered further.

LEA is considered to be technically infeasible for the Line 2 sander dust burner because sander dust suspension burners require high levels of air in order to fluidize the solid fuel. Poor operation of the burners would result with LEA since high excess air conditions are found under the conditions necessary to sustain stable combustion. The Line 2 dryers are all suspension burners, and therefore LEA is considered technically infeasible for these sources. For these reasons, LEA was not considered further.

FGR is not technically feasible for the Line 2 sander dust burner for the same reasons as were described under the analysis for the Line 1 sander dust burners. Because FGR causes a LEA condition and LEA is considered technically infeasible for the Line 2 sander dust burner, FGR has also been considered to be infeasible for the Line 2 sander dust burner. Also, FGR may require additional combustion chamber volume to accommodate the same heat input while maintaining a reduced flame temperature. For these reasons, FGR was not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technologies

Baseline NO_X emissions from the Line 2 sander dust burner are 200 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for RSCR, the only remaining control technology, is provided in Table 184.

TABLE 184—SUMMARY OF LINE 2 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
RSCR	75	150	50

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 185 provides a summary of estimated annual costs and cost effectiveness for RSCR.

TABLE 185—SUMMARY OF LINE 2 NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
[1] RSCR	748,000	4,987

[1] Further information on our cost calculation can be found in the docket in the document titled Reasonable Progress (RP) Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Roseburg Forest Products Co./Missoula Particleboard (a similar type source to Plum Creek's boiler).

For RSCR, we are adopting the total annual cost for RSCR for the SolaGen sander dust burner at Roseburg Forest Products. This is likely an underestimation of the cost for the Line 2 sander dust burner because the line 2 sander dust burner at Plum Creek is larger than the SolaGen sander dust burner at Roseburg.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

RSCR systems for the Line 2 sander dust burner could be operational within eight months to one year.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

The energy and non-air quality environmental impacts from RSCR were discussed in the analysis for the boiler. Specific reagent, electricity and steam requirements were not calculated for the Line 2 sander dust burner, but are expected to be less than what would be needed for the boiler.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/

D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Based on the costs of compliance and the relatively small size of this facility, we find it reasonable to eliminate the only control option (RSCR). Therefore, we are proposing that no additional controls will be required for this planning period.

viii. Roseburg Forest Products

Roseburg Forest Products Company owns and operates a particleboard manufacturing facility in Missoula, Montana. Additional information to support this four factor analysis can be found in the docket.[290] The facility has two production lines, one with a multi-platen batch press (Line 1) and one with a continuous press (Line 2). A pre-dryer is used to reduce the moisture of green wood materials received at the facility. Heat for the pre-dryer is provided by exhaust from a 45 MMBtu/hr SolaGen sander dust burner. There are four final dryers associated with Line 1 and two final dryers associated with Line 2 that produce dried wood furnish for face and core material in the particleboard. Heat input for all six of the final dryers is provided by the combined exhaust of a 50 MMBtu/hr ROEMMC sander dust burner and 55 MMBtu/hr sander dust-fired Babcock & Wilcox boiler, which also provides steam for facility processes.

The Babcock & Wilcox boiler is the oldest of the three sander dust-fired sources at the facility. It is a stoker-type boiler that was installed in 1969. Unlike the other sander dust burners at the facility, the boiler serves the function of producing steam for facility processes in addition to providing heat input to the final dryers. The ROEMMC burner was installed in 1979, although it is a 1978 model burner. The sole purpose of this burner is to provide heat input for the final dryers. The SolaGen sander dust burner was installed in 2006, although it is a 2005 model. The sole purpose of this burner is to provide heat input to the pre-dryer.

PM emissions from the Babcock & Wilcox boiler, ROEMMC burner, and Line 1 and 2 final dryers are controlled by multi-clones at the dryer outlets. PM emissions from the SolaGen burner and pre-dryer are controlled by a cyclone, a wet ESP, and a regenerative thermal oxidizer. As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

SO_2 emissions are relatively small (6 tpy of SO_2 for all units combined). Thus, SO_2 emissions from these units are not significant contributors to regional haze and our analysis only considers NO_X. Additional controls for SO_2 will not be considered or required in this planning period. We are therefore considering controls only for NO_X for this planning period.

Babcock & Wilcox Boiler

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The Babcock & Wilcox boiler does not currently have post-combustion controls or low NO_X combustion technology. We identified that the following technologies to be available: SCR, RSCR, SNCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, fuel staging, LNB, OFA, LEA, and FGR. SCR, SNCR, LNB, OFA, LEA and FGR were described in our analysis for CELP. RSCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, and fuel staging were described in our analysis for the boiler at Plum Creek Manufacturing.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

SCR catalysts may be fouled or plugged by exhaust gas that contains high concentrations of PM, as is the case with the combustion of wood, biomass, or hog fuel. To prevent the premature failure of the catalyst, the PM must be removed from the exhaust stream prior to the SCR. In this case, the exhaust from the PM control equipment will not meet the minimum temperature required for SCR to be effective. In addition to these issues, there is insufficient space prior to the dryers to add both PM controls and SCR. Even if there were space to add both systems, the exhaust from PM controls and SCR would be at a lower temperature, resulting in insufficient heat being sent to the dryers. For these reasons, SCR was not considered further.

The exhaust from all of the units act as direct contact heat sources for the drying processes at the facility. The use of SNCR would require injection of the reagent prior to the dryers, which would introduce NH_3 to the product lines. Roseburg has stated that contact with NH_3 may reduce product quality. For this reason, SNCR was not considered further.

A SNCR/SCR hybrid system also uses a catalyst and thus would experience similar technical difficulties related to catalyst plugging and/or fouling, as described for SCR. If PM controls were retrofitted prior to the dryers to allow the SCR to be operated without reheat, the exhaust from the PM controls would be significantly reduced, resulting in insufficient heat being sent to the dryers. Space constraints and product quality concerns are also issues. For these reasons, a SNCR/SCR hybrid system was not considered further.

Two stable zones of combustion are required for fuel staging. If there is insufficient space, the secondary fuel and combustion zone will impinge on the primary zone having the effect of raising the peak flame temperature and, in turn, increasing NO_X emissions. There is not sufficient room within the boiler to achieve fuel staging while maintaining the necessary heat input to the dryers. The creation of a larger combustion zone within the boiler also has the possibility of causing greater flame impingement on the boiler wall and tubes, which may compromise their integrity and cause premature failure. For these reasons, fuel staging was not considered further.

Staged combustion is considered feasible for the boiler in the form of a new SolaGen-type LNB; however, staged combustion in the form of OFA is considered technically infeasible for the boiler. Suspension burners such as the boiler need high air flow through the fuel-feed auger and burner to suspend and fluidize the solid fuel. Splitting the combustion air to OFA ports would result in poor and perhaps unstable combustion at the burner tip. For this reason, OFA was not considered further.

As with OFA, suspension-type burners, such as the boiler, require high levels of air in order to fluidize the solid fuel. The burners would operate poorly with LEA. For this reason, LEA was not considered further.

FGR is a technique with multiple mechanisms for reducing NO_X, including reducing the available oxygen, since some exhaust gas replaces oxygen rich ambient air. As with LEA, some combustion air must be reduced to accommodate the recirculating flue gas, which may cause the suspension burner to operate improperly. FGR may be applied in some situations, but in order to maintain the necessary heat input in this situation, additional combustion chamber volume would be required to accommodate the volume of the flue gas introduced into the combustion

[290] Reasonable Progress Analysis, Roseburg Forest Products, Missoula Particleboard, Submitted for Roseburg Forest Products by Golder Associates, Inc. (Feb. 2, 2011); Reasonable Progress (RP) Four-Factor Analysis of Control Options for Roseburg Forest Products Co., Missoula Particleboard.

chamber. For these reasons, FGR was not considered further.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technologies

A summary of emissions projections for LNB and RSCR, the only remaining control technologies, are provided in Table 186. At this facility, RSCR would be placed downstream of the wood particle dryers and as a result would control emissions from both the boiler and the ROEMMC sander dust burner. Baseline NO_X emissions from the boiler are 134 tpy. Baseline NO_X emissions from the Line 1 dryers would be from the boiler and ROEMMC sander dust burner combined and are 202 tpy. Baseline NO_X emissions from the Line 2 dryers would be from the boiler and ROEMMC sander dust burner combined and are 92 tpy.

TABLE 186—SUMMARY OF ROSEBURG NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
LNB	22.2	30	104
RSCR Line 1	75	[1]151	[1]51
RSCR Line 2	75	[1]69	[1]23

[1] RSCR on the dryers would control emissions from the boiler and the ROEMMC.

LNBs are a form of staged combustion and may be able to achieve 50–70% reductions in NO_X emissions when firing coal, depending on the design or generation of the burner. However, NO_X reductions are highly dependent on the specifics of the burner design, fuel fired, and the operational setting. Roseburg presented a control efficiency for LNB applicable to the boiler of approximately 20%, which was based on information from the LNB vendor. This is not unreasonable considering that biomass produces primarily fuel NO_X rather than thermal NO_X, and LNB primarily reduce the generation of thermal NO_X.

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 187 provides a summary of estimated annual costs and cost effectiveness for LNB and RSCR.

TABLE 187—SUMMARY OF ROSEBURG NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
LNB	70,624	2,354
RSCR Line 1	2,261,273	14,975
RSCR Line 2	1,234,469	17,891

For LNB, we are adopting cost figures provided by Roseburg, except that we annualized the capital cost by multiplying the capital cost by a CRF that corresponds to a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life (which yields a CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[291]

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

EPA found cases in which boilers have been retrofitted with LNB in less than six months. However, this does not take into account variables that affect the ability of a company to have equipment off-line, such as seasonal variations in business that may require Roseburg to postpone retrofit until such time as is appropriate. In this case, we would expect that the LNB can be installed within a maximum of 12 months.

RSCR systems can be operational within eight months to one year.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

LNB would reduce the heat rate that could be sent to the units without increasing the volume of the combustion chamber. That would have the effect of reducing the mass flow rate and heat flux through the dryers. In order to make up for the lost heat it may be possible to add an additional heat source; however, that would use additional fuel, increasing natural resource use. It may be possible to reduce the amount of ambient air mixed into the exhaust prior to the dryers, but this is unlikely because there must be sufficient air flow, in addition to heat, to reduce the moisture content of the product.

RSCR requires the reheat of the flue gas, either through a heat exchanger that utilizes plant waste heat, and/or through direct reheat of the flue gas by additional combustion or electrically powered heating elements. The flue gas at the boiler exhaust is approximately 572 °F, and the temperature of the exhaust of the ROEMMC varies between 700 °F and 1050 °F. These two gas streams then mix with additional ambient air and pass through the Line 1 and Line 2 dryers, further reducing the exhaust gas temperature to 130 °F to 155 °F. In order to reheat the gas stream and operate the RSCR system it is anticipated that the following resources described in Table 188 would be required or consumed.

[291] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

TABLE 188—ADDITIONAL AMMONIA, NATURAL GAS, ELECTRICITY AND COMPRESSED AIR FOR RSCR

	Ammonia (NH_3)	Natural gas	Electricity	Compressed air
Line 1 RSCR	433,000 gal/year	9.7 million scf/year	3.6 million kWh/year	7.2 million scf/year
Line 2 RSCR	433,000 gal/year	4.7 million scf/year	1.7 million kWh/year	3.8 million scf/year

Additionally, the RSCR catalyst may have the potential to emit NH_3 (as NH_3 slip) and generate nitrous oxide if not operated optimally. Catalysts must be disposed of, presenting a cost; however, many catalyst manufacturers provide a system to regenerate or recycle the catalyst reducing the impacts associated with spent catalysts. In addition to these considerations, there are issues associated with the production, transport, storage, and use of NH_3. However, regular handling of NH_3 has reduced the risks associated with its transport, storage, and use.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. We propose to eliminate the most expensive options (RSCR on line 1 and line 2), based on costs of compliance and the relatively small size of this facility. The most cost-effective option (LNB) would reduce emissions by only 34 tpy, which equates to approximately a 9.2% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X from the facility, or a reduction of Q/D from 12 to 11. Based on this benefit, the baseline Q/D, and the reduction in Q/D, we find it reasonable to eliminate this option. Therefore, we are proposing to not require any NO_X controls on this unit for this planning period.

ROEMMC Sander Dust Burner

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The ROEMMC sander dust burner does not currently have post combustion controls or low NO_X combustion technology. We identified that the following technologies to be available: SCR, RSCR, SNCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, fuel staging, LNB, OFA, LEA, and FGR. SCR, SNCR, and LNB, OFA, LEA and FGR were described in our analysis for CELP. RSCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, and fuel staging were described in our analysis for the boiler at Plum Creek Manufacturing.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

SCR was not considered further for the ROEMMC sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler: Insufficient space for both PM controls (necessary to avoid fouling and plugging) and the SCR catalyst, and insufficient heat from the exhaust to operate the dryers.

RSCRs would be placed downstream of the wood particle dryers. The RSCRs would control emissions from the ROEMMC sander dust burner in addition to the Babcock & Wilcox boiler. This technology was described in the analysis for the boiler; for the same reasons it was considered feasible there, it is considered feasible here.

SNCR was not considered further for the ROEMMC sander dust burner for the same reason provided for the boiler: reduced product quality due to contact with NH_3. A SNCR/SCR hybrid system was also not considered further for the ROEMMC sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler: lower temperature exhaust from PM controls and the SCR/SNCR hybrid system would provide insufficient heat for the dryers.

Staged combustion techniques increase the volume of the flame front for a given heat input rate. The ROEMMC sander dust burner is small, making it necessary to reduce the overall heat input to levels below what is needed to operate the dryers to achieve staged combustion. For this reason, staged combustion was not considered further.

Fuel staging was not considered further for the same reasons provided for the boiler: Insufficient space to achieve fuel staging while maintaining the necessary heat input the dryers.

LNB designs increase the length of the flame front. In order for the ROEMMC sander dust burner to operate as designed (with a rich and lean zone), the heat input to the burner would need to be decreased so that a smaller, yet longer flame could be created within the same physical space available with the current combustion chamber. The reduced firing rate would have the effect of reducing the necessary heat input below acceptable levels for operating the dryers. For these reasons, LNB was not considered further.

The ROEMMC sander dust burner does not have sufficient space to install OFA ports. In addition to space constraints, suspension burners such as the ROEMMC need high air flow through the fuel feed auger and burner to suspend and fluidize the solid fuel. Splitting the combustion air to OFA ports would result in poor and perhaps unstable combustion at the burner tip. For these reasons, OFA was not considered further.

LEA was not considered further for the ROEMMC sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler. Suspension-type burners, such as the ROEMMC sander dust burner, require high levels of air in order to fluidize the solid fuel. The burners would operate poorly with LEA.

FGR was not considered further for the ROEMMC sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler. FGR reduces the available oxygen, since some exhaust gas replaces oxygen rich ambient air. Additionally, FGR may require increased combustion chamber volume to accommodate the same heat input while maintaining a reduced flame temperature. For these reasons, FGR was not considered further.

All technologies identified in Step 1 were eliminated in Step 2; therefore, our analysis for the ROEMMC sander dust burner is complete. We have determined that no additional controls should be imposed on this unit in this planning period.

SolaGen Sander Dust Burner

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

The SolaGen sander dust burner currently uses LNB and FGR to control NO_X. We identified that the following technologies to be available: SCR, RSCR, SNCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, fuel staging, OFA, and LEA. SCR, SNCR, LNB, OFA, LEA and FGR were described in our analysis for

CELP. RSCR, SNCR/SCR hybrid, staged combustion, and fuel staging were described in our analysis for the boiler at Plum Creek Manufacturing.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

SCR was not considered further for the SolaGen sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler. There is insufficient space prior to the pre-dryer to add both PM controls and SCR, and the exhaust from PM controls and SCR would be at a lower temperature resulting in insufficient heat being sent to the pre-dryer.

SNCR was not considered further for the SolaGen sander dust burner for the same reason provided for the boiler: reduced product quality from contact with NH_3. A SNCR/SCR hybrid system was not considered further for the SolaGen sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler: lower temperature exhaust from PM controls and the SCR/SNCR hybrid system would provide insufficient heat for the pre-dryer.

The SolaGen sander dust burner is a LNB, which is a form of staged combustion; further staging would not be technically feasible for the SolaGen. For this reason, staged combustion was not considered further.

Fuel staging was not considered further for the same reasons provided for the boiler. There is not sufficient room to achieve fuel staging while maintaining the necessary heat input for the pre-dryer.

The SolaGen sander dust burner already utilizes a LNB design, making further excess air infeasible to support stable combustion. For this reason, OFA was not considered further.

LEA was not considered further for the SolaGen sander dust burner for the same reasons provided for the boiler. Suspension-type burners, such as the SolaGen sander dust burner, require high levels of air in order to fluidize the solid fuel. The burners would operate poorly with LEA.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions from the SolaGen sander dust burner are 58 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for RSCR, the only remaining control technology, is provided in Table 189.

TABLE 189—SUMMARY OF ROSEBURG NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
RSCR	75	43	15

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 190 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for RSCR.

TABLE 190—SUMMARY OF ROSEBURG RSCR REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
RSCR	748,097	17,398

We are adopting cost figures provided by Roseburg, except that we annualized the capital cost by multiplying the capital cost by a CRF that corresponds to a 7% interest rate and 20-year equipment life (which yields a CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[292]

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

RSCR systems can be operational within eight months to one year.

Factor 3: Energy and Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

RSCR requires the reheat of the flue gas, either through a heat exchanger that utilizes plant waste heat, and/or through direct reheat of the flue gas by additional combustion or electrically powered heating elements. In order to reheat the gas stream and operate the RSCR system, the following resources described in Table 191 would be consumed.

TABLE 191—ADDITIONAL AMMONIA, NATURAL GAS, ELECTRICITY AND COMPRESSED AIR REQUIRED FOR RSCR

Ammonia (NH_3)	Natural gas	Electricity	Compressed air
304,000 gal/year	2 million scf/year	700,000 kWh/year	1.3 million scf/year

Environmental impacts were described in the analysis for the boiler.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: the cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the

[292] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. We find it reasonable to eliminate the only feasible option, RSCR, on the basis of the costs of compliance and the relatively small size of this facility. Therefore, we are proposing that no additional NO_X controls will be required for this planning period.

ix. Smurfit Stone Container

Smurfit Stone Container Enterprises Inc., Missoula Mill (purchased and renamed M2Green Redevelopment LLC Missoula Site on 5/3/11) [293] was determined to be below the threshold of sources subject to BART, but above the threshold for sources subject to further evaluation for RP controls. According to an emissions report from M2Green Redevelopment LLC, the mill was permanently shut down on January 12, 2010 and is no longer operating.[294]

While the current owners have permanently shut down the mill at M2Green Redevelopment LLC, Missoula Site, and it is uncertain whether the mill will resume operations, should the mill resume operations we will revise the FIP as necessary in accordance with regional haze requirements, including the ''reasonable progress'' provisions in 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1).

x. Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership

Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership (YELP), in partnership with Billings Generation Incorporated, owns an electric power plant in Billings, Montana.[295] The plant is rated at 65 MW gross output and includes two identical CFB boilers that are fired on petroleum coke and cooker gas; exhaust exits through a common stack. The boilers and emission controls were installed in 1995.

PM emissions are controlled by two fabric filter baghouses at the common stack that is designed to achieve greater than 99% control of particulates.[296] As discussed previously in Section V.D.6.b., the contribution from point sources to primary organic aerosols, EC, $PM_{2.5}$ at Montana Class I areas is very small, and modeling tends to confirm that PM emissions from point sources do not have a very large impact. Therefore, we are proposing that additional controls for PM are not necessary for this planning period.

SO_2

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available: limestone injection process upgrade, a SDA, DSI, a CDS, HAR, a wet lime scrubber, a wet limestone scrubber, and/or a dual alkali scrubber.

YELP currently controls SO_2 emissions using limestone injection. Crushed limestone is injected with the petroleum coke prior to its combustion in the two CFB boilers. When limestone is heated to 1550 °F, it releases CO_2 and forms lime (CaO), which subsequently reacts with the SO_2 in the combustion gas to form calcium sulfates and calcium sulfites. The calcium compounds are removed as PM by the baghouse. Depending on the fuel fired in the boilers and the total heat input, YELP must achieve, under a Montana operating permit, 70% to 90% reduction of SO_2 emissions. YELP states that, during 2008 through 2009, SO_2 reduction averaged 95%. Increasing the limestone injection rate beyond current levels could theoretically result in a modest increase in SO_2 control.

SDAs were described in our analysis for CELP. SDAs have demonstrated the ability to achieve 90% to 94% SO_2 reduction. SDA plus limestone injection can achieve between 98% and 99% SO_2 reduction.[297] Due to the high degree of SO_2 control efficiency already achieved by limestone injection at this facility (95%), we have used 80% control efficiency for SDA in this analysis, downstream of limestone injection.

DSI was described in our BART analysis for Corette. SO_2 control efficiencies for DSI systems by themselves (not downstream of limestone injection systems) are approximately 50%, but if the sorbent is hydrated lime, then 80% or greater removal can be achieved. These systems are commonly called lime spray dryers.

A description of a CDS was provided in our analysis for CELP. A CDS can achieve removal efficiency similar to that achieved by SDA on CFB boilers.[298]

The HAR process was described in our analysis for CELP. HAR downstream of a CFB boiler that utilizes limestone injection can reduce the remaining SO_2 by about 80%.[299]

A general description of wet lime scrubbing was provided in our BART analysis for Ash Grove.

Wet lime and wet limestone scrubbers involve spraying alkaline slurry into the exhaust gas to react with SO_2 in the flue gas. Insoluble salts are formed in the chemical reaction that occurs in the scrubber and the salts are removed as a solid waste by-product. Wet lime and limestone scrubbers are very similar, but the type of additive used differs (lime or limestone). The use of limestone ($CaCO_3$) instead of lime requires different feed preparation equipment and a higher liquid-to-gas ratio. The higher liquid-to-gas ratio typically requires a larger absorbing unit. The limestone slurry process also requires a ball mill to crush the limestone feed. Wet lime and limestone scrubbers have been demonstrated to achieve greater than 99% control efficiency.[300]

Dual-alkali scrubbers use a sodium-based alkali solution to remove SO_2 from the combustion exhaust gas. The process uses both sodium-based and calcium-based compounds. The sodium-based reagents absorb SO_2 from the exhaust gas, and the calcium-based solution (lime or limestone) regenerates the spent liquor. Calcium sulfites and sulfates are precipitated and discarded as sludge, and the regenerated sodium solution is returned to the absorber loop. The dual-alkali process requires lower liquid-to-gas ratios than scrubbing with lime or limestone. The reduced liquid-to-gas ratios generally mean smaller reaction units; however, additional regeneration and sludge processing equipment is necessary. A sodium-based scrubbing solution, typically consisting of a mixture of sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonates, and sodium sulfite, is an efficient SO_2 control reagent. However, the process generates a sludge that can create material handling and disposal issues. The control efficiency is similar to the wet lime/limestone scrubbers at approximately 95% or greater.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

The current limestone injection system is operating at or near its maximum capacity. The boiler feed rates are approximately 740 tons/day of petroleum coke and 415 tons/day of limestone. Increasing limestone injection beyond the current levels would result in plugging of the injection

[293] See *http://www.greeninvgroup.com/news/news-release-missoula-announcement.html.*

[294] M2Green Redevelopment LLC Quarterly Excess Emissions Report—Third Quarter 2011 (11/1/2011).

[295] All information found within this section can be found in the corresponding report in the docket.

[296] Response to Additional Reasonable Progress Information for the Yellowstone Energy Limited Partnership Facility Pursuant to Section 114(a) of the CAA (42 U.S.C. Section 7414(A)) Prepared for Billings Generation, Inc. (''YELP Additional Response''), p. 2–1 February 24, 2011.

[297] Deseret Bonanza SOB, p. 92.

[298] *Id.*

[299] *Id.*, p. 93.

[300] Deseret Bonanza SOB, p. 94.

lines, and increased bed ash production, which can reduce combustion efficiency, and increased particulate loading to the baghouses. Therefore, increasing limestone injection beyond its current level would require major upgrades to the limestone feeding system and the baghouses.[301] Only modest increases in SO_2 removal efficiency, if any, would be expected with this scenario, compared to add-on SO_2 control systems discussed below. Therefore, a limestone injection process upgrade is eliminated from further consideration.

CDS systems result in high particulate loading to the unit's particulate control device. Because of the high particulate loading, the pressure drop across a fabric filter would be unacceptable; therefore, ESPs are generally used for particulate control. YELP has two high efficiency fabric filters (baghouses) in place. Based on limited technical data from non-comparable applications and engineering judgment, we are determining that CDS is not technically feasible for this facility.[302] Therefore, CDS is eliminated from further consideration.

A DSI system is not practical for use in a CFB boiler such as YELP, where limestone injection is already being used upstream in the boiler for SO_2 control. With limestone injection, the CFB boiler flue gas already contains excess unreacted lime. Fly ash containing this unreacted lime is reinjected back into the CFB boiler combustion bed, as part of the boiler operating design. A DSI system would simply add additional unreacted lime to the flue gas and would achieve little, if any, additional SO_2 control.[303] If used instead of limestone injection (the only practical way it might be used), DSI would achieve less control efficiency (50%) than the limestone injection system already being used (70 to 90%). Therefore, DSI is eliminated from further consideration.

Regarding wet scrubbing, there is limited area to install additional SO_2 controls that would require high quantities of water and dewatering ponds. The wet FGD scrubber systems with the higher water requirements (wet lime scrubber, wet limestone scrubber, and dual alkali wet scrubber) would require an on-site dewatering pond or an additional landfill to dispose of scrubber sludge. Due to the limited available space, its proximity to the Yellowstone River and limited water availability for these controls,[304] we consider these technologies technically infeasible and do not evaluate them further.

The remaining technically feasible SO_2 control options for YELP are SDA and HAR.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions from YELP are 1,826 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 192. Since limestone injection is already in use at the YELP facility, the control efficiencies and emissions reductions shown below are those that might be achieved beyond the control already being achieved by the existing limestone injection system.

TABLE 192—SUMMARY OF YELP SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
SDA	80	1,461	365
HAR	50	913	913

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of compliance

Table 193 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options. All costs shown are for the two boilers combined.

TABLE 193—SUMMARY OF YELP SO_2 REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS AS RECALCULATED BY EPA

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
SDA with baghouse replacement	6,237,065	4,211
SDA without baghouse replacement	4,709,504	3,182
HAR with baghouse replacement	4,660,376	5,104
HAR without baghouse replacement	3,132,815	3,431

We have relied on the control costs provided by YELP,[305] with two exceptions. First, we calculated the annual cost of capital using 7% annual interest rate and a 20-year equipment life (which yields a CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4 Regulatory Analysis.[306] Second, we calculated the cost of SDA and HAR in two ways: (1) With baghouse replacement, and (2) without baghouse replacement, see Table 193 above.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

We have relied on YELP's estimates that the time necessary to complete the modifications to the two boilers to accommodate SDA or HAR, without replacing the baghouses, would be

[301] YELP Additional Response, p. 2–2.

[302] Deseret Bonanza SOB, p. 92.

[303] *Id.*, p. 93.

[304] YELP Additional Response, p. 2–5.

[305] *Id.*, p. 7–3.

[306] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/.*

approximately one year and that a boiler outage of approximate two to three months per boiler would be necessary to perform the installation of either system. The installation of the controls would need to be staggered to allow one boiler to remain in operation while the retrofits are applied to the other boiler. YELP states that complete replacement or major modifications to the existing baghouses would be necessary, however, the company does not explain why the existing baghouses would need to be replaced or modified to accommodate SDA or HAR.[307]

Factor 3: Energy and Non-air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

Wet FGD systems are estimated to consume 1% to 2.5% of the total electric generation of the plant and can consume approximately 40% more than dry FGD systems (SDA). Electricity requirements for a HAR system are less than FGD systems. DSI systems are estimated to consume 0.1% to 0.5% of the total plant generation.[308] For reasons explained above, wet FGD systems and DSI systems have already been eliminated as technically infeasible.

SO_2 controls would result in increased ash production at the YELP facility. Boiler ash is currently either sent to a landfill or sold for beneficial use, such as oil well reclamation. Changes in ash properties due to increased calcium sulfates and calcium sulfites could result in the ash being no longer suitable to be sold for beneficial uses. If the ash properties were to change such that the ash could no longer be sold for beneficial use, the loss of this market would cost approximately $2,300,000 per year at the current ash value and production rates (approximately 170,000 tons of ash per year). The loss of this market could also result in the company having to dispose of the ash at its current landfill, which is approximately 80 miles from the plant. The cost to dispose of the ash would be approximately $96,000 per year. The total cost from the loss of the beneficial use market and the increase in ash disposal costs would be a total of $2,400,000 per year.[309] This potential cost has not been included in the cost described above, as it is only speculative, being based on an undetermined potential future change in ash properties.

As described above, wet FGD scrubber systems with the higher water requirements (Wet Lime Scrubber, Wet Limestone Scrubber, and Dual Alkali Wet Scrubber) would require construction of an on-site dewatering pond or an additional landfill to dispose of scrubber sludge.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: the cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the sources. We are also taking into account the size of the facility, the baseline Q/D of the facility, and the potential reduction in Q/D from the controls. Given the cost of $3,182 per ton of SO_2 (at a minimum) for the most cost-effective option (SDA), the relatively small size of YELP, and the small baseline Q/D of 14, we find it reasonable to not impose any of the SO_2 control options. Therefore, we are proposing that no additional controls will be required for this planning period.

NO_X

Currently, there are no NO_X controls at the YELP facility.

Step 1: Identify All Available Technologies

We identified that the following technologies to be available: SCR, SNCR, LEA, FGR, OFA, LNB, non-thermal plasma reactor, and carbon injection into the combustion chamber.

SCR, SNCR, LNB, LEA, OFA, FGR, non-thermal plasma reactor, and carbon injection into the combustion chamber were described in our analysis for CELP.

The temperature range for proper operation of an SCR is between 480 °F and 800 °F. Many of the CFBs in the United States have baghouses for particulate control. The normal maximum allowable temperature for a baghouse is 400 °F.

Therefore, on some installations, RSCR is installed. RSCRs are expensive to install and expensive to operate, because an RSCR requires the use of burners to heat up the flue gas stream in order for the NO_X capture to occur. This is often an efficiency decrease for the boiler, significant increase in operating cost, and often not a practical solution. For this reason, RSCR was not evaluated as a control option for YELP. Instead, high dust SCR was evaluated.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

LEA, FGR, and OFA are typically used on Pulverized Coal (PC) units and cannot be used on CFB boilers due to air needed to fluidize the bed.[310] While LEA may have substantial effect on NO_X emissions at PC boilers, it has much less effect on NO_X emissions at combustion sources such as CFBs that operate at low combustion temperatures. FGR reduces NO_X formation by reducing peak flame temperature and is ineffective on combustion sources such as CFBs that already operate at low combustion temperatures. For these reasons, LEA, FGR and OFA are eliminated from further consideration.

LNBs are typically used on PC units and cannot be used on CFB boilers because the combustion occurs within the fluidized bed.[311] CFB boilers do not use burners during normal operation. Therefore, LNBs are eliminated from further consideration.

While a non-thermal plasma reactor may have practical potential for application to coal-fired CFB boilers as a technology transfer option at Step 1 of the analysis, it is not known to be commercially available for CFB boilers.[312] Therefore, a non-thermal plasma reactor is eliminated from further consideration.

Although carbon injection is an emerging technology used to reduce mercury emissions, it has not been used anywhere to control NO_X. Therefore, it is eliminated from further consideration.

The remaining technically feasible NO_X control options for YELP are HDSCR and SNCR.

Step 3: Evaluate Control Effectiveness of Remaining Control Technology

Baseline NO_X emissions from YELP are 396 tpy. A summary of emissions projections for the various control options is provided in Table 194.

[307] YELP Additional Response, p. 3–1.

[308] *Id.,* p. 4–2.

[309] *Id.*

[310] *Id.*

[311] *Id.*

[312] Deseret Bonanza SOB, pp. 46, 48.

TABLE 194—SUMMARY OF YELP NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS ANALYSIS CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

Control option	Control effectiveness (%)	Emissions reduction (tpy)	Remaining emissions (tpy)
HDSCR	80	317	79
SNCR	50	198	198

Step 4: Evaluate Impacts and Document Results

Factor 1: Costs of Compliance

Table 195 provides a summary of estimated annual costs for the various control options.

TABLE 195—SUMMARY OF YELP NO_X REASONABLE PROGRESS COST ANALYSIS

Control option	Total annual cost ($)	Cost effectiveness ($/ton)
HDSCR	3,883,020	12,249
SNCR	529,810	2,689

We have relied on the NO_X control costs provided by YELP,[313] with one exception. We calculated the annual cost of capital using a 7% annual interest rate and 20-year equipment life (which yields a CRF of 0.0944), as specified in the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–4, Regulatory Analysis.[314]

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

We have relied on YELP's estimates that HDSCR would take approximately 26 months to install and that SNCR would take 24 to 30 weeks to install.[315]

Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance

The energy impacts from SNCR are expected to be minimal. SNCR is not expected to cause a loss of power output from the facility. SCR, however, could cause significant backpressure on the boiler, leading to lost boiler efficiency and, thus, a loss of power production. If LDSCR was to be installed instead of HDSCR, YELP would be subject to the additional cost of reheating the exhaust gas.

Regarding other non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, SCRs can contribute to airheater fouling from the formation of ammonium sulfate. Airheater fouling could reduce unit efficiency, increase flue gas velocities in the airheater, cause corrosion, and erosion. Catalyst replacement can lengthen boiler outages, especially in retrofit installations, where space and access is limited. This is a retrofit installation in a high dust environment, thus fouling is likely, which could lead to unplanned outages or less time between planned outages. On some installations, catalyst life is short and SCRs have fouled in high dust environments. For both SCR and SNCR, the storage of on-site NH_3 could pose a risk from potential releases to the environment. An additional concern is the loss of NH_3, or ''slip'' into the emissions stream from the facility. This ''slip'' contributes another pollutant to the environment, which has been implicated as a precursor to $PM_{2.5}$ formation.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life

EPA has determined that the default 20-year amortization period is most appropriate to use as the remaining useful life of the facility. Without commitments for an early shut down, EPA cannot consider a shorter amortization period in our analysis.

Step 5: Select Reasonable Progress Controls

We have considered the following four factors: The cost of compliance; the time necessary for compliance; the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and the remaining useful life of the source. For the more expensive option (SCR), we have concluded that the costs per ton of pollutant reduced are excessive for this facility. The less expensive option (SNCR) would reduce emissions by 198 tpy, which equates to approximately an 8.9% reduction in overall emissions of SO_2 + NO_X from this facility, or a reduction of Q/D from 14 to 13. Given the small size of the facility, the baseline Q/D, and the potential reduction in Q/D, we find it reasonable to eliminate this option. Therefore, we are proposing to not require any NO_X controls on this unit for this planning period.

d. Establishment of the Reasonable Progress Goal

40 CFR 51.308(d)(1) of the Regional Haze Rule requires states to ''establish goals (in deciviews) that provide for Reasonable Progress towards achieving natural visibility conditions'' for each Class I area of the state. These RPGs are interim goals that must provide for incremental visibility improvement for the most impaired visibility days, and ensure no degradation for the least impaired visibility days. The RPGs for the first planning period are goals for the year 2018.

Based on (1) the results of the WRAP CMAQ modeling, and (2) the results of the four-factor analysis of Montana point sources, we established RPGs for the most impaired days for all of Montana's Class I areas, as identified in Table 196 below. Also shown in Table 197 is a comparison of the RPGs to the URP for Montana Class I areas. The RPGs for the 20% worst days fall short

[313] YELP Additional Response, Appendix A.

[314] Available at: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a004_a-4/*.

[315] YELP Additional Response, p. 3–1.

of the URP by the amounts shown in the table.

TABLE 196—COMPARISON OF REASONABLE PROGRESS GOALS TO UNIFORM RATE OF PROGRESS ON MOST IMPAIRED DAYS FOR MONTANA CLASS I AREAS

Montana class I area	Visibility conditions on 20% worst days (deciview)			Percentage of URP achieved (%)
	Average for 20% worst days (baseline 2000–2004)	2018 URP goal	RPG (WRAP projection)	
Anaconda-Pintler WA	13.41	12.02	12.94	34
Bob Marshall WA	14.48	12.91	13.83	41
Cabinet Mountains WA	14.09	12.56	13.31	51
Gates of the Mountains WA	11.29	10.15	10.82	41
Glacier NP	22.26	19.21	21.48	26
Medicine Lake WA	17.72	15.42	17.36	16
Mission Mountain WA	14.48	12.91	13.83	41
Red Rock Lakes WA	11.76	10.52	11.23	43
Scapegoat WA	14.48	12.91	13.83	41
Selway-Bitterroot WA	13.41	12.02	12.94	34
U.L. Bend WA	15.14	13.51	14.85	18
Yellowstone NP	11.76	10.52	11.23	43

Our RPGs for each Class I area for 2018 for the 20% worst days represents the improvement shown in Table 197. Our RPGs establish a slower rate of progress than the URP. The number of years necessary to attain natural conditions was calculated by dividing the amount of improvement needed by the rate of progress established by the RPGs. Table 197 shows the number of years it would take to attain natural conditions if visibility improvement continues at the rate of progress established by the RPGs.

TABLE 197—NUMBER OF YEARS TO REACH NATURAL CONDITIONS FOR MONTANA CLASS I AREAS

Montana class I area	2064 natural conditions (deciview)	Average for 20% worst days (Baseline 2000–2004)	Improvement needed (deciview)	RPG Rate of improvement (deciview/year)	Number of years to reach natural conditions
Anaconda-Pintler WA	7.43	13.41	5.98	0.03	204
Bob Marshall WA	7.73	14.48	6.75	0.04	166
Cabinet Mountains WA	7.52	14.09	6.57	0.05	135
Gates of the Mountains WA	6.38	11.29	4.91	0.03	167
Glacier NP	9.18	22.26	13.08	0.05	268
Medicine Lake WA	7.89	17.72	9.83	0.02	437
Mission Mountain WA	7.73	14.48	6.75	0.04	166
Red Rock Lakes WA	6.44	11.76	5.32	0.03	161
Scapegoat WA	7.73	14.48	6.75	0.04	166
Selway-Bitterroot WA	7.43	13.41	5.98	0.03	204
U.L. Bend WA	8.16	15.14	6.98	0.02	385
Yellowstone NP	6.44	11.76	5.32	0.03	161

Table 198 provides a comparison of our RPGs for Montana to baseline conditions on the least impaired days. This comparison demonstrates that our RPGs will result in no degradation in visibility conditions in the first planning period.

TABLE 198—COMPARISON OF REASONABLE PROGRESS GOALS TO BASELINE CONDITIONS ON LEAST IMPAIRED DAYS FOR MONTANA CLASS I AREAS

Montana class I area	Visibility conditions on 20% best days (deciview)		Achieved "No degradation" (Y/N)
	Average for 20% best days (Baseline 2000–2004)	RPG (WRAP projection)	
Anaconda-Pintler WA	2.58	2.48	Y
Bob Marshall WA	3.85	3.60	Y
Cabinet Mountains WA	3.62	3.27	Y
Gates of the Mountains WA	1.71	1.54	Y

TABLE 198—COMPARISON OF REASONABLE PROGRESS GOALS TO BASELINE CONDITIONS ON LEAST IMPAIRED DAYS FOR MONTANA CLASS I AREAS—Continued

Montana class I area	Visibility conditions on 20% best days (deciview)		Achieved "No degradation" (Y/N)
	Average for 20% best days (Baseline 2000–2004)	RPG (WRAP projection)	
Glacier NP	7.22	6.92	Y
Medicine Lake WA	7.26	7.11	Y
Mission Mountain WA	3.85	3.60	Y
Red Rock Lakes WA	2.58	2.36	Y
Scapegoat WA	3.85	3.60	Y
Selway-Bitterroot WA	2.58	2.48	Y
U.L. Bend WA	4.75	4.57	Y
Yellowstone NP	2.58	2.36	Y

The Regional Haze Rule states that if we establish a RPG that provides for a slower rate of improvement in visibility than the rate that would be needed to attain natural conditions by 2064, we must demonstrate that the rate of progress for the implementation plan to attain natural conditions by 2064 is not reasonable; and that the progress goal we adopt is reasonable. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(B)(ii).

We are proposing that the RPGs we established for the Montana Class I areas are reasonable, and that it is not reasonable to achieve the glide path in 2018, for the following reasons:

1. Findings from our four-factor analyses resulted in limited opportunities for reasonable controls for point sources.

2. As described previously in section V.D.2., significant visibility impairment is caused by non-anthropogenic sources in and outside Montana.

We could not re-run the WRAP modeling, but anticipate that the additional controls would result in an increase in visibility improvement during the 20% worst days and the 20% best days. As noted in our analyses, many of our proposed controls would result in significant incremental visibility benefits when modeled against natural background. We anticipate that this would translate into some measurable improvement if modeled on the 20% worst days as well. We are confident that this improvement would not be sufficient to achieve the URP at Montana Class I areas.

For purposes of this action, we are proposing RPGs that are consistent with the additional controls we are proposing. While we would prefer to quantify the RPGs, we note that the RPGs themselves are not enforceable values. The more critical elements of our FIP are the enforceable emissions limits we are proposing.

e. Reasonable Progress Consultation

In accordance with 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(i) and (ii), each state that causes or contributes to impairment in a Class I area in another state or states is required to consult with other states and demonstrate that it has included in its SIP all measures necessary to obtain its share of the emission reductions needed to meet the progress goals for the Class I area. If the state has participated in a regional planning process, the state must ensure it has included all measures needed to achieve its apportionment of emission reduction obligations agreed upon through that process.

In this case, where EPA is promulgating a FIP, we take on the responsibilities of the state. We propose that we have met the requirement for consultation with other states through our participation in the WRAP process. Through this processes, we worked with neighboring states, and relied on the technical tools, policy documents, and other products that all western states used to develop their regional haze plans. The WRAP Implementation Work Group was one of the primary collaboration mechanisms. Discussions with neighboring states included the review of major contributing sources of air pollution, as documented in numerous WRAP reports and projects. The focus of this review process was interstate transport of emissions, major sources believed to be contributing, and whether any mitigation measures were needed. All the states relied upon similar emission inventories, results from source apportionment studies and BART modeling, review of IMPROVE monitoring data, existing state smoke management programs, and other information in assessing the extent to which each state contributes to visibility impairment other states' Class I areas.

The Regional Haze Rule at 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(ii) requires a state to demonstrate that its regional haze plan includes all measures necessary to obtain its fair share of emission reductions needed to meet RPGs. Based on the consultation described above, we identified no major contributions that supported developing new interstate strategies, mitigation measures, or emission reduction obligations. Both EPA and neighboring states agreed that the implementation of BART and other existing measures in state regional haze plans were sufficient for the states to meet the RPGs for their Class I areas, and that future consultation would address any new strategies or measures needed.

f. Mandatory Long-Term Strategy Requirements

40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(v) requires that we, at a minimum, consider certain factors in developing our LTS (the LTS factors). These are: (a) Emission reductions due to ongoing air pollution control programs, including measures to address RAVI; (b) measures to mitigate the impacts of construction activities; (c) emissions limitations and schedules for compliance to achieve the RPG; (d) source retirement and replacement schedules; (e) smoke management techniques for agricultural and forestry management purposes including plans as currently exist within the state for these purposes; (f) enforceability of emissions limitations and control measures; and (g) the anticipated net effect on visibility due to projected changes in point, area, and mobile source emissions over the period addressed by the LTS.

i. Reductions Due to Ongoing Air Pollution Programs

In addition to our BART determinations, our LTS incorporates

emission reductions due to a number of ongoing air pollution control programs.

a. Prevention of Significant Deterioration/New Source Review Rules

The two primary regulatory tools for addressing visibility impairment from industrial sources are BART and the PSD New Source Review rules. The PSD rules protect visibility in Class I areas from new industrial sources and major changes to existing sources. Title 17, Chapter 8 of the ARM contain requirements for visibility impact assessment and mitigation associated with emissions from new and modified major stationary sources. A primary responsibility of Montana under these rules is visibility protection. ARM 17.8.1106 requires an owner or operator of a major source or major modification to demonstrate that the emissions will not cause or contribute to adverse impact on a Class I area or the Department shall not issue a permit. ARM 17.8.1107 describes the modeling methods.

b. Montana's Phase I Visibility Protection Program

Montana's Visibility SIP was approved as meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.305 (Monitoring for RAVI) and 40 CFR 51.307 (New Source Review) on June 6, 1986 (51 FR 20646). On February 17, 2012, Montana submitted a revised Visibility SIP, which as explained in the submittal, includes administrative updates to rule citations, board affiliation, and grammar/punctuation edits to these sections.

EPA will act on the revisions to the sections addressing monitoring for RAVI, new source review, and other sections in a future action.

c. On-going Implementation of State and Federal Mobile Source Regulations

Mobile source NO_X and SO_2 emissions are expected to decrease in Montana from 2002 to 2018.[316] This reduction will result from numerous ''on the books'' federal mobile source regulations described below. This trend is expected to provide significant visibility benefits. Beginning in 2006, EPA mandated new standards for on-road (highway) diesel fuel, known as ultra-low sulfur diesel. This regulation dropped the sulfur content of diesel fuel from 500 ppm to 15 ppm. Ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel enables the use of cleaner technology diesel engines and vehicles with advanced emissions control devices, resulting in significantly lower emissions.

Diesel fuel intended for locomotive, marine, and non-road (farming and construction) engines and equipment was required to meet a low sulfur diesel fuel maximum specification of 500 ppm sulfur in 2007 (down from 5000 ppm). By 2010, the ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel standard of 15 ppm sulfur applied to all non-road diesel fuel. Locomotive and marine diesel fuel will be required to meet the ultra-low sulfur diesel standard beginning in 2012, resulting in further reductions of diesel emissions.

ii. Measures to Mitigate the Impacts of Construction Activities

In developing our LTS, we have considered the impact of construction activities. Based on our general knowledge of construction activity in the State, and without conducting extensive research on the contribution of emissions from construction activities to visibility impairment in Montana Class I areas, we propose to find that current State regulations adequately address construction activities because the regulations already require controls for these sources. Current rules addressing impacts from construction activities in Montana include ARM 17.8.308, which regulates fugitive dust emissions. The rule requires that ''no person shall operate a construction site or demolition project unless reasonable precautions are taken to control emissions of airborne particulate matter.'' The SIP rule also requires that ''[s]uch emissions of airborne particulate matter from any stationary source shall not exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over six consecutive minutes.'' Additionally, emissions from vehicles at construction site are expected to decrease due to on-going implementation of federal mobile source regulations. ARM 18.8.743 requires permits for asphalt concrete plants, mineral crushers, and mineral screens that have a potential to emit that is greater than 15 tpy.

iii. Emission Limitations and Schedules for Compliance

For those sources subject to BART: Ash Grove Cement Company; PPL Montana, LLC Colstrip Steam Electric Station (Unit 1 and Unit 2); Holcim (US), Inc.; and PPL Montana, LLC JE Corette Steam Electric Station, we have included proposed emission limits and schedules of compliance in regulatory text at the end of this proposal.

As described earlier in Section V.C.3.b.iii, we are proposing that we make a BART determination in the future for CFAC if the sources at that facility begin operating. Additionally, we also are proposing that those sources at CFAC will be required to implement that determination within five years of our final FIP for this action.

For the source that is subject to additional controls for RP requirements, Devon, we have included proposed emission limits and schedules of compliance in regulatory text at the end of this proposal.

We are proposing to determine whether additional controls will be required for Green Investment Group, Inc. (previously owned by Smurfit Stone Container Enterprises Inc.) if the sources at that facility begin operating. We also are proposing that those sources will be required to implement any additional controls that are required by those determinations within this planning period. The proposed schedules for implementation of additional controls for this source is identified within the four factor analyses for this source.

iv. Sources Retirement and Replacement Schedules

Even though the sources at CFAC and Green Investment Group Inc. are not currently operating, we are not relying on those source retirements or replacements in the LTS. Replacement of existing facilities will be managed according to Montana's existing PSD program. The 2018 modeling that WRAP conducted included one new power plant in Montana that is unlikely to be built.[317] Construction of new power plants or replacement of existing plants prior to 2018 is unlikely.

v. Agricultural and Forestry Smoke Management Techniques

We are proposing to use the WRAP's estimates of fire emissions in our analysis for Montana. Table 199, below, shows WRAP's estimate of emissions from fire in Montana for the 2000–2004 baseline period.

[316] WRAP TSD. and Final Report, WRAP Mobile Source Emission Inventories Updated, dated May 2006.

[317] Email from Debbie Skibicki to Vanessa Hinkle dated January 4, 2012 regarding Roundup Power.

TABLE 199—ANNUAL AVERAGE EMISSIONS FROM FIRE (2000–2004) (TONS/YEAR)

Source	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	NO_X	SO_2	OC	EC
Natural	2,911	8,496	13,770	4,634	38,324	7,743
Anthropogenic	279	713	1,513	500	3,745	759
Total	3,190	9,209	15,283	5,134	42,069	8,502

A more detailed description of the inventories can be found in the docket.[318] 40 CFR 308(d)(3)(v)(E) of the Regional Haze Rule requires the LTS to address smoke management techniques for agricultural and forestry burning. These two sources generally have a very small contribution to visibility impairment in Montana Class I areas. Much of these fire emissions are from wildfires, which fluctuate significantly from year to year. The following paragraph summarizes source apportionment analyses conducted by the WRAP.

As described previously in Sections V.D.6.b., most of the emissions from fire are from wildfires which fluctuate significantly from year to year. Anthropogenic fire contributes 8% to primary organic aerosol emissions, 6% to EC emissions, less than 1% to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, less than 1% to PM_{10} emissions, 1% to SO_2 emissions, and less than 1% to NO_X emissions. Natural fire contributes 80% to primary organic aerosol emissions, 65% to EC emissions, 4% to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, 1% to PM_{10} emissions, 9% to SO_2 emissions, and 6% to NO_X emissions. As described previously in Section V.D.2., OC contributes 15% to 64%, EC contributes 4% to 8%, fine particulate contributes 1% to 7%, coarse particulate contributes 4% to 8%, SO_2 contributes 8% to 28%, and NO_X contributes 3% to 27% of the total light extinction to Montana Class I areas.

40 CFR 308(d)(3)(v)(E) of the Regional Haze Rule requires states to consider smoke management techniques for agricultural and forestry burning in their LTS. We are proposing to approve amendments to Montana's existing smoking management program that will ensure that the State's program meets the Regional Haze Rule requirement.

Montana's existing smoke management program regulates major and minor sources of open burning; and the State operates a year round open burning program as well as issues air quality open burning permits for specific types of open burning.[319] On February 17, 2012, Montana submitted a revised Montana Visibility Plan (Plan) that contained revisions to the smoke management program. As described in Montana's ''Explanation of Proposed Action'' the revised Plan ''includes a reference to BACT as the current visibility mitigation measure for open burning administered through the Department's open burning permit program''. The revised Plan requires Montana to consider the visibility impact of smoke on the mandatory federal class I areas when developing, issuing or conditioning permits and when making dispersion forecast recommendations through the implementation of Title 17, Chapter 8, Subchapter 6, Open Burning. These revisions appear in the paragraph of the Plan titled ''Smoke Management''.[320] We are proposing that to approve the revisions to this paragraph titled ''Smoke Management'' as meeting the requirement in 40 CFR 308(d)(3)(v)(E) because the Plan controls emissions from these sources by requiring BACT and takes into consideration the visibility impacts on the mandatory class I areas. We will take action in a future notice on the additional revisions in the Montana Visibility Plan, which as explained in the State's February 17, 2012 submittal include administrative updates to rule citations, board affiliation, and grammar/punctuation edits.

vi. Enforceability of Montana's Measures

40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(v)(F) of the Regional Haze Rule requires us to ensure that emission limitations and control measures used to meet RPGs are enforceable. In addition to what is required by the Regional Haze Rule, general FIP requirements mandate that the FIP must also include adequate monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for the regional haze emission limits and requirements. See CAA section 110(a). As noted, we are proposing specific BART and other emission limits and compliance schedules. For SO_2 and NO_X limits, we are proposing to require the use of CEMS that must be operated and maintained in accordance with relevant EPA regulations, in particular, 40 CFR part 75. For PM limits, we are requiring regular testing. We are proposing to require that relevant records be kept for five years, and that sources report excess emissions on a quarterly basis.

In addition to these requirements, various requirements that are relevant to regional haze are codified in Montana's regulations, including Montana's PSD and other provisions mentioned above.

vii. Anticipated Net Effect on Visibility Due to Projected Changes

The anticipated net effect on visibility due to projected changes in point, area, and mobile source emissions during this planning period is addressed in section V.D.4 above.

E. Coordination of RAVI and Regional Haze Requirements

Our visibility regulations direct states to coordinate their RAVI LTS and monitoring provisions with those for regional haze, as explained in section IV.G, above. Under our RAVI regulations, the RAVI portion of a state SIP must address any integral vistas identified by the FLMs pursuant to 40 CFR 51.304. See 40 CFR 51.302. An *integral vista* is defined in 40 CFR 51.301 as a ''view perceived from within the mandatory Class I federal area of a specific landmark or panorama located outside the boundary of the mandatory Class I federal area.'' Visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area includes any integral vista associated with that

[318] WRAP TSD; Development of 2000–04 Baseline Period and 2018 Projection Year Emission Inventories, FINAL dated May 2007; Emissions Overview, for which WRAP did not include a date; 2002 Planning Simulation Version D Specification Sheet for which WRAP did not include a date; 1996 Fire Emission Inventory dated December 2002. The actual inventories can be found in the docket in the spreadsheets with the following title: 02d Area Source Inventory.

[319] There are several key elements of Montana's existing smoke management program, which include: (1) Smoke is monitored in Montana (*http://www.satguard.com/usfs4/realtime/MT.asp*); (2) the open burning SIP regulations require best available control technology (BACT) as the visibility mitigation measure for open burning administered through MDEQ's open burning permit program; and (3) the State participates in Montana State Airshed Group, which implements an enhanced smoke management plan (information on the Montana State Airshed Group can be found at *http://www.smokemu.org/about.cfm*).

[320] State of Montana Air Quality Control Implementation Plan, Volume I, Chapter 9, p. 9.6(8) (Dec. 2, 2011).

area. The FLMs did not identify any integral vistas in Montana. In addition, there have been no certifications of RAVI in the Montana Class I areas, nor are any Montana sources affected by the RAVI provisions. We commit to coordinate the Montana regional haze LTS with our RAVI FIP LTS. We propose to find that the Regional Haze FIP appropriately supplements and augments the EPA FIP for RAVI visibility provisions by updating the monitoring and LTS provisions to address regional haze. We discuss the relevant monitoring provisions further below.

F. Monitoring Strategy and Other Implementation Plan Requirements

40 CFR 51.308(d)(4) requires that the FIP contain a monitoring strategy for measuring, characterizing, and reporting regional haze visibility impairment that is representative of all mandatory Class I Federal areas within the state. This monitoring strategy must be coordinated with the monitoring strategy required in 40 CFR 51.305 for RAVI. As 40 CFR 51.308(d)(4) notes, compliance with this requirement may be met through participation in the IMPROVE network. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(4)(i) further requires the establishment of any additional monitoring sites or equipment needed to assess whether RPGs to address regional haze for all mandatory Class I Federal areas within the state are being achieved. Consistent with EPA's monitoring regulations for RAVI and regional haze, EPA will rely on the IMPROVE network for compliance purposes, in addition to any RAVI monitoring that may be needed in the future. Further information on monitoring methods and monitor locations can be found in the docket.[321] [322] The most recent report also can be found in the docket.[323] Therefore, we propose to find that we have satisfied the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(4) enumerated in this paragraph.

40 CFR 51.308(d)(4)(ii) requires that EPA establish procedures by which monitoring data and other information are used in determining the contribution of emissions from within Montana to regional haze visibility impairment at mandatory Class I Federal areas both within and outside the State. The IMPROVE monitoring program is national in scope, and other states have similar monitoring and data reporting procedures, ensuring a consistent and robust monitoring data collection system. As 40 CFR 51.308(d)(4) indicates, participation in the IMPROVE program constitutes compliance with this requirement.

40 CFR 51.308(d)(4)(iv) requires that the FIP provide for the reporting of all visibility monitoring data to the Administrator at least annually for each mandatory Class I Federal area in the state. To the extent possible, EPA should report visibility monitoring data electronically. 40 CFR 51.308(d)(4)(vi) also requires that the FIP provide for other elements, including reporting, recordkeeping, and other measures, necessary to assess and report on visibility. We propose that EPA's participation in the IMPROVE network ensures that the monitoring data is reported at least annually and is easily accessible; therefore, such participation complies with this requirement.

40 CFR 51.308(d)(4)(v) requires that EPA maintain a statewide inventory of emissions of pollutants that are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in any mandatory Class I Federal area. The inventory must include emissions for a baseline year, emissions for the most recent year for which data are available, and estimates of future projected emissions. EPA must also include a commitment to update the inventory periodically. Please refer to section V.D.1, above, where we discuss EPA's emission inventory for Montana. EPA proposes that we will update statewide emissions inventories periodically and review periodic emissions information from other states and future emissions projections. Additionally, during the next planning period EPA intends to review and consider emissions from oil and gas activities, as well as from other sources. Therefore, we propose that this satisfies the requirement.

G. Coordination With FLMs

The Forest Service manages Anaconda-Pintler WA, Bob Marshall WA, Cabinet Mountains WA, Gates of the Mountains WA, Mission Mountains WA, Scapegoat WA, and Selway-Bitterroot WA. The Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Medicine Lake WA, Red Rocks Lake WA, and U.L. Bend WA. The National Park Service manages Glacier NP and Yellowstone NP. Although the FLMs are very active in participating in the RPOs, the Regional Haze Rule grants the FLMs a special role in the review of regional haze FIPs, summarized in section IV.H, above.

Initially, MDEQ met the requirement of 40 CFR 51.308(i)(1) by sending letters to the FLMs dated November 5, 1999. The letters included the title of the official to which the FLM of any mandatory Class I Federal area could submit any recommendations on the implementation of the regional haze rule including the identification of impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area(s) and the identification of elements for inclusion in the visibility monitoring strategy required by 40 CFR 51.305 and the regional haze rule.

Under 40 CFR 51.308(i)(2), we were obligated to provide the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service with an opportunity for consultation, in person and at least 60 days prior to holding a public hearing on the Regional Haze FIP. We sent a draft of our Regional Haze FIP to the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service on February 16, 2012 and March 5, 2012. We notified the FLMs of our public hearings (as initially scheduled) on March 14, 2012. 40 CFR 51.308(i)(3) requires that we provide in our Regional Haze FIP a description of how we addressed any comments provided by the FLMs. We revised our proposed Regional Haze FIP to incorporate comments received by the FLMs.

Lastly, 40 CFR 51.308(i)(4) specifies the regional haze FIP must provide procedures for continuing consultation with the FLMs on the implementation of the visibility protection program required by 40 CFR 51.308, including development and review of implementation plan revisions and 5-year progress reports, and on the implementation of other programs having the potential to contribute to impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas. We commit to continue to coordinate and consult with the FLMs as required by 40 CFR 51.308(i)(4). We intend to consult the FLMs in the development and review of implementation plan revisions; review of progress reports; and development and implementation of other programs that may contribute to impairment of visibility at Montana and other Class I areas.

We are proposing that we have complied with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(i).

[321] *Visibility Monitoring Guidance,* EPA–454/R–99–003, June 1999, *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/files/ambient/visible/r-99-003.pdf.*

[322] Guidance for Tracking Progress Under the Regional Haze Rule, EPA–454/B–03–004, September 2003, available at *http://www.epa.gov/ttncaaa1/t1/memoranda/rh_tpurhr_gd.pdf.* Figure 1–2 shows the monitoring network on a map, while Table A–2 lists Class I areas and corresponding monitors.

[323] *Spatial and Seasonal Patterns and Temporal Variability of Haze and its Constituents in the United States,* Report V, ISSN 0737–5352–87, June 2011.

H. Periodic FIP Revisions and Five-Year Progress Reports

Consistent with 40 CFR 51.308(g), we are committing to prepare a progress report in the form of a FIP revision, every five years following the final FIP. The FIP revision will evaluate progress towards the RPG for each mandatory Class I Federal area located within Montana and in each mandatory Class I Federal area located outside Montana that may be affected by emissions from within Montana. The FIP revision will include all the activities in 40 CFR 51.308(g).

VI. Proposed Action

A. Montana Visibility SIP

B. We are proposing to approve the changes to one of the sections of Montana's Visibility SIP that were submitted on February 17, 2012 that includes amendments to the ''Smoke Management'' section, which adds a reference to BACT as the visibility control measure for open burning as currently administered through the State's air quality permit program.

Montana Regional Haze FIP

We are proposing the promulgation of a FIP to address Regional Haze for Montana that we have identified in this proposal. The proposed FIP includes the following elements:

- For Ash Grove Cement:
  - A NO_X BART determination and emission limit of 8 lb/ton clinker that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this NO_X BART limit within five (5) years of the effective date of our final rule.
  - A SO_2 BART determination and emission limit of 11.5 lb/ton clinker that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this SO_2 BART limit within 180 days of the effective date of our final rule.
  - The following PM BART determination and emission limit: if the process weight rate of the kiln is less than or equal to 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using $E=4.10p^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and p = process weight rate in tons per hour; however, if the process weight rate of the kiln is greater than 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using $E = 55.0p^{0.11} - 40$, where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and P = process weight rate in tons per hour. This limit applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this PM BART limit within 30 days of the effective date of our final rule.
- For Colstrip Units 1 and 2:
  - NO_X BART determinations and emission limits of 0.15 lb/MMBtu that apply singly to each of these units on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with these NO_X BART limits within five (5) years of the effective date of our final rule.
  - SO_2 BART determinations and emission limits of 0.08 lb/MMBtu that apply singly to each of these units on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with these SO_2 BART limits within five (5) years of the effective date of our final rule.
  - PM BART determinations and emission limits of 0.10 lb/MMBtu that apply singly to each of these units on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with these PM BART limits within 30 days of the effective date of our final rule.
- For Holcim:
  - A NO_X BART determination and emission limit of 5.5 lbs/ton clinker produced that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this NO_X BART limit within five (5) years of the effective date of our final rule.
  - A SO_2 BART determination and emission limit of 1.3 lbs/ton clinker produced that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this SO_2 BART limit within 180 days of the effective date of our final rule.
  - A PM BART determination and emission limit of 0.77 lb/ton clinker produced that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this PM BART limit within 30 days of the effective date of our final rule.
- For Corette:
  - A NO_X BART determination and emission limit of .40 lb/MMBtu that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this NO_X BART limit within 30 days of the effective date of our final rule.
  - A SO_2 BART determination and emission limit of 0.70 lb/MMBtu that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this SO_2 BART limit within 30 days of the effective date of our final rule.
  - A PM BART determination and emission limit of 0.10 lb/MMBtu that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement that the owners/operators comply with this PM BART limit within 30 days of the effective date of our final rule.
- For Devon Energy Blaine County #1 Compressor Station, a NO_X emission limit of 21.8 lb/hr that applies on a 30-day rolling average, and a requirement, as described in our proposed regulatory text for 40 CFR § 52.1395, that the owners/operators comply with this limit as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than July 31, 2018.
- For CFAC, CFAC must notify EPA 60 days in advance of resuming operation. Once CFAC notifies EPA that it intends to resume operation, EPA will initiate and complete a BART determination after notification and revise the FIP as necessary in accordance with regional haze requirements, including the BART provisions in 40 CFR 51.308(e). CFAC will be required to install any controls that are required as soon as practicable, but in no case later than five years following the effective date of this action.
- For the M2Green Redevelopment LLC, Missoula Site, M2Green Redevelopment LLC must notify EPA 60 days in advance of resuming operation. Once M2 Green Redevelopment LLC notifies EPA that it intends to resume operation, EPA will initiate and complete a four factor analysis after notification and revise the FIP as necessary in accordance with regional haze requirements including the ''reasonable progress'' provisions in 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1). M2 Green Redevelopment LLC will be required to install any controls that are required as soon as practicable, but in no case later than July 31, 2018.
- Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for the above six units to ensure compliance with these emission limitations.
- RPGs consistent with the proposed FIP limits.
- LTS elements that reflect the other aspects of the proposed FIP.

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This proposed action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the terms of Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and is therefore not subject to review under Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011). As discussed in detail in section C below, the proposed FIP applies to only six sources. It is therefore not a rule of general applicability.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed action does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, a ''collection of information'' is defined as a requirement for ''answers to * * * identical reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on ten or more persons * * *.'' 44 U.S.C. 3502(3)(A). Because the proposed FIP applies to just six facilities, the Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply. *See* 5 CFR 1320(c).

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The OMB control numbers for our regulations in 40 CFR are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions.

For purposes of assessing the impacts of today's proposed rule on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business as defined by the Small Business Administration's (SBA) regulations at 13 CFR 121.201; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

After considering the economic impacts of this proposed action on small entities, I certify that this proposed action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. EPA's proposal consists of the proposed partial approval of Montana's Regional Haze SIP submission and the proposed Regional Haze FIP by EPA that adds additional controls to certain sources. The Regional Haze FIP that EPA is proposing for purposes of the regional haze program consists of imposing federal controls to meet the BART requirement for PM, NO_X and SO_2 emissions on specific units at five sources in Montana, and imposing controls to meet the RP requirement for NO_X emissions at one additional source in Montana. The net result of the FIP action is that EPA is proposing direct emission controls on selected units at six sources. The sources in question are two large electric generating plants, two cement plants, and one gas compressor station, and none of these sources are not owned by small entities, and therefore are not small entities. The proposed partial approval of the SIP, if finalized, merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. *See Mid-Tex Electric Cooperative, Inc.* v. *FERC,* 773 F.2d 327 (D.C. Cir. 1985)

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

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 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 (adjusted for inflation) in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of 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 of UMRA do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 of UMRA 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 UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Under Title II of UMRA, EPA has determined that this proposed rule does not contain a federal mandate that may result in expenditures that exceed the inflation-adjusted UMRA threshold of $100 million by State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector in any one year. In addition, this proposed rule does not contain a significant federal intergovernmental mandate as described by section 203 of UMRA nor does it contain any regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Federalism (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) revokes and replaces Executive Orders 12612 (Federalism) and 12875 (Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' ''Policies that have federalism implications'' is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have ''substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.'' Under Executive Order 13132, EPA may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs, and that is not required by statute, unless the federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by State and local governments, or EPA consults with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed

regulation. EPA also may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications and that preempts State law unless the Agency consults with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation.

This rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, because it merely addresses the State not fully meeting its obligation to prohibit emissions from interfering with other states measures to protect visibility established in the CAA. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to this action. In the spirit of Executive Order 13132, and consistent with EPA policy to promote communications between EPA and State and local governments, EPA specifically solicits comment on this proposed rule from State and local officials.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.'' This proposed rule does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175. It will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule. However, EPA did send letters, dated October 7, 2011, to each of the Montana Tribes explaining our regional haze FIP action and offering consultation. We did not receive any written or verbal requests from the Montana Tribes for more information or consultation. As a follow-up to our letter, we invited all of the Tribes to a January 5, 2012 conference call. The call was attended by tribal Air Program Managers and one Environmental Director from tribes from four reservations. We will be offering to meet with the Montana Tribes prior to the start of the public hearings being held in Helena and Billings, Montana. EPA specifically solicits additional comment on this proposed rule from tribal officials.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be economically significant as defined under Executive Order 12866; and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that we have reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. EPA interprets EO 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the EO has the potential to influence the regulation. This action is not subject to EO 13045 because it implements specific standards established by Congress in statutes. However, to the extent this proposed rule will limit emissions of NO_X, SO_2, and PM, the rule will have a beneficial effect on children's health by reducing air pollution.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)), because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Section 12 of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 requires federal agencies to evaluate existing technical standards when developing a new regulation. To comply with NTTAA, EPA must consider and use ''voluntary consensus standards'' (VCS) if available and applicable when developing programs and policies unless doing so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical.

The EPA believes that VCS are inapplicable to this action. Today's action does not require the public to perform activities conducive to the use of VCS.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), establishes federal executive policy on environmental justice. Its main provision directs federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States.

We have determined that this proposed rule, if finalized, will not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations because it increases the level of environmental protection for all affected populations without having any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any population, including any minority or low-income population. This proposed rule limits emissions of NO_X SO_2 and PM from six sources in Montana.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 20, 2012.

James B. Martin,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

40 CFR part 52 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart BB—Montana

2. Section 52.1370 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(27)(i)(H) to read as follows:

§ 52.1370 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(27) * * *

(i) * * *

(H) Appendix G–2, Montana Smoke Management Plan, effective April 15, 1988, is superseded by § 52.1365.

* * * * *

3. Add § 52.1395 to read as follows:

§ 52.1395 Smoke management plan.

The Department considers smoke management techniques for agriculture and forestry management burning purposes as set forth in 40 CFR 51.308(d)(3)(v)(E). The Department considers the visibility impact of smoke when developing, issuing, or conditioning permits and when making dispersion forecast recommendations

through the implementation of Title 17, Chapter 8, subchapter 6, ARM, Open Burning.

4. Add section 52.1396 to read as follows:

§ 52.1396 Federal implementation plan for regional haze.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to each owner and operator of the following coal fired electric generating units (EGUs) in the State of Montana: PPL Montana, LLC, Colstrip Power Plant, Units 1, 2; and PPL Montana, LLC, JE Corette Steam Electric Station. This section also applies to each owner and operator of cement kilns at the following cement production plants: Ash Grove Cement, Montana City Plant; and Holcim (US) Inc. Cement, Trident Plant. This section also applies to each owner or operator of Blaine County #1 Compressor Station. This section also applies to each owner and operator of CFAC and M2 Green Redevelopment LLC, Missoula site.

(b) *Definitions.* Terms not defined below shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act or EPA's regulations implementing the Clean Air Act. For purposes of this section:

Boiler operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the EGU. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted for the entire 24-hour period.

Continuous emission monitoring system or CEMS means the equipment required by this section to sample, analyze, measure, and provide, by means of readings recorded at least once every 15 minutes (using an automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS)), a permanent record of SO_2 or NO_X emissions, other pollutant emissions, diluent, or stack gas volumetric flow rate.

Kiln operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which the kiln operates.

NO_X means nitrogen oxides.

Owner/operator means any person who owns or who operates, controls, or supervises an EGU identified in paragraph (a) of this section.

PM means filterable total particulate matter.

SO_2 means sulfur dioxide.

Unit means any of the EGUs or cement kilns identified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Emissions limitations.* (1) The owners/operators of EGUs subject to this section shall not emit or cause to be emitted PM, SO_2 or NO_X in excess of the following limitations, in pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu), averaged over a rolling 30-day period:

Source name	PM Emission limit (lb/MMBtu)	SO_2 Emission limit (lb/MMBtu)	NO_X Emission limit (lb/MMBtu)
Colstrip Unit 1	0.10	0.08	0.15
Colstrip Unit 2	0.10	0.08	0.15
JE Corette Unit 1	0.10	0.70	0.40

(2) The owners/operators of cement kilns subject to this section shall not emit or cause to be emitted PM, SO_2 or NO_X in excess of the following limitations, in pounds per ton of clinker produced, averaged over a rolling 30-day period:

Source name	PM Emission limit (lb/ton clinker)	SO_2 Emission limit (lb/ton clinker)	NO_X Emission limit (lb/ton clinker)
Ash Grove Cement	If the process weight rate of the kiln is less than or equal to 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using $E = 4.10p^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and p = process weight rate in tons per hour; however, if the process weight rate of the kiln is greater than 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using $E = 55.0p^{0.11}-40$, where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and P = process weight rate in tons per hour..	11.5	8.0
Holcim (US) Inc.	0.77 lb/ton	1.3	5.5

(3) The owners/operators of LP, Blaine County #1 Compressor Station shall not emit or cause to be emitted NO_X in excess of 21.8 lbs/hr (30-day rolling average).

(4) These emission limitations shall apply at all times, including startups, shutdowns, emergencies, and malfunctions.

(d) *Compliance date.* The owners and operators of Blaine County #1 Compressor Station shall comply with the emissions limitation and other requirements of this section expeditiously as practicable, but no later than July 31, 2018. The owners and operators of the BART sources subject to this section shall comply with the emissions limitations and other requirements of this section within five years of the effective date of this rule unless otherwise indicated in specific paragraphs.

(e) *Compliance determinations for SO_2 and NO_X.* (1) *CEMS for EGUs.* At all times after the compliance date specified in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner/operator of each unit shall maintain, calibrate, and operate a CEMS, in full compliance with the requirements found at 40 CFR part 75, to accurately measure SO_2, NO_X, diluent, and stack gas volumetric flow rate from each unit. The CEMS shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limitations in paragraph (c) of this section for each unit.

(2) *Method for EGUs.* (i) For any hour in which fuel is combusted in a unit, the owner/operator of each unit shall

calculate the hourly average SO_2 and NO_X concentration in lb/MMBtu at the CEMS in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 75. At the end of each boiler operating day, the owner/operator shall calculate and record a new 30-day rolling average emission rate in lb/MMBtu from the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates from the CEMS for the current boiler operating day and the previous 29 successive boiler operating days.

(ii) An hourly average SO_2 or NO_X emission rate in lb/MMBtu is valid only if the minimum number of data points, as specified in 40 CFR part 75, is acquired by both the pollutant concentration monitor (SO_2 or NO_X) and the diluent monitor (O_2 or CO_2).

(iii) Data reported to meet the requirements of this section shall not include data substituted using the missing data substitution procedures of subpart D of 40 CFR part 75, nor shall the data have been bias adjusted according to the procedures of 40 CFR part 75.

(3) *CEMS for cement kilns.* At all times after the compliance date specified in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner/operator of each unit shall maintain, calibrate, and operate a CEMS, in full compliance with the requirements found at 40 CFR 60.63(f), to accurately measure concentration by volume of SO_2 and NO_X emissions into the atmosphere from each unit. The CEMS shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limitations in paragraph (c) of this section for each unit, in combination with data on actual clinker production.

(4) *Method for cement kilns.* (i) The owner/operator of each unit shall record the daily clinker production rates.

(ii) The owner/operator of each unit shall calculate and record the 30-operating day rolling emission rates of SO_2 and NO_X, in lb/ton of clinker produced, as the total of all hourly emissions data for the cement kiln in the preceding 30 days, divided by the total tons of clinker produced in that kiln during the same 30-day operating period, using the following equation:

$$E = (C_s Q_s)/(PK)$$

Where:

E = emission rate of SO_2 or NO_X, lb/ton of clinker produced

C_s = concentration of SO_2 or NO_X, in grains per standard cubic foot (gr/scf);

Q_s = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, where C_s and Q_s are on the same basis (either wet or dry), scf/hr;

P = total kiln clinker production rate, tons/hr, and

K = conversion factor, 7000 gr/lb.

Hourly clinker production shall be determined in accordance with the requirements found at 40 CFR 60.63(b).

(iii) At the end of each kiln operating day, the owner/operator of each unit shall calculate and record a new 30-day rolling average emission rate in lb/ton clinker from the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates for the current kiln operating day and the previous 29 successive kiln operating days.

(5) The owner/operator of Blaine County #1 Compressor Station shall install a temperature-sensing device (i.e. thermocouple or resistance temperature detectors) before the catalyst in order to monitor the inlet temperatures of the catalyst for each engine. The owner/operator shall maintain the engine at a minimum of at least 750°F and no more than 1250°F in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Also, the owner/operator shall install gauges before and after the catalyst for each engine in order to monitor pressure drop across the catalyst, and that the owner/operator maintain the pressure drop within ± 2'' water at 100% load plus or minus 10% from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test. The owner/operator shall follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule and procedures for each engine and its respective catalyst. The owner/operator shall only fire each engine with natural gas that is of pipeline-quality in all respects except that the CO_2 concentration in the gas shall not be required to be within pipeline-quality.

(f) *Compliance determinations for particulate matter.* (1) *EGU particulate matter BART limits.* Compliance with the particulate matter BART emission limits for each EGU BART unit shall be determined from annual performance stack tests. Within 60 days of the compliance deadline specified in paragraph (d) of this section, and on at least an annual basis thereafter, the owner/operator of each unit shall conduct a stack test on each unit to measure particulate emissions using EPA Method 5, 5B, 5D, or 17, as appropriate, in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A. A test shall consist of three runs, with each run at least 120 minutes in duration and each run collecting a minimum sample of 60 dry standard cubic feet. Results shall be reported in lb/MMBtu. In addition to annual stack tests, owner/operator shall monitor particulate emissions for compliance with the BART emission limits in accordance with the applicable Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) plan developed and approved in accordance with 40 CFR part 64.

(2) *Cement kiln particulate matter BART limits.* Compliance with the particulate matter BART emission limits for each cement kiln shall be determined from annual performance stack tests. Within 60 days of the compliance deadline specified in paragragh (d) of this section, and on at least an annual basis thereafter, the owner/operator of each unit shall conduct a stack test on each unit to measure particulate matter emissions using EPA Method 5, 5B, 5D, or 17, as appropriate, in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A. A test shall consist of three runs, with each run at least 120 minutes in duration and each run collecting a minimum sample of 60 dry standard cubic feet. The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, in lb/ton clinker, shall be computed for each run using the equation in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section above. Clinker production shall be determined in accordance with the requirements found at 40 CFR 60.63(b). Results of each test shall be reported as the average of three valid test runs. In addition to annual stack tests, owner/operator shall monitor particulate emissions for compliance with the BART emission limits in accordance with the applicable Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) plan developed and approved in accordance with 40 CFR part 64.

(g) *Recordkeeping for EGUs.* Owner/operator shall maintain the following records for at least five years:

(1) All CEMS data, including the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement; parameters sampled or measured; and results.

(2) Records of quality assurance and quality control activities for emissions measuring systems including, but not limited to, any records required by 40 CFR Part 75 .

(3) Records of all major maintenance activities conducted on emission units, air pollution control equipment, and CEMS.

(4) Any other records required by 40 CFR part 75.

(h) *Recordkeeping for cement kilns.* Owner/operator shall maintain the following records for at least five years:

(1) All CEMS data, including the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement; parameters sampled or measured; and results.

(2) All particulate matter stack test results.

(3) All records of clinker production.

(4) Records of quality assurance and quality control activities for emissions measuring systems including, but not limited to, any records required by

40 CFR part 60, appendix F, Procedure 1.

(5) Records of all major maintenance activities conducted on emission units, air pollution control equipment, CEMS and clinker production measurement devices.

(6) Any other records required by 40 CFR part 75, 40 CFR part 60, Subpart F, or 40 CFR part 60, Appendix F, Procedure 1.

(i) *Reporting.* All reports under this section, with the exception of 40 CFR 53.1395(n) and (o), shall be submitted to the Director, Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, Mail Code 8ENF–AT, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129.

(1) Owner/operator of each unit shall submit quarterly excess emissions reports for SO_2 and NO_X BART limits no later than the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. Excess emissions means emissions that exceed the emissions limits specified in paragraph (c) of this section. The reports shall include the magnitude, date(s), and duration of each period of excess emissions, specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the unit, the nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), and the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(2) Owner/operator of each unit shall submit quarterly CEMS performance reports, to include dates and duration of each period during which the CEMS was inoperative (except for zero and span adjustments and calibration checks), reason(s) why the CEMS was inoperative and steps taken to prevent recurrence, and any CEMS repairs or adjustments.

(i) *For EGUs:* Owner/operator of each unit shall also submit results of any CEMS performance tests required by 40 CFR part 75 (Relative Accuracy Test Audits, Relative Accuracy Audits, and Cylinder Gas Audits).

(ii) *For cement kilns:* Owner/operator of each unit shall also submit results of any CEMS performance tests required by 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, Procedure 1 (Relative Accuracy Test Audits, Relative Accuracy Audits, and Cylinder Gas Audits).

(3) When no excess emissions have occurred or the CEMS has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted during the reporting period, such information shall be stated in the quarterly reports required by sections (h)(1) and (2) of this section.

(4) Owner/operator of each unit shall submit results of any particulate matter stack tests conducted for demonstrating compliance with the particulate matter BART limits in paragragh (c) of this section.

(j) Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for Blaine County #1 Compressor Station:

(1) The owner/operator shall measure NO_X emissions from each engine at least semi-annually or once every six month period to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits. To meet this requirement, the owner/operator shall measure NO_X emissions from the engines using a portable analyzer and a monitoring protocol approved by EPA.

(2) The owner/operator shall submit the analyzer specifications and monitoring protocol to EPA for approval within 45 calendar days prior to installation of the NSCR unit.

(3) Monitoring for NO_X emissions shall commence during the first complete calendar quarter following the owner/operator's submittal of the initial performance test results for NO_X to EPA.

(4) The owner/operator shall measure the engine exhaust temperature at the inlet to the oxidation catalyst at least once per week and shall measure the pressure drop across the oxidation catalyst monthly.

(5) Each temperature-sensing device shall be accurate to within plus or minus 0.75% of span and that the pressure sensing devices be accurate to within plus or minus 0.1 inches of water.

(6) The owner/operator shall keep records of all temperature and pressure measurements; vendor specifications for the thermocouples and pressure gauges; vendor specifications for the NSCR catalyst and the air-to-fuel ratio controller on each engine.

(7) The owner/operator shall keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the fuel for the engines is pipeline-quality natural gas in all respects, with the exception of the CO_2 concentration in the natural gas.

(8) The owner/operator shall keep records of all required testing and monitoring that include: The date, place, and time of sampling or measurements; the date(s) analyses were performed; the company or entity that performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; the results of such analyses or measurements; and the operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

(9) The owner/operator shall maintain records of all required monitoring data and support information (*e.g.* all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required) for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report and that these records be made available upon request by EPA.

(10) The owner/operator shall submit a written report of the results of the required performance tests to EPA within 90 calendar days of the date of testing completion.

(k) *Notifications.* (1) Owner/operator shall submit notification of commencement of construction of any equipment which is being constructed to comply with the SO_2 or NO_X emission limits in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Owner/operator shall submit semi-annual progress reports on construction of any such equipment.

(3) Owner/operator shall submit notification of initial startup of any such equipment.

(l) *Equipment operation.* At all times, owner/operator shall maintain each unit, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(m) *Credible evidence.* Nothing in this section shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with requirements of this section if the appropriate performance or compliance test procedures or method had been performed.

(n) CFAC notification. CFAC must notify EPA 60 days in advance of resuming operation. CFAC shall submit such notice to the Director, Air Program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, Mail Code 8P–AR, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129. Once CFAC notifies EPA that it intends to resume operation, EPA will initiate and complete a BART determination after notification and revise the FIP as necessary in accordance with regional haze requirements, including the BART provisions in 40 CFR 51.308(e). CFAC will be required to install any controls that are required as soon as practicable, but in no case later than five years following the effective date of this rule.

(o) *M2Green Redevelopment LLC notification.* M2Green Redevelopment LLC must notify EPA 60 days in advance of resuming operation. M2Green Redevelopment LLC shall submit such notice to the Director, Air Program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, Mail Code 8P–AR, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129. Once M2 Green Redevelopment LLC notifies EPA that it

intends to resume operation, EPA will initiate and complete a four factor analysis after notification and revise the FIP as necessary in accordance with regional haze requirements including the ''reasonable progress'' provisions in 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1). M2 Green Redevelopment LLC will be required to install any controls that are required as soon as practicable, but in no case later than July 31, 2018.

[FR Doc. 2012–8367 Filed 4–13–12; 8:30 am]

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Part IV

Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 350, 383, 390, *et al.*

National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 350, 383, 390, and 391

[Docket No. FMCSA–2008–0363]

RIN 2126–AA97

National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: FMCSA establishes a National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners (National Registry) with requirements that all medical examiners who conduct physical examinations for interstate commercial motor vehicle (CMV) drivers meet the following criteria: Complete certain training concerning FMCSA's physical qualification standards, pass a test to verify an understanding of those standards, and maintain and demonstrate competence through periodic training and testing. Following establishment of the National Registry and a transition period, FMCSA will require that motor carriers and drivers use only those medical examiners on the Agency's National Registry and will only accept as valid medical examiner's certificates issued by medical examiners listed on the National Registry. FMCSA is developing the National Registry program to improve highway safety and driver health by requiring that medical examiners be trained and certified so they can determine effectively whether a CMV driver's medical fitness for duty meets FMCSA's standards.

DATES: Effective on May 21, 2012. Compliance required beginning on May 21, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elaine Papp, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards (MC–PSP), Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001. Telephone (202) 366–4001. Email: *FMCSAMedical@dot.gov.*

ADDRESSES: *Availability of Rulemaking Documents:* For access to docket FMCSA–2008–0363 to read background documents and comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time, or to U.S. Department of Transportation, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement, published in the **Federal Register** on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19476), or you may visit *http://DocketInfo.dot.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document is organized as follows:

I. Table of Acronyms and Abbreviations
II. Legal Basis for the Rulemaking
III. Background
IV. Discussion of Comments Received on the Proposed Rule
V. Section-by-Section Explanation of Changes from the NPRM
VI. Regulatory Analyses and Notices

TABLE OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym or abbreviation	Term
AANP	American Academy of Nurse Practitioners
AAOHN	American Association of Occupational Health Nurses
AAPA	American Academy of Physician Assistants
ABA	American Bus Association
ACOEM	American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
ADA	American Diabetes Association
Advocates	Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety
AME	Aviation Medical Examiner
APN	Advanced Practice Nurse
ATA	American Trucking Associations, Inc.
BISC	Bus Industry Safety Council
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDL	Commercial Driver's License
CDLIS	Commercial Driver's License Information System
CME	Continuing Medical Education
CMV	Commercial Motor Vehicle
DC	Doctor of Chiropractic
DEP	Diabetes Expert Panel
DO	Doctor of Osteopathy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
FMCSRs	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
ISAREC	Indiana Statewide Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives
LTCCS	Large Truck Crash Causation Study
LFC	Licencia Federal de Conductor
MCMIS	Motor Carrier Management Information System
MCSAP	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program
MD	Doctor of Medicine
ME	Medical Examiner
MEP	Medical Expert Panel
Med. Cert./CDL	Medical Certification Requirements as Part of the CDL
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRB	(FMCSA's) Medical Review Board
MRO	Medical Review Officer

TABLE OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS—Continued

Acronym or abbreviation	Term
NADME	National Academy of DOT Medical Examiners
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NCCA	National Commission of Certifying Agencies
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
National Registry	National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners
NSTA	National School Transportation Association
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
OOIDA	Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association
PA	Physician Assistant
PHI	Protected Health Information
PIA	Privacy Impact Assessment
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PRA	Paperwork Reduction Act
RDS	Role Delineation Study
RIA	Regulatory Impact Analysis
SAFETEA–LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDLAs	State Driver Licensing Agencies
Wynne	Wynne Transport Services, Inc.

I. Summary of the Final Rule

This rule establishes a training, testing, and registration program to certify medical professionals as qualified to conduct medical certification examinations of commercial drivers. Current regulations require all interstate commercial drivers (with certain limited exceptions) to be medically examined by a licensed health care provider to determine whether these drivers meet the FMCSA physical qualification requirements. All drivers must carry a medical examiner's certificate as proof that they have passed this physical qualification examination. The MEs who conduct said physical examinations must retain copies of the Medical Examination Reports of all drivers they examine and certify. The Medical Examination Report lists the specific results of the various medical tests used to determine whether a driver meets the physical qualification standards set forth in subpart E of part 391 of the FMCSRs.

Before the adoption of this rule, there was no required training program for the medical professionals who conduct driver physical examinations, although the FMCSRs required MEs to be knowledgeable about the regulations (49 CFR 391.43(c)(1)). The former rules required that any medical professional licensed by his or her State to conduct physical examinations could conduct driver medical certification exams. No specific knowledge of the Agency's physical qualification standards was required or verified by testing. As a result, some of the medical professionals who conduct these examinations may be unfamiliar with FMCSA physical qualification standards and how to apply them. These professionals may also be unaware of the mental and physical rigors that accompany the occupation of CMV driver, and how various medical conditions (and the therapies used to treat them) can affect the ability of drivers to safely operate CMVs.

This rule establishes the National Registry to ensure that all MEs who conduct driver medical certifications have been trained in FMCSA physical qualifications standards and guidelines. In order to be listed on the National Registry, MEs are required to attend an accredited training program and pass a certification test to assess their knowledge of the Agency's physical qualifications standards and guidelines and how to apply them to drivers. Upon passing this certification test, and meeting the other administrative requirements associated with the Program, MEs will be listed on the National Registry. Once this rule is fully implemented, only medical certificates issued to drivers by MEs on the National Registry will be considered valid by the Agency as proof of medical certification.

II. Legal Basis for the Rulemaking

The primary legal basis for the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners program comes from 49 U.S.C. 31149, enacted by section 4116(a) of Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, Public Law 109–59, 119 Stat. 1726 (Aug. 10, 2005) (SAFETEA–LU). Subsection (d) of section 31149 provides that:

The Secretary, acting through the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration—

- Shall establish and maintain a current national registry of medical examiners who are qualified to perform examinations and issue medical certificates;
- Shall remove from the registry the name of any medical examiner that fails to meet or maintain the qualifications established by the Secretary for being listed in the registry or otherwise does not meet the requirements of this section or regulation issued under this section;
- Shall accept as valid only medical certificates issued by persons on the national registry of medical examiners; and
- May make participation of medical examiners in the national registry voluntary if such a change will enhance the safety of operators of commercial motor vehicles.

In addition to implementing the provisions in subsection (d), which specifically directs the establishment of a national registry of qualified medical examiners, FMCSA implements through this rulemaking certain other provisions from section 31149 related to a national registry. First, subsection (c) requires FMCSA, with the advice of the Agency's Medical Review Board and Chief Medical Examiner (established by subsections (a) and (b), respectively), to develop, as appropriate, specific courses and materials for training required for medical examiners to be listed on a national registry. Medical examiners will be required to undergo initial and periodic training and testing in order to be listed on the national registry (section 31149(c)(1)(A)(ii) and (c)(1)(D)). Second, FMCSA also implements requirements for medical examiners to

transmit electronically, on a monthly basis, certain information about completed Medical Examination Reports of CMV drivers (section 31149(c)(1)(E)). Third, the rule requires medical examiners to provide copies of Medical Examination Reports and medical examiner's certificates to FMCSA within 48 hours of a request from enforcement personnel. This level of responsiveness is required to enable FMCSA to investigate patterns of errors or improper certification by medical examiners, in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(2). Finally, the rule establishes the procedures and grounds for removal of medical examiners from the National Registry, as authorized by section 31149(c)(2) and (d)(2).

SAFETEA–LU also revised the statutory minimum standards for the regulation of CMV safety to ensure that medical examinations of CMV drivers are ''performed by medical examiners who have received training in physical and medical examination standards and, after the national registry maintained by the Department of Transportation * * * is established, are listed on such registry'' (49 U.S.C. 31136(a)(3), as amended by section 4116(b) of SAFETEA–LU). The statute requires FMCSA, in developing its regulations, to consider both the effect of driver health on the safety of CMV operations and the effect of such operations on driver health (49 U.S.C. 31136(a)).

In addition to the general rulemaking authority in 49 U.S.C. 31136(a), the Secretary of Transportation is specifically authorized by section 31149(e) to ''issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.'' Authority to establish and implement the National Registry program has been delegated to the Administrator of FMCSA (49 CFR 1.73(g)).

III. Background

On December 1, 2008, FMCSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to establish the National Registry (73 FR 73129). The public comment period for the NPRM closed on January 30, 2009. The FMCSA also proposed to require that all medical examiners who conduct physical examinations for interstate CMV drivers complete certain training concerning FMCSA physical qualification standards, pass a test to verify an understanding of those standards, and maintain and demonstrate competence through periodic training and testing. Following establishment of the National Registry and a transition period, only medical examiner's certificates issued by medical examiners listed on the National Registry would be accepted as valid.

IV. Discussion of Comments Received on the Proposed Rule

A. Overview of Comments

In response to the December 2008 NPRM, FMCSA received approximately 80 comments. Most of the commenters were individuals, many of whom identified themselves as health care professionals. Among other commenters were the following: nine health care provider professional associations, among them the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) and the American Chiropractic Association; the American Diabetes Association; five trucking and other trade associations, including the American Trucking Associations, Inc. (ATA), Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association (OOIDA), and jointly from American Bus Association (ABA) and Bus Industry Safety Council (BISC); six motor carriers; six other private businesses, including driver training and testing organizations; nine State agencies (from Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Virginia); Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety (Advocates); and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). Comments were also received from FMCSA's Medical Review Board (MRB), an advisory group of physicians appointed by FMCSA to make evidence-based recommendations for the development of physical qualification standards for drivers, driver examination requirements, and materials for training Medical Examiners (MEs). The MRB is convened by FMCSA to provide information, advice, and recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation and the FMCSA Administrator on the development and implementation of science-based physical qualification standards applicable to interstate CMV drivers. The MRB does not hold regulatory development responsibilities, manage programs, or make decisions affecting such programs.

Fourteen commenters expressed support for the proposed rule. However, nearly all of those supporting the proposed rule added recommendations or voiced concern about various parts of the proposed requirements, including increased costs and training requirements for MEs, the implementation period, and the lack of a developed training curriculum. Seven commenters explicitly opposed the proposed rule. Other commenters expressed serious concerns over specific requirements that they believed would cause the proposed rule to fail, including increased costs, lack of access to MEs, and driver privacy rights if State Driver Licensing Agencies (SDLAs) are permitted to obtain the commercial driver's Medical Examination Reports. The following sections provide details regarding specific issues raised by the commenters.

B. Scope of National Registry Program

1. Eligibility To Be a Medical Examiner

Who should be eligible? Under 49 CFR 390.103, FMCSA proposed a requirement, based on the existing regulation at 49 CFR 390.5, that medical examiners must be licensed, certified, or registered in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations to perform physical examinations. The list of major health care professionals who may apply for ME certification included: Advanced Practice Nurses (APNs), Doctors of Chiropractic (DCs), Doctors of Medicine (MDs), Doctors of Osteopathy (DOs), Physician Assistants (PAs), or other health care professionals authorized by their States to perform physical examinations. Commenters asserted that only physicians (MDs and DOs), or only physicians, APNs, and PAs, or only health care providers who are permitted by their States to prescribe medications, should be eligible to be certified and be on the National Registry. Others argued that other health care professionals who are licensed by their States to perform physical examinations are qualified to perform the driver examinations and should be eligible.

Several commenters thought that the proposed requirements would lead to a decrease in the quality of MEs. Arizona stated that with fewer doctors serving as MEs due to the time needed for training and testing, there would be an increase in the number of allied health and non-physician medical professionals completing examinations. On the other hand, Schneider National suggested that the National Registry requirements will deter only those medical professionals who today may be performing commercial driver medical examinations with little or no knowledge of the driver physical requirements of FMCSA.

FMCSA Response: The final rule makes no change in the regulatory text. In a 1992 rule, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) (which was responsible for administering Federal motor carrier safety requirements until 1999) amended the FMCSRs to expand the definition of ''medical examiner'' to allow other health care professionals

such as PAs, APNs, and DCs, in addition to MDs and DOs authorized previously, to perform examinations of CMV drivers (57 FR 33276; July 28, 1992). All medical examiners were required to be licensed, registered, or certified by their States to perform physical examinations, and to be proficient in the use of, and to use, medical protocols necessary to perform the examination in accordance with the FMCSRs. The 1992 rule acknowledged that should an ME discover a medical condition outside his or her scope of practice, best practice would be to refer the driver to an MD, DO, or specialist. The FHWA indicated this was consistent with what other medical practitioners do in ''this age of specialization.'' States determine who is legally qualified to perform physical examinations within their jurisdictions by setting scope of practice requirements, and FMCSA will continue to rely on State determinations.

Qualification by Other Criteria. FMCSA proposed that medical examiner candidates be required to complete training that meets the core curriculum specifications established by FMCSA for medical examiner training and pass an FMCSA-provided certification test. Both the core curriculum specifications and the FMCSA-provided certification test will be based on FMCSA regulations and guidelines.

Several commenters proposed the substitution of other types of training for the training requirements proposed in the NPRM. Two MDs, and the States of Arizona and Delaware, suggested that Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) aviation medical examiners (AMEs) could be certified, without further training or testing as FMCSA MEs. One physician recommended that we accept MD and DO board certification. The American Association of Occupational Health Nurses (AAOHN) suggested similarly that we should reduce required training for APNs and physicians who are experienced and professionally trained in occupational health.

National Registry Training Systems, an independent entity not affiliated with FMCSA, and a clinician suggested that we should certify health care professionals who participated as subject matter experts in the development of the National Registry program training and testing components. Similarly, a MD suggested that we permit health care professionals to by-pass training if they have a working knowledge of the DOT requirements and guidance.

FMCSA Response: The FMCSA acknowledges the specialized knowledge and expertise that some health care professionals bring to the driver qualification process. Physicians can and do serve as both MEs for CMV drivers and designated AMEs for pilots. However, the National Registry program has been developed with strategic differences from the FAA AME designee program, as detailed in the regulatory evaluation for this rulemaking, to be suitable for the oversight of large numbers of MEs performing examinations for large numbers of drivers, using medical standards and guidelines developed specifically for CMV drivers. The final rule will require all ME candidates to undergo the initial training and the certification testing that objectively measures candidate qualification and ensures that all MEs have the same level of working knowledge of the FMCSA regulations and guidelines. Due to the specialized nature of CMV driving, FMCSA retains the requirement that MEs must take training and pass its certification test to give driver exams. Only the specified training will provide pertinent knowledge of the FMCSA regulations and guidelines.

Limitations on Performance of Driver Examinations. FMCSA did not propose any change in the regulations and guidelines for performance of the driver qualification physicals.

The MRB's members submitted comments that reiterated the Board's recommendation that only physicians should perform examinations on drivers who have more severe or multiple medical conditions. ADA commented specifically on drivers with diabetes. Claiming that not all MEs would have the requisite clinical knowledge to complete the examination, ADA urged FMCSA to include physicians who treat individuals with diabetes, including endocrinologists, in the process of certifying drivers with diabetes. The commenter said that a physician or endocrinologist should examine drivers with that condition before such drivers are rejected. ADA also referenced the recommendations of FMCSA's Medical Expert Panel (MEP) on Diabetes, Expert Panel Commentary and Recommendations, Diabetes and Commercial Motor Vehicle Driver Safety, September 8, 2006, available at *http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/topics/mep/mep-reports.htm* and recommended that no denial of certification could be made for any reason related to diabetes without the review and approval of an endocrinologist.

OOIDA, the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners (AANP), and the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) claimed that we should reject the recommendation to only allow physicians as MEs for drivers who have multiple active medical problems, claiming that this requirement would require most drivers to be examined by MEs who are physicians and would contribute to a shortage of qualified MEs. Both OOIDA and AAPA stated that this requirement would negatively affect a significant portion of the CMV driver population. OOIDA said that a large percentage of drivers would have to travel greater distances for medical exams. AAPA noted the results of a survey of 1,167 drivers across the United States, which found 32 percent of drivers with hypertension and 14 percent with diabetes. AAPA said that the proposed requirement could mean a driver who discovers an additional condition during an exam with an ME, who is not a physician, would have to stop that examination and reschedule with a physician.

AANP and AAPA argued that practitioners in their respective professions are well-qualified to perform examinations on drivers with multiple active medical problems. AANP noted that its members have been performing driver examinations since 1992 without incident. AAPA similarly claimed that PAs have regularly been performing examinations on this class of drivers for 17 years and have specifically received authorization to do so in the FMCSRs. This commenter also noted that State laws and regulations do not preclude PAs from treating patients with diabetes or multiple medical conditions.

AAPA stated that SAFETEA–LU and the Agency charge the MRB with making science and evidence-based recommendations, but the commenter claimed that no evidence, studies, or data were presented in support of restricting PAs from performing examinations on drivers with multiple active medical problems. AAPA argued that it would be unfair to eliminate PAs from performing these types of examinations since the commenter and many individual PAs aided FMCSA's development of the National Registry program by participating as subject matter experts in the development of several components of the program.

Finally, because of the potential for a conflict of interest in completing an objective examination, comments from the MRB and Schneider National recommended against allowing primary care or personal health care

professionals to perform the examinations. The MRB advised FMCSA to allow for an exception to this prohibition if no other medical provider was located within a 200-mile radius from the driver's residence or location of employment. In its comments, OOIDA recommended that the final rule expressly prohibit motor carriers from restricting the driver's rights to be examined by the ME of his or her choice, noting that once the final rule is implemented, all MEs listed on the National Registry will be equally qualified to perform a driver examination. Therefore, there should be no ME quality concern on the part of the motor carrier.

FMCSA Response: We do not believe we should impose an additional burden on drivers by requiring them to be examined by MEs who do not provide primary care to them. FMCSA anticipates that requirements for medical examiners to be trained and tested in FMCSA standards and guidelines will result in more consistency in certification decisions among MEs. FMCSA anticipates that MEs will be deterred from making driver qualification decisions that violate FMCSA standards by the provisions in the rule that would allow FMCSA to remove an ME from the National Registry.

In addition, we believe that employers should continue to have the option to require their drivers to be examined by a ME selected and/or compensated by the employer, because they have an obligation to require drivers to comply with the regulations that apply to the driver (49 U.S.C. 31135(a) and 49 CFR 390.11). This option is permitted by 49 CFR 390.3(d), which states that nothing in the FMCSRs ''shall be construed to prohibit an employer from requiring and enforcing more stringent requirements relating to safety of operation and employee safety and health.''

Comments that recommended restricting some MEs from performing examinations for certain drivers or to include specialists in the driver certification decision relate to medical standards and guidelines for determining the physical qualifications of drivers and are therefore beyond the scope of this rulemaking. Moreover, the MRB does not have authority to undertake regulatory development responsibilities, manage programs, or make decisions affecting such programs.

2. Employer and Carrier Responsibilities

FMCSA proposed that all driver examinations would be performed by a medical examiner on the National Registry three years after the final rule implementation date, and all examinations for drivers who worked for an employer who employed 50 or more drivers would be required to be performed by a medical examiner on the National Registry two years after the final rule implementation date. FMCSA also proposed that medical examiners on the National Registry would be required to provide copies of the Medical Examination Reports and medical examiner's certificates to FMCSA or to authorized Federal, State and local enforcement agency personnel within 48 hours of the request.

Daecher Consulting Group and Comcar Industries expressed concern that motor carriers would be responsible for determining whether a driver's physical qualification information was accurate. Asserting that the proposed rule was an attempt to make carriers responsible for ensuring that physical examination data are correct, Comcar Industries said that a carrier could not provide such assurances because it is not present for the physical examination and has no access to medical information from any previous employer.

Dart Transit Company suggested that the ME should be required to notify the motor carrier if a driver fails the medical examination. ATA recommended that motor carriers should have access to an electronic database to obtain their drivers' Medical Examination Reports. OOIDA opposed disclosure of sensitive medical information to motor carriers because misconceptions or prejudices about the driver's medical condition could lead to termination of an employee from a job, even though the condition would not prevent the driver from doing his or her job in a safe and professional manner.

Daecher Consulting Group stated that there was no method proposed in the NPRM for notifying a carrier that it employs a driver certified by an examiner who was removed from the National Registry. The commenter said that unless a notification system is devised and implemented (which would require registering Commercial Driver's License (CDL)-licensed drivers in a database, matching them with current carriers employing them, and having a method to track any change in carriers), significant liability may rest with carriers that use a driver certified by a once-certified ME who has since been involuntarily removed from the National Registry.

FMCSA Response: Although the rule provides for FMCSA and State and local law enforcement personnel to obtain copies of driver examination records, the purpose of this requirement is to monitor ME performance, not driver qualification. FMCSA is not requiring employers to monitor ME performance. In order to clarify this matter in light of these comments, FMCSA is making one change in employer responsibility under this rule. FMCSA is adding a requirement that the employer verify that the driver was issued a medical certificate by an ME on the National Registry and place a note to that effect in the driver qualification file required by 49 CFR 391.51. This will also be consistent and enhance compliance with 49 U.S.C. 31149(d)(3). Beyond that, FMCSA recognizes that employers are not required by the current FMCSA regulations to obtain copies of Medical Examination Reports for their drivers, and does not hold employers responsible for knowing what medical conditions may be recorded therein.

FMCSA has the discretion to void any medical certificate issued to a driver by a medical examiner who has been removed from the National Registry (49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(2)). The NPRM did not need to propose and does not include any provisions to implement that authority, which can be exercised by FMCSA on a case-by-case basis when the facts and circumstances indicate that it would be appropriate.

Notification of employers of failed examinations is desirable, and in the future, FMCSA may use driver physical examination results data to notify employers. However, FMCSA modifies the final rule to require employers, upon hiring or upon expiration of a medical examiner's certificate on or after 24 months after the effective date of this final rule to verify the driver presenting a medical certificate was examined by a ME on the National Registry. The rule does not require employers to recheck the National Registry Web site to determine if the medical examiner has been involuntarily removed subsequent to conducting an examination and completing the certificate.

3. State Responsibilities

FMCSA proposed revising medical examiner's certificate to include the National Registry number issued by FMCSA to identify the ME. California and Virginia expressed uncertainty about the State's role in determining whether the medical examination was completed by an ME on the National Registry and expressed concern about the cost of re-programming the Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS) to query the ME database, when processing driver medical certifications. Indiana asked whether MEs would be expected to include the National Registry number

on any old medical examiner's certificate forms or would States have to look up the number.

Indiana questioned how involuntary removal of an ME from the National Registry will affect that ME's previously issued certificates. Similarly, Indiana also requested that we clarify how we will notify SDLAs that an ME has been removed from the National Registry.

FMCSA Response: States will not be required to cross-check National Registry numbers with the National Registry database when processing driver medical certifications. Indiana's concern about entering National Registry numbers on old certificates is moot, because the final rule will not allow the use of any old forms. This final rule does not require changes to State driver's license databases or CDLIS beyond those required by the already-published final rule in Medical Certification Requirements as Part of the CDL (73 FR 73096, December 1, 2008) (Med. Cert./CDL). However, FMCSA anticipates initiating a future rulemaking to expand medical certification information exchange with the States.

Certificates previously issued by a medical examiner who has been involuntarily removed are not automatically voided. FMCSA has the discretion to void any medical certificate issued to a driver by an ME who is removed from the National Registry (49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(2)). The NPRM did not need to propose and does not include any provisions to implement that authority, which can be exercised by FMCSA on a case-by-case basis when the facts and circumstances indicate that it would be appropriate.

State Investigation of Driver Certification. Advocates criticized the lack of any systematic procedure in the proposed rule that requires State law enforcement agencies to compare each Medical Examination Report with the related medical examiner certificate. The commenter noted that in the preamble to the proposal we do not explain why and how State enforcement agencies would have reason to investigate specific Medical Examination Reports and medical certificates. On the other hand, OOIDA argued that Federal preemption would prohibit State and local agencies from requesting an ME to give a driver's Medical Examination Report to them as we proposed. The commenter said that once we prescribe safety standards requiring MEs on the National Registry to examine and issue certificates to show a CMV driver's physical condition is adequate for safe vehicle operations, those regulations would have a preemptive effect under section 31136.

OOIDA cited *Freightliner Corp.* v. *Myrick,* 514 U.S. 280, 287 (1995), and *Gade* v. *National Solid Wastes Management Ass'n,* 505 U.S. 88, 98 (1992), in support of implied preemption ''when a 'state law is in actual conflict with federal law * * * or where state law stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress'.'' OOIDA argued that allowing State and local authorities to access a driver's personal medical information might dissuade drivers from openly discussing their health issues with an ME. OOIDA said unqualified State government personnel might apply their own standards to driver medical information and inconsistently judge them medically unfit for reasons that are erroneous or unjustifiably exceed the Federal medical standards being applied. OOIDA concluded that, at a minimum, we should require States to limit any Medical Examination Report (commonly called the ''long-form'') request to circumstances where the State has clearly articulated legitimate reasons for believing that the medical certificate was falsified or otherwise improperly issued.

FMCSA Response: OOIDA's comment does not recognize that State and local enforcement personnel have a role in enforcing the FMCSRs. The final rule retains the requirement for MEs to give State and local enforcement personnel access to Medical Examination Reports and ME certificates within 48 hours of a request for purposes of monitoring ME performance. States that receive Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) grant funds are required as a condition of receiving the grants to adopt regulations that are compatible with these final regulations (49 U.S.C. 31102(a) and 49 CFR 350.201(a)). States receiving MCSAP grants, therefore, will generally have to adopt regulations compatible with requirements that all drivers be examined by an ME on a registry of trained and certified MEs applicable to both interstate and intrastate transportation as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years from effective date of this rule (49 CFR 350.331(d)).[1] State government personnel operating under MCSAP will have the same authority and responsibility to request that an ME produce a driver's Medical Examination Report that FMCSA personnel will have in accordance with this final rule. The States receiving MCSAP grants will be expected to adopt and implement compatible provisions and apply them consistently. There will be no inconsistency between State and Federal law that would require either express or implied preemption.

FMCSA believes that the establishment of the National Registry, with its training and testing requirements will improve the performance of the MEs. Verification of the certification and listing of the MEs on the National Registry will be enhanced. In addition, the availability of the examiner's records to enforcement personnel, when necessary to conduct an investigation into the validity of the medical certificate, is sufficient to deter improper medical certification of CMV drivers.

4. Intrastate-Only CMV Drivers

FMCSA proposed that MEs would include information on the monthly reports of driver examinations whether each driver operated only in intrastate commerce. OccuMedix and Missouri raised the issue that MEs would not be able to distinguish between interstate drivers and intrastate-only drivers required by their States to obtain a medical certification from an ME on the National Registry. The commenters suggested that the final rule should require all drivers—interstate and intrastate—to obtain medical examinations from examiners listed on the National Registry.

Missouri said we should consider that many States require CMV drivers operating in intrastate commerce to follow the FMCSRs and that there would be confusion if we require MEs to examine only CDL drivers operating in interstate commerce. Missouri argued that we can promote public safety further if all nonexempt CDL drivers are required to obtain medical examinations from examiners listed on the National Registry, even when the drivers operate CMVs exclusively in intrastate commerce.

FMCSA Response: States will continue to set requirements for intrastate drivers. States that receive MCSAP grant funds are required, as a condition of receiving the grants, to adopt regulations compatible with these final regulations (49 U.S.C. 31102(a) and 49 CFR 350.201(a)); however, the Agency is including in this final rule a revision to 49 CFR 350.341 to make it clear that States that have in effect variances for physical qualification requirements for drivers operating CMVs in intrastate commerce will have

[1] As explained later, States that have in effect variances for physical qualification requirements for drivers operating CMVs in intrastate commerce will have the option of not establishing a separate registry of medical examiners trained and qualified to apply those standards.

the option of not establishing a separate registry of medical examiners trained and qualified to apply those intrastate standards, although they have the discretion to do so if they wish. A State with variances in effect under 350.341(h)(1) and (2) that chooses to set up a separate registry of examiners qualified to apply those variances to intrastate drivers will not be allowed to use MCSAP funds for that purpose. Such use of MCSAP grant funds would not be consistent with the overall purpose of establishing a uniform standard for all CMV drivers nationwide. Intrastate-only CMV drivers in States that do not have such variances can utilize MEs on the National Registry because they will be trained and qualified in applying physical qualification standards that are identical for both interstate and intrastate drivers. All MCSAP States, either with or without variances, thus will have the option to establish their own registries, but FMCSA is not requiring them to do so as a condition of receiving MCSAP funds.

The rule does not restrict MEs who are certified to perform physical examinations for interstate drivers from performing physical examinations for intrastate only drivers. MEs should ask drivers whether they intend to operate in intrastate commerce only. FMCSA Form MCSA–5850, CMV Driver Medical Examination Results Form, requires MEs to identify ''Intrastate Only'' drivers on the CMV Driver Examination Results so that FMCSA can distinguish data about intrastate-only driver examinations.

5. Canadian and Mexican Drivers

The NPRM noted that existing reciprocity agreements with Canada and Mexico will govern Canada-domiciled and Mexico-domiciled drivers, respectively, operating in the United States (73 FR 73131, n.3). As a result, Canadian and Mexican drivers do not need to be examined by an ME on the National Registry before operating a CMV in the United States. OOIDA said this language constituted an exemption from Federal regulations, and that we had no authority to grant such an exemption.

FMCSA Response: OOIDA's contention that 49 U.S.C. 31149 does not allow FMCSA to ''exempt'' Canadian and Mexican drivers operating in the United States from being examined by an ME is incorrect because two separate executive agreements [2] with Canada and Mexico remain in effect. A brief history of these two agreements is provided for clarification.

Prior to the amendments made by section 4116(b) of SAFETEA–LU, the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 31136(a)(3) stated:

The Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe regulations on commercial motor vehicle safety. The regulations shall prescribe minimum safety standards for commercial motor vehicles. At a minimum, the regulations shall ensure that—

- The physical condition of operators of commercial motor vehicles is adequate to enable them to operate the vehicles safely. * * *

For this purpose, a ''commercial motor vehicle'' is defined in 49 U.S.C. 31132(1).

FMCSA regulations generally required all operators of CMVs in the United States to be examined by an ME (as defined in 49 CFR 390.5) and to obtain from the examiner a certificate that the operator is physically qualified. 49 CFR 391.11(b)(4) and 49 CFR part 391, subpart E. These requirements will continue to apply after establishment of the National Registry Program.

In 1991, the Secretary and his counterpart in Mexico entered into an agreement on the matter of driver license reciprocity. The agreement is contained in a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that was reproduced as Appendix A to a final rule issued in 1992 by FMCSA's predecessor agency, the FHWA. *Commercial Driver's License Reciprocity with Mexico,* 57 FR 31454 (July 16, 1992), affirmed, *Int'l Brotherhood of Teamsters* v. *Peña* 17 F.3rd 1478 (DC Cir. 1994). The primary purpose of the MOU was to establish reciprocal recognition of the CDL issued by the States to U.S. operators and the Licencia Federal de Conductor (LF) issued by the government of the United Mexican States (i.e., by the national government of Mexico, not by the individual Mexican states). In light of the agreement, the FHWA determined that an LF meets the standards contained in 49 CFR part 383 for a CDL. 49 CFR 383.23(b)(1) and note 1. The FHWA's final rule preamble also states, at 57 FR 31455:

It should be noted that Mexican drivers must be medically examined every 2 years to receive and retain the Licencia Federal de Conductor; no separate medical card [certificate] is required as in the United States for drivers in interstate commerce. As the Licencia Federal de Conductor cannot be issued to or kept by any driver who does not pass stringent physical exams, the Licencia Federal de Conductor itself is evidence that the driver has met medical standards as required by the United States. Therefore, Mexican drivers with a Licencia Federal de Conductor do not need to possess a medical card while driving a CMV in the United States.

Implicit in the determination that Mexican drivers with an LF do not need to possess a separate medical certificate is an underlying determination that the medical examination necessary to obtain the LF meets the standards for an examination by an ME in accordance with FMCSA regulations, and would therefore meet the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 31136(a)(3).

The MOU does not specifically address medical qualifications for Mexican drivers operating a CMV in the United States that does not require a CDL. In order to enter the United States at the border crossing points (all of which are accessed only by federal highways in Mexico) a Mexican driver must have a Licencia Federal. FMCSA enforcement policy accepts a Licencia Federal as proof of physical qualification for a driver to operate a CMV that does not require a CDL in the United States.

In 1998, a similar agreement was reached with Canada under the auspices of the Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee established by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This agreement supplements a 1988 agreement with Canada accepting the CDLs issued by Canadian provinces in accordance with the Canadian National Safety Code as valid for operation of a CMV in the United States. 49 CFR 383.23(b), note 1. The 1998 agreement, which became effective on March 30, 1999, provides, with some exceptions, that Canadian drivers holding such a CDL issued in Canada are physically qualified to operate a CMV in the United States and are not required to possess a medical certificate issued by a ME. In Canada, drivers are required to have CDLs in order to operate a CMV that would not require a CDL to operate in the United States. Under the 1998 agreement, a Canadian CDL issued in conformity with the National Safety Code is accepted by FMCSA as proof of a driver's physical qualification to operate a CMV in the United States.

The substance of these two agreements is also reflected in a note in 49 CFR 391.41(a)(1), as recently amended. *Medical Certification Requirements as Part of the CDL,* 73 FR 73096, 73127 (December 1, 2008).

In 2005, 49 U.S.C. 31136(a)(3) was amended by SAFETEA–LU section 4116(b), which added the following at the end:

[2] Executive agreements have the same legal effect as treaties.

[T]he periodic physical examinations required of such operators are performed by medical examiners who have received training in physical and medical examination standards and, after the national registry maintained by the Department of Transportation under section 31149(d) is established, are listed on such registry.

As explained above, section 4116(a) of SAFETEA–LU added a new 49 U.S.C. 31149, which among other things, includes a provision that FMCSA ''shall accept as valid only medical certificates issued by persons on the national registry of medical examiners.'' Section 31149(d)(3).

OOIDA contends that this statute supersedes the two agreements with Canada and Mexico and that drivers from these two countries operating CMVs will have to be examined and certified by MEs on the National Registry. According to the cases that are cited in OOIDA's comments subsequently enacted statutes may abrogate an executive agreement or treaty. The case law states, however, that ''neither a treaty nor an executive agreement will be considered abrogated or modified by a later statute unless such purpose on the part of Congress has been clearly expressed.'' *Roeder* v. *Islamic Republic of Iran,* 333 F.3d 228, 237 (D.C. Cir. 2003), *cert. denied,* 542 U.S. 915 (2004) (internal quotations and citations omitted). There is no such clear expression of purpose in the relevant statutes. Neither the amended statutes nor their legislative histories contain any provision addressing these two executive agreements. The reciprocity agreements with Canada and Mexico, and the implementing provisions in the note in 49 CFR 391.41(a)(1), will continue to be in effect after issuance of this final rule. Accordingly, Canadian and Mexican drivers operating CMVs in the United States who hold the proper licenses will not be required to obtain a medical certificate from an ME on the National Registry.

In any case, FMCSA has reviewed the Canadian and Mexican physical qualification processes. Driver medical examinations in Canada are performed only by MDs. National standards direct the medical examiners when to obtain the opinion of a medical specialist. In addition, in most jurisdictions, doctors, including family doctors, have a legal obligation to report any medical condition that may affect driving functions.

The medical examinations in Mexico are conducted by Federal government doctors or Federal government-approved doctors. In addition, the medical certification for an LF is part of Mexico's licensing process for commercial drivers. This means the license is not issued or renewed unless there is proof the driver has satisfied the Mexican physical qualifications standards. FMCSA has compared each of its physical qualifications standards with the corresponding requirements in Mexico and continues to believe acceptance of the Mexico government's medical certificate is appropriate.

C. Components of the National Registry Program

1. Training of Medical Examiners

Length of Training. In the NPRM, FMCSA projected it would take one day to cover the FMCSA core curriculum specifications. Two commenters claimed that the length of training was inadequate and we should consider increasing it. A chiropractor stated that training should last perhaps two long days followed with reading and study materials. NRCME Training Systems claimed that it would be very difficult in a lecture-based setting, with all of the class questions and discussions generated in a presentation of this nature, to complete quality training in one day. The commenter concluded that, at minimum for a 17-module National Registry training program to thoroughly provide quality training for examiner candidates, five to six, six-hour days of didactic lecture in an attended seminar format would be required.

FMCSA Response: The rule does not prescribe how long training must be. The core curriculum specifications are limited to FMCSA regulations and guidelines, and the mental and physical demands of CMV driving. One advantage of the Public-Private Partnership, is that training can be expanded to meet the needs of health care professionals from diverse educational and professional backgrounds.

Training Intervals. The NPRM proposed that the ME would be required to complete periodic retraining at least every three years and repeat the complete initial training program once every 12 years in lieu of periodic training. Some commenters asserted that repeating the initial training was not necessary, or suggested other frequencies for training. AAPA and ACOEM recommended that FMCSA eliminate the proposed requirement to retake the initial training course every 12 years. AAPA stated that the requirement offers no benefit to MEs who are already required to participate in periodic training and recertification examinations. ACOEM supported requiring MEs to obtain 12 hours of advanced training every three years instead. Iowa recommended requiring MEs to attend a one-day course in person after the sixth year to renew certification.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA agrees with the commenters that the proposed requirement for MEs to repeat the initial training is not necessary for those MEs who do not allow their certifications to lapse and has modified the final rule to require only periodic training at five-year intervals for recertification. MEs will be required to pass the test for recertification every 10 years.

Training Program Accreditation. FMCSA proposed that medical examiner candidates be required to complete a training program accredited by a nationally-recognized medical profession accrediting organization. NRCME Training Systems endorsed having post-graduate institutions review and approve National Registry training for MEs, reasoning that these institutions are already certified by a national accrediting agency and that FMCSA would retain control over the training programs through third-party post-graduate programs.

FMCSA Response: Only training programs that have been accredited by a nationally recognized medical profession accrediting organization to provide continuing education units will be eligible to provide the required training to MEs. As long as the training program is accredited, and is based on FMCSA's core curriculum specifications and guidelines, the Agency does not seek to restrict the number or location of programs that provide ME training. Post-graduate divisions of colleges and universities would be eligible to provide training to MEs, as would other accredited training organizations such as professional association continuing medical education (CME) programs and provider network training organizations.

Core Curriculum Specifications. Several commenters expressed concern that we did not provide the content of the core curriculum in the proposed rule and questioned how it would be established and implemented.

One physician commenter was concerned that since the core curriculum specifications have not been developed or approved, it will likely be several years before there are a significant number of trained MEs to accommodate the proposed requirements. A certified Medical Review Officer (MRO) urged us to incorporate good scientific rationale into the development of the curriculum and commented that all sections of the

driver examination need to be addressed.

ABA and BISC requested that we engage the private bus industry in developing ME curricula that are related to bus operations and driver wellness. ADA requested that the FMCSA-appointed Diabetes Expert Panel (DEP) be consulted with regard to curriculum elements pertaining to diabetes and suggested that these core curriculum elements be submitted to the DEP for final approval. The commenter also suggested that the DEP's 2006 suggested training module be incorporated in the curriculum.

FMCSA Response: The core curriculum specifications are being issued as guidance for organizations delivering training for MEs who apply for listing on the National Registry when it is implemented. FMCSA published a notice of availability of draft guidance and request for comments on the core curriculum specifications in the **Federal Register** on May 17, 2011 (76 FR 28403). Additionally, FMCSA has posted these specifications on the National Registry Web site (*http://nrcme.fmcsa.dot.gov*) and in the docket for this rulemaking. The guidance for the core curriculum specifications is Appendix A to this **Federal Register** document.

The guidance for the core curriculum specifications are based on current FMCSA regulations on physical qualifications published in 49 CFR part 391, as well as guidance that is published in 49 CFR 391.43. The guidance for the core curriculum specifications are also based on the task list developed in the Role Delineation Study (RDS) completed in April 2007, as described in the NPRM. The RDS is a rigorous methodology regularly employed in the certification and medical fields when developing a valid, reliable, and fair certification test. An executive summary of the RDS Final Report and the full text of the Final Report are available through the National Registry Web site [3] and the docket for this rulemaking.

The Agency does not envision separate medical criteria for bus drivers at this time. Any changes in the basic requirements for training specified in 49 CFR 390.105(b) will be subject to notice and comment proceedings. On the other hand, future changes in the guidance for the core curriculum specifications do not require a notice and comment rulemaking proceeding because they will reflect only regulations and guidelines for performing the driver physical examination. FMCSA has provided and continues to provide for stakeholder input into revising the standards and guidelines through MRB meetings, and public notice of MRB meetings, including specific instructions on where to send comments. FMCSA will revise the guidance for the core curriculum specifications only after we have established new or revised existing, regulations and guidelines. The training provider could expand its course content to tailor training to the needs of its target audience but the course content must cover the FMCSA core curriculum specifications.

FMCSA considered the recommendations of the DEP for ME training in the development of the guidance for the core curriculum specifications. At this time, FMCSA is not adopting the ADA's request to implement the recommendation of the DEP on drivers with diabetes. In general, such MEPs are convened on an *ad hoc* basis to act in an advisory capacity to FMCSA in its work of reviewing and revising physical qualification standards and guidelines. In any event, FMCSA will consider recommendations from the MEP on standards and specifications for drivers with diabetes in future proceedings.

Comments on the Notice of Availability of the Core Curriculum Specifications.

FMCSA published a notice of availability and request for comments on the draft guidance for the core curriculum specifications in the **Federal Register** on May 17, 2011 (76 FR 28403). Additionally, FMCSA has posted this guidance on the National Registry Web site (*http://nrcme.fmcsa.dot.gov*) and in the docket for this rulemaking. FMCSA received five comments from interested parties during the public comment period. The Agency considered the public comments on the draft guidance and now publishes the guidance as Appendix A to this **Federal Register** document.

In response to the notice of availability, ATA suggested that FMCSA needs to educate MEs about the mental and physical demands of driving a CMV. Several commenters suggested that the curriculum convey to MEs an understanding of the distinction between guidance and recommendations submitted by various FMCSA advisory committees and boards. NRCME Training Systems thought that FMCSA expected training programs to give continuing education credits. There was also a comment requesting notice and comment rulemaking for future changes in the core curriculum. There were several comments addressing other aspects of the rulemaking other than the core curriculum specifications, which are beyond the scope of the notice of availability.

FMCSA Response: In response to ATA's comment, MEs are, and will still be, required to be knowledgeable of the specific physical and mental demands associated with operating a CMV. 49 CFR 391.43(c)(1). Section 2 of the core curriculum specifications addresses the job of CMV driving, including physical and emotional demands. Section 7 includes consideration of driver ability to perform physical tasks associated with operating a CMV.

The guidance for the core curriculum specifications expands the description of the topics to be covered in training, and do not provide the details that should be included in the actual training. FMCSA commercial driver medical certification regulations, advisory criteria, MRB and MEP functions, and other resources on the Web site are outside the scope of this notice. Nonetheless, FMCSA continuously reviews and updates information on its Web sites for content and clarity, and will make sure the difference between regulations, guidance, and advisory recommendations are made clear.

FMCSA wants to clarify that it is not requiring that the training given to MEs qualify for continuing education credits, although the training organizations must be accredited to give continuing education credits.

The Agency is making no changes to the draft guidance for the core curriculum specifications, and issues them as an appendix A to this **Federal Register** document. Only future changes in medical certification standards will be subject to notice and comment rulemaking. FMCSA will then update the guidance for the core curriculum specifications as appropriate. Because the core curriculum specifications are guidance, consideration and issuance of updated specifications does not require notice and comment in a rulemaking proceeding.

2. Testing of Medical Examiners

Certification Testing Intervals. Some commenters suggested different intervals for such testing. FMCSA proposed a requirement that MEs pass the ME certification test every 6 years in order to remain listed on the National Registry.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA modifies the requirement for MEs already on the registry to pass the certification test again before 10 years instead of before 6 years to demonstrate knowledge of

[3] *http://nrcme.fmcsa.dot.gov/training.aspx,* retrieved July 13, 2011.

changes and retention of previous knowledge and application. This period was chosen as there are varying lengths of times utilized by medical and healthcare boards to issue board certifications. FMCSA chose 10 years because it is not as burdensome on the medical examiner, but, in FMCSA's judgment, it is a short-enough period to verify MEs are knowledgeable about any changes to our physical qualifications standards and guidance. MEs will also be kept knowledgeable by completing refresher training every 5 years, and receiving updates from FMCSA by email and Web site postings.

3. Accreditation of National Registry Program

FMCSA asked for comment on its consideration of obtaining accreditation of the components of the National Registry Program that test and certify MEs for listing on the National Registry, in order to demonstrate the robustness of its Program. This accreditation was not the same as the accreditation that was proposed to be required for training.

Several commenters commented regarding the process of obtaining National Commission of Certifying Agencies (NCCA) accreditation of the certification component of the National Registry Program. ATA expressed concern that the accreditation process might cause delay or increase program costs. Calling accreditation time-consuming, burdensome, and costly, ATA said it would oppose accreditation of the ME certification program if the process delayed implementation of the National Registry. Instead, ATA recommended that we either certify the program through a periodic program evaluation and audits conducted by a designated oversight authority, or certify the program using a third-party certifying body.

FMCSA Response: The Agency agrees that accreditation of the National Registry certification component could be expensive and delay implementation of the program. As stated in the NPRM, FMCSA proposed accrediting the testing and certification components of the National Registry Program using the accreditation standards of the NCCA, and is considering the costs and benefits of applying for accreditation for these components (which are administered by the Agency). A new certification program (one that has not previously received accreditation by the NCCA), may apply for accreditation either after 1 year of administration of the certification test or when at least 500 candidates have been assessed with that test instrument, whichever comes first. FMCSA will conduct program evaluations which are subject to internal and external audits, as well as Congressional oversight.

4. Public Participation in Development of Components

Advocates said FMCSA failed to provide the key features of the preferred Public-Private Partnership approach for evaluation through notice and comment. Advocates contended that the Agency should publish a supplementary notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) with details of the major features to allow for public review and comment. The features Advocates believes are not covered are the core curriculum provided for training companies to use, the criteria to qualify private organizations to conduct training and testing, and the reason for choosing the NCCA as the accreditation organization for the program. Advocates asserts further that another feature of the proposal that ''must be exposed to public comment'' is the specific content of the test that would be administered to MEs.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA has determined that it is unnecessary to accept Advocate's view that an SNPRM is either required or appropriate. However, the Agency has taken steps to make certain components of the National Registry program available for public comment before their implementation.

FMCSA has determined that the guidance for the core curriculum specifications and other similar documents implementing the National Registry program, such as information for testing providers, does not have to be a subject to a notice and comment rulemaking. The guidance for the core curriculum specifications will meet the minimum requirements of 49 CFR 390.105(b), but will not establish a ''binding norm'' for MEs for compliance with that provision. *American Hospital Ass'n* v. *Bowen,* 834 F.2d 1037, 1046 (D.C. Cir., 1987). Organizations that will provide the training must have the flexibility to develop a particular training curriculum suitable for the type of medical professionals who intend to be listed on the National Registry. This is especially important because, as explained above in Section IV.B.1, FMCSA's regulations will continue to allow several different types of medical professionals, with a wide range of different backgrounds, knowledge, and skills, to act as MEs. This approach is entirely consistent with the authority granted to FMCSA to ''develop, *as appropriate,* specific courses and materials for medical examiners'' 49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(1)(D) (emphasis added). In view of the nature of the training that needs to be provided to applicants for certification and listing on the National Registry, and the broad discretionary authority delegated to the Agency to implement the training component, FMCSA has determined that it is appropriate to issue guidance providing the core curriculum specifications for development of training by the various training providers.

Moreover, there are criteria for determining which organizations would be deemed acceptable for conducting the training. The requirements of 49 CFR 390.105 that the Agency proposed in the NPRM set out the criteria that candidates for certification and listing on the National Registry must use in selecting an organization to provide their training. Those criteria were thus available for public comment. FMCSA has responded to those comments (including substantive comments by Advocates) in Section IV.C.1 above.

Finally, MEs seeking to be listed on the National Registry will need to successfully complete a test administered in accordance with 49 CFR 390.103 and 390.107. Like the core curriculum specifications, the specific content of the test will be based on current FMCSA regulations and guidelines on the Medical Examination Report applicable at the time the test is administered. As those underlying regulations and guidelines are updated, both the core curriculum specifications and the certification test will be modified accordingly.

The Agency has added a requirement to the final rule (49 CFR 390.107(d)) to make it clear that any testing organization administering the test must use only the test obtained from FMCSA. This requirement was stated in the preamble to the NPRM (73 FR at 73133).

5. Records and Recordkeeping

Retention of Driver Examination Records. The NPRM proposed implementation of the SAFETEA–LU requirement that MEs electronically transmit to the FMCSA Chief Medical Examiner on a monthly basis the name of the CMV driver and a numerical identifier for any completed Medical Examination Report required under 49 CFR 391.43 (49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(1)(E)). Additionally, the proposed rule would require MEs to retain for 3 years the Medical Examination Report for each examination performed and the medical examiner's certificate, if the ME certified the driver as physically qualified. It would also require MEs to provide copies of specified Medical Examination Reports and medical

examiner's certificates to FMCSA or to authorized Federal, State, and local enforcement agency personnel, within 48 hours of the request, in order to allow for investigation of errors and improper certification of CMV drivers (49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(2)).

ACOEM, AAOHN, and an occupational medicine consulting firm, OccuMedix, Inc., claimed that MEs should be required to retain driver examination records for longer than 3 years to allow MEs to check their own records or the records of other MEs so that medical conditions would not be overlooked. The commenters noted that some drivers may use different MEs from year to year or may enter or leave the driver pool, so records should be maintained for 6 or 7 years and reviewed if questions arise.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA proposed a minimum time of 3 years for retention of driver examination records because a driver is certified for a period of 2 years or less, and an additional year will allow FMCSA time to request driver examination records from MEs to assess ME performance by determining whether the ME completed the medical examination report accurately and did not certify a driver in error. Also, MEs are still subject to any State laws requiring medical records to be retained for longer than 3 years. Therefore, FMCSA will retain the requirement for MEs to keep the Medical Examination Report and the medical examiner's certificate for 3 years and retains the words ''at least'' from the Med. Cert./CDL rule to clarify that this is a minimum.

Privacy of Information. Transportation Safety Services, a consulting firm, stated that Federal government databases established to monitor medical information cannot be adequately protected from unauthorized access. AAOHN, however, suggested that a standardized electronic database with appropriate safeguards is imperative for the confidentiality of personal health information and compliance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations. Dart Transit Company encouraged us to address the question of possible conflicts with HIPAA that would be encountered in the industry's attempt to comply with the rule.

FMCSA Response: Pursuant to 49 CFR 391.43(g), as revised by this final rule, each month MEs will be required to transmit on Form MCS–5850 the results of every physical examination performed on a CMV driver and the information from each medical examination certificate issued to a CMV driver. This form indicates whether or not the driver examined was issued a medical certificate. This information is necessary to satisfy the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(1)(E). The form does not contain any personal health information about the driver. It does include information identifying each driver examined such as driver's name and driver's license information.

If the Agency should find it appropriate in conducting any review of the performance of MEs on the National Registry, as provided by 49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(1)(C) and (F), to obtain copies of the Medical Examination Reports and any supporting medical records for CMV drivers examined, it will follow the applicable policies and procedures to ensure the security and privacy of the personal health information about the drivers contained therein. FMCSA will also follow similar procedures in conducting any investigation into whether or not a CMV driver is or should be physically qualified to operate a CMV. Therefore, we are requiring submission of medical records through a secure Web application for which each certified ME will have a password-protected account. FMCSA will implement policies and procedures to reasonably limit the uses and disclosures of Protected Health Information (PHI). The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) supporting the final rule gives a full and complete explanation of FMCSA practices for protecting Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in general and specifically in relation to this rule. The PIA is available for review in the docket.

On the other hand, HIPAA privacy regulations do not apply to the transmission of PHI to FMCSA because the Agency does not provide services on behalf of the ME, and therefore does not qualify as a business associate. The definition of a business associate requires more than receipt of PHI. As stated in 45 CFR 160.103, to qualify as a business associate the entity or person must perform a function or activity involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information on behalf of such covered entity or of an organized health care arrangement. FMCSA is not providing services on behalf of a covered entity or in association with an organized health care arrangement. In this case, FMCSA is not performing services for the ME, but for the public by ensuring the safe performance of commercial vehicle drivers. FMCSA will monitor the performance of MEs in order to ensure they effectively determine whether CMV drivers are safe to drive in interstate commerce.

FMCSA disagrees that there are possible conflicts with HIPAA that would be encountered by employers (or the MEs for that matter) in complying with the final rule. The Agency did not propose and is not making any changes in the existing regulations governing the physical qualifications of drivers and the responsibilities of employers to ensure compliance with those requirements, with the exception of the requirement for employers to verify that the ME is listed on the National Registry. The employer may validate the National Registry Number from the medical examiner's certificate or State driver record, without the need to access any of the driver's personal health information.

Public Web site. We indicated in the preamble to the proposed rule that information about the National Registry Program would be available through a public Web site, so that drivers and employers could find the names and addresses of nearby MEs listed on the National Registry. Several commenters described other information pertaining to the ME that should be provided as well. A chiropractor and Dart Transit Company suggested that the Web site should also include information about parking, hours, and directions. Schneider National, Inc. mentioned that the ME's State license number, National Registry Number, and certification expiration date should be posted. Schneider National, ACOEM, and OccuMedix expressed that the Web site and email notifications to MEs could be used for informational purposes.

Wynne Transport Service, Inc. (Wynne), California, and AAOHN noted that the National Registry itself must be updated frequently so drivers and motor carriers always have access to the most current ME information. Wynne asked whether the ME's unique identifier will be recognizable as valid. OOIDA noted that although we envision a resource center with a toll-free telephone number, it is not clear what information will be available by telephone and whether the Resource Center would be staffed by knowledgeable people who can answer a variety of physical examination-related questions. California urged us to ensure that the toll-free telephone number is staffed during regular business hours in the Pacific Time Zone.

OOIDA also argued that reliance on the Internet posed an obstacle because long-haul drivers often spend extended periods of time away from home and not all own laptop computers that could be used to identify conveniently located MEs over the Internet.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA is considering these ideas in the design and implementation of the National Registry Web site. FMCSA anticipates the National Registry will include the unique National Registry Number and the certification date for each ME. Information for MEs who have been removed from the National Registry will be shown with the date of removal. We anticipate using the public Web site and email notifications to MEs for informational updates. Callers to the Resource Center will be able to receive assistance in locating an ME on the National Registry and will be given access to knowledgeable personnel who can answer questions about the commercial driver physical examination.

Access to Driver Examination Records. ATA, Road Ready, Inc., and Florida argued for a Web-based electronic data entry and document-storage system for Medical Examination Reports. Road Ready, a company that electronically collects and stores drivers' DOT medical examination information for motor carriers, argued that developing and maintaining such a system would enhance our ability to effectively manage and audit driver files and obtain required medical information. Florida said an FMCSA repository of Medical Examination Reports would eliminate the need to require and enforce monthly entry of separate data.

AAOHN, Dart Transit Company, ATA, and an individual MD suggested that the ME should have access to previous driver physical examination records in order to more easily detect disqualifying illnesses not reported by the driver.

FMCSA Response: The Agency acknowledges the potential benefits of a comprehensive, searchable Web-based database of Medical Examination Reports. This type of system could incorporate automated checks that would prevent the erroneous certification of drivers who do not meet certification standards and would facilitate the collection of driver examination records for monitoring ME performance. However, this rule will not require MEs to enter all data into a prescribed on-line Medical Examination Report form, because of the administrative burden this would place on MEs.

Medical Examiner's Certificates. The NPRM proposed a change in the medical examiner's certificate form to require the ME to record his or her unique National Registry Number. The proposed rule would have allowed the ME to use existing medical examiner's certificate forms (without a box for the National Registry Number) for up to 4 years. Iowa opposed the use of obsolete forms.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA agrees there is no need to delay implementation of the updated medical examiner's certificate and has made changes to the final rule to require MEs to use the medical examiner's certificate with the National Registry Number for all examinations on or after a date 24 months after the effective date of this final rule. FMCSA has posted the current medical examiner's certificate on its public Web site since 2003, so MEs have not had to order supplies of paper copies. Therefore the two-year implementation date will not impose hardship or waste with regard to availability of the current certificate.

D. Costs and Benefits of the National Registry Program

1. Benefits

FMCSA requested comments on the costs and benefits of the proposed rule. The Indiana Statewide Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives (ISAREC) questioned the need for and the benefit of the National Registry, arguing that it might not be a good, targeted use of Agency resources. A private citizen questioned whether any study shows MEs make highways safer. Southern Company, a public utility company, opposed establishment of a National Registry and suggested instead that physicians should be given easy access to on-line directions and guidance to use any time.

In contrast, a chiropractor reported that in the past year, he had disqualified drivers who previously had been improperly qualified to drive by other MEs or required exemptions for blindness in one eye, insulin use, psychological conditions, limb/appendage loss, implanted defibrillators, seizure disorders, and cardiovascular disorders. California noted a 2005 study that found that 10 percent of Medical Examination Reports (long forms) submitted and marked as qualified were actually from unqualified drivers, which, to the commenter, indicates that MEs misinterpreted the Agency standards.

The American Chiropractic Association and a comment signed by 147 chiropractors stated that the National Registry will both improve highway safety and reduce the number of erroneous driver disqualifications. They agreed that the ME certification program will raise the quality and conformity of the CMV driver physical examination. California and Iowa expressed similar opinions in stating that the training protocol will ensure that MEs are knowledgeable and capable of performing these examinations.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA is required by statute to establish the National Registry. As described in the regulatory evaluation, the Large Truck Crash Causation Study (LTCCS) data show that approximately 2.2 percent of crashes involve a crash where the truck driver was assigned the critical reason for the crash and the main contributing factor was the health or physical condition of the truck driver.[4] The LTCCS is the most comprehensive examination of truck-crash causation conducted in the United States. It is clear that driver health is a factor contributing to a significant number of crashes. Clearly, there are benefits from a program that would improve the screening of drivers, keep medically unqualified drivers off the road, and that would, therefore, in FMCSA's estimation, prevent 1,219 crashes per year.

It will not be possible to evaluate the effectiveness of training programs for MEs to be listed in the National Registry until after the training programs have been initiated. It is impossible to predict the degree to which the training program will improve ME screening of drivers. However, comments received from MEs who currently conduct driver physical evaluations, and evidence from the field from MEs and enforcement personnel indicate that many drivers who do not meet the Agency's physical qualification standards are being erroneously medically certified. The Agency expects the National Registry Program to reduce the number of errors committed by MEs. It will depend upon the effectiveness of training and the knowledge that MEs gain about Agency standards and guidelines.

CME programs have received extensive evaluations and have been shown to improve medical practitioner knowledge and skills, as well as patient outcomes.[5] A comprehensive review of the effectiveness of CME programs sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

[4] Internal analysis of the LTCCS conducted by Agency data analysts. A description of the LTCCS, it's methodology, and the data is available at *http://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/ltccs/default.asp*.

[5] *Bordage G, Carlin B, Mazmanian PE.* ''Continuing medical education effect on physician knowledge: Effectiveness of continuing medical education: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Educational Guidelines.'' *Chest.* 2009 and Neff JA, Weiner RV, Gaskill SP, Smith JA, Weiner M, Brown HP, Prihoda TJ, Newton E. ''Preliminary Evaluation of Continuing Medical Education-Based Versus Clinic-Based Sexually Transmitted Disease Education Interventions for Primary Care Practitioners'' *Teaching and Learning in Medicine.* 10(2) 74–82. 1998.

demonstrated that these programs are effective in increasing participant knowledge, skills, and clinical practices, among other improvements.[6] The National Registry Program is more rigorous than many CME programs because it includes a post-training knowledge assessment. Given that other CME programs have been shown to be effective, it is reasonable to expect, therefore, that the National Registry Program would attain some level of effectiveness.

2. Costs

We proposed developing the core curriculum specifications and administrative requirements for ME training— referred to as the Public-Private Partnership Model. We asked for comment on alternative training delivery methods and the ability of accredited training programs to adapt their continuing education programs to ensure quality and consistency of training.

We received many comments about the cost of ME training, testing, and certification. In 49 CFR 390.105, we require that all ME applicants complete training conducted by a private-sector training provider (administered by a nationally accredited medical professional organization that provides continuing education units). In 49 CFR 390.103(a)(3), we require that after completing mandatory training, an ME applicant must pass our ME certification test. In 49 CFR 390.111, we list requirements for continued listing on the National Registry, including periodic retraining every 5 years and recertification every 10 years. We anticipate that FMCSA will provide Web-based, periodic retraining at no cost to MEs. We estimate the annual costs of training and testing—including lost time to MEs—as varying between $14 million and $59 million (undiscounted) during the initial training phase.

Costs to Medical Examiners. Commenters presented various arguments concerning whether we had properly assessed the cost of the rule and which stakeholders would pay the cost of ME training and certification. Comcar Industries said we had ''significantly understated'' the cost impact of this rule on the trucking industry. A private citizen questioned whether we had properly evaluated what costs will increase after the National Registry is established. ISAREC, OOIDA, Virginia, and Wynne said that MEs would pass on cost increases to drivers or motor carriers and other employers of drivers. A chiropractor, ATA, the National School Transportation Association (NSTA), OOIDA, and Wynne agreed that to recover their training investments, MEs in remote areas would impose higher physical examination fees over a smaller base of drivers. NSTA recommended that to prevent disparate examination fees across the country, FMCSA should limit the amount by which MEs can increase their physical examination fees to recover the cost of having to comply with the National Registry rule.

FMCSA Response: There will likely be a minimal increase in the cost charged by MEs to reflect the cost of becoming certified. In the regulatory evaluation, we estimated that becoming certified would cost approximately $550 per examiner in out of pocket costs—$440 for training and $110 to take the certification test. Fees for driver examinations vary, but generally fall in the range of $70–$100, assuming no specialized tests are required. As noted by one commenter, MEs in lower volume areas may already charge higher fees—up to $170 per examination. At $170 per examination, an ME would only have to conduct 3–4 examinations in order to recoup the out-of-pocket costs of certification. At the lower-end price of $70 per examination, an ME would need to conduct a minimum of approximately 8 driver examinations to recoup the out-of-pocket costs of certification. In addition, many occupational health consortia and other organizations offer training on the CMV driver physical, and other ME training, free of charge, to physicians and other providers in their networks. It is unclear how many MEs would have access to these free courses, but at least some would bear little or no out-of-pocket costs for obtaining the required training.

The opportunity cost of time for an ME to attend certification training and testing was estimated at $83 per hour, and the time commitment for certification was estimated at 11.5 hours, for a total cost of approximately $954. If an ME took on these costs, approximately 148 examinations at most would be needed to pay back the investment of time required to become certified. The NPRM proposed requiring MEs to repeat initial training every 12 years. This final rule eliminates this requirement for repeating the initial training but substitutes refresher training every 5 years, thereby reducing the cost to MEs for maintaining certification.

At a maximum, an ME would need to conduct approximately 26 examinations to compensate for the total cost of certification including both out-of-pocket costs and indirect costs of the time involved. The financial payoff for being able to continue conducting these examinations seems sufficient to induce most MEs who currently conduct 10 or more driver certifications per year to become certified. Based on the revenue generated by the examination, this volume would be sufficient to pay back both the value of time spent by an ME in training and out-of-pocket expenses in a little over 2 years.

The initial training required by this certification program is a fixed cost—a one-time expense. This is not a marginal cost that is incurred with each examination. In competitive markets, the cost of a service approaches its marginal cost, as fixed costs are averaged over multiple units of production. Given that there are MEs who evaluate hundreds of CMV drivers per year, the amount that initial certification costs would contribute to the per-unit cost of providing examinations would approach zero. We expect these higher volume MEs to set the market price for driver examinations. Those MEs who conduct fewer examinations would have pressure to match the prevailing price, or most drivers would go to an ME who charges a lower fee. We therefore expect a minimal increase in the fees charged for these examinations. In addition, we expect that the MEs who choose to obtain training and be listed on the National Registry will see an increase in the volume of commercial driver examinations, because there may be fewer professionals eligible to conduct the driver examinations. Greater volume should help control cost increases because the cost of training will be spread across a greater number of examinations. As a result, a smaller price per examination increase would be necessary for MEs to recover their costs.

If training costs are incorporated into higher medical examination fees, this would not result in an increase in the total cost of the program, although it would result in a pass-through of these costs to the industry. If MEs pass some or all of the costs of the training on to the industry, the costs passed on would be borne by drivers and carriers rather than MEs, but whether these costs are passed on or absorbed by MEs would not change the total cost of the program. Therefore, the Agency feels it has fully

[6] Marinopoulos, S, Dorman T, Ratanawongsa N, Wilson LM, Ashar BH, Magaziner JL, Miller RG, Thomas PA, Prokopowicz GP, Qayyum R, Bass EB. Effectiveness of Continuing Medical Education. Evidence Report/Technology Assessment Number 149, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007. Available online at: *http://www.ahrq.gov/downloads/pub/evidence/pdf/cme/cme.pdf.*

accounted for the potential effects of the rule, although we cannot predict with a great deal of certainty how much of the associated costs would be absorbed by MEs rather than passed on to the industry.

Finally, the Agency disagrees that we should put a ceiling on the fees MEs are allowed to charge for physical examinations. Commenters are concerned both that there will be a shortage of MEs and that fees will increase. However, the ability to charge a higher fee for driver examinations increases the incentive that MEs have to obtain certification. Capping the fee too low would exacerbate any shortage in MEs, because it would reduce the financial incentive to become certified. In the interest of ensuring the broadest geographic coverage possible for the National Registry, we do not agree that capping driver examination fees would be advisable.

It must be kept in mind that once this program reaches full implementation, all MEs who choose not to participate in this certification program will lose all revenue associated with conducting driver physical examinations. MEs face the choice of becoming certified to retain the current revenue stream they receive from driver examinations, or not becoming certified and losing this revenue to other professionals who are certified. The Agency believes that, for most MEs, preserving this revenue stream will outweigh any costs associated with becoming certified.

Scarcity of Medical Examiners. FMCSA requested comments on whether the proposed requirements may deter otherwise qualified MEs from performing these types of examinations and on ways to ensure that MEs are accessible to drivers in rural areas and areas where the demand for driver certification may be low. The Agency also asked for comments on additional costs drivers may incur to locate and travel to an ME for periodic examinations.

AAPA, AAOHN, Advocates, California, Virginia, and two individuals said that the cost of training and testing would diminish the number of physicians and others willing to become MEs. However, a physician with the Delaware Department of Health suggested that most physicians would find the costs of training and travel, certification, and recertification acceptable.

OOIDA also expressed concern that the burdensome and costly administrative obligations for listed MEs will discourage health care professionals from providing driver physical examinations. Administrative burdens would include the need for a computer system that can interface with the Agency and personnel available to provide the Medical Examination Reports when requested. California requested that MEs be given sufficient notice prior to an onsite inspection and sufficient time to comply with a request for information.

Several commenters discussed the scarcity of MEs in rural areas and the resulting costs to CMV drivers. ATA, Arizona, Comcar Industries, ISAREC, National Academy of DOT Medical Examiners (NADME), OOIDA, Southern Company, Virginia, and Wynne said that a scarcity of MEs would burden truck drivers with having to travel long distances for physical examinations. ATA commented further that such travel likely would result in a loss of wages for the driver and loss of revenue to the motor carrier.

Commenters also argued that scarcity would result in difficulties in scheduling physical examinations. Commenters said many drivers will experience longer wait times and no walk-in opportunities for physical examinations. According to NSTA, difficulties in scheduling physical examinations could impede school bus service because newly hired drivers may be unable to receive physical examinations before the start of school.

Several commenters suggested actions we might take to avoid a scarcity of MEs. These suggestions included offering financial incentives to secure a local ME, permitting physical examinations by CMV drivers' family doctors, though not certified, having motor carriers take responsibility for finding physicians in their areas who are willing to become MEs, and extending the rule's implementation date if there are not sufficient numbers of MEs.

FMCSA Response: There are 3,140 counties or county-equivalent administrative units in the United States, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Assuming the Agency reaches its goal of certifying 40,000 MEs, there would certainly be a sufficient number of certified MEs to provide broad geographic coverage. Even half that number of certified MEs would be sufficient to provide comprehensive national coverage. It is unlikely that MEs would be evenly distributed throughout the Nation, but coverage should be sufficient to ensure reasonably convenient access in all but the most remote areas of the Nation. Lack of access to a certified ME would be likely to affect only a small number of drivers, especially considering that many of these drivers from rural areas would be delivering loads on a regular basis to larger towns and cities and, thus, have access to the broader ME populations in such areas. Given the mobile nature of the CMV driver occupation and the number of MEs we anticipate to join the National Registry, we do not believe that access to certified MEs will be an issue once the Registry is fully populated. In addition, we anticipate that the searchable National Registry may make it easier for drivers to find health care professionals who are qualified to conduct the driver physical certification examination. It is possible that in some areas where MEs are in short supply, such as rural areas, driver examination costs might increase, but the increase is not a certainty and is not likely to be large. Also, travel costs to drivers might increase due to drivers traveling further to find MEs.

Mode of Training and Testing. We proposed developing the core curriculum specifications and administrative requirements for ME training, which we would provide to private-sector training organizations for developing course content. We mentioned that training delivery could vary among providers and include self-paced, on-line training; the traditional classroom model; or a blended format. We also envisioned private-sector organizations administering a proctored and secure certification test, with the ME applicant traveling to the test center. We asked for comment on alternative training and testing delivery methods and how FMCSA could offer training directly to MEs in a cost-effective manner.

ATA, Comcar Industries, ISAREC, MRB, NADME, NRCME Training Systems, OOIDA, and Schneider National endorsed on-line training as efficient and cost-effective. Schneider National also endorsed other cost-efficient technologies like video-conferencing, along with traditional classroom training.

A chiropractor said that live Web conferencing had the benefit of reducing costs and allowing conversation between a trainer and course attendees.

Delaware noted that some physicians favored an initial on-line Web-based product designed to educate new examiners, followed by on-site lectures and then initial testing, leading to qualification. However, OccuMedix stated that in-person, classroom training was optimal for initial certification since discussing case studies and in-person interacting with other ME candidates and faculty would be extremely beneficial.

Several of the commenters, including ATA, supported on-line testing. ATA

said that on-line testing should be the preferred method of administration of the test to reduce costs. One commenter, a chiropractor, said that FMCSA should offer the test on its Web site.

FMCSA Response: The Agency agrees with comments that on-line training would reduce the cost associated with training. This rule does not preclude on-line training as a viable training, or the other suggested training formats, delivery methods. Allowing flexibility in alternative training delivery methods is one of the primary benefits of the Public-Private Partnership Model. While some organizations may charge for this training, others (larger hospital systems, occupational health consortiums, professional associations, etc.) may offer training that is free of charge to group members. The Agency is aware of several ME training programs that are offered free to members of particular organizations. It is therefore likely that under the Public-Private Partnership Model a percentage of MEs would be able to obtain on-line training with no out-of-pocket costs or travel costs. At present, the Agency cannot estimate with any degree of certainty the number of MEs who might take advantage of on-line training, so we leave the travel costs estimates at the NPRM stage unchanged for the Public-Private Partnership Model. It is expected, however, that on-line training will reduce travel costs associated with this model.

The Agency agrees with commenters that allowing on-line testing will increase accessibility and decrease costs. This rule allows for secure online testing to be offered by testing organizations as an alternative or additional option to in-person testing. It requires online testing to be subject to specific security and privacy requirements due to the nature of the test and the need for authentication and security of the test. The Agency expects that, just as with on-line training, allowing for the increased flexibility provided by secure on-line testing in the final rule will reduce costs for MEs without adversely impacting the ability of the Agency to verify the qualifications of the MEs on the National Registry or compromising safety.

Estimates of Frequency of Driver Examinations. The NPRM estimated the number of MEs who would need to be certified by estimating that 3 million driver examinations are performed on interstate CMV drivers per year. All CMV drivers must be certified at least every 2 years, and some drivers are certified more frequently. We specifically requested comments on how frequently drivers are examined more often than every 2 years. A chiropractor said that in 2008, his practice issued 41 percent of CMV medical certificates for less than 2 years. Schneider National said that of the approximately 650 medical examinations it performed each month, it issued about 50 percent of the medical certifications for less than 2 years. Comcar Industries reported that 39 percent of its drivers receive medical certificates for less than 2 years.

NSTA said FMCSA underestimated the number of drivers by not including intrastate drivers, because all States but two adopt the FMCSRs for intrastate drivers. NSTA also said that most States require school bus drivers to have a physical examination annually.

FMCSA Response: The Agency agrees that, given the estimates of the number of drivers who require certification more than once every two years, it is likely that more than 3 million drivers would be certified in a given year. However, we do not believe that this increase in the estimated number of drivers needing medical examinations per year is great enough to require more registered MEs than the 40,000 we used as the baseline for calculating the costs of the program. The increase in medical certifications does not, therefore, impact our estimate of the direct costs of the rule, which are based on the cost of training, certifying, and registering a given number of MEs. This rule does not change the regulations and guidelines that MEs use to determine how long drivers are certified.

In regard to counting intrastate-only driver examinations, FMCSA acknowledges the potential impact of certifying intrastate drivers and exempted school bus drivers on the number of driver examinations MEs on the National Registry will perform. However, for the purposes of estimating the costs of the program, as required by 49 U.S.C. 31136(c)(2)(A) and Executive Order 12866 (see Section VI below), we considered the direct impact of the rule, which is limited to interstate drivers.

E. Implementation of National Registry Program

1. Phased-In Implementation

The NPRM proposed phasing in the requirement for using MEs listed on the National Registry, with phase one requiring compliance for motor carriers with more than 50 drivers (so-called large carriers), and phase two requiring compliance for drivers not covered in phase one. Phase one would have begun 2 years after the rule's effective date; phase two would have begun 3 years after that date.

The majority of commenters to this section opposed the implementation schedule, while some offered alternatives to the proposed approach. ATA claimed that it is unfair to require drivers of large motor carriers to bear the costs of compliance for one year longer than drivers of smaller motor carriers. A joint comment from ABA and BISC voiced concern that the phased-in implementation schedule could result in only a limited number of MEs obtaining certification, which would make it difficult for drivers to locate an ME. The commenter recommended a single two-year implementation period, which it believed would provide adequate time for MEs to obtain certification. Comcar Industries added that the proposed implementation schedule demonstrates a lack of understanding of the transportation industry and is not realistic or reasonable. The commenter stated that we did not provide any valid reasons for proposing the approach and are unjustified in forcing the motor carriers to be responsible for implementation by requiring them to search for an ME when one may not be available in certain areas. Both ATA and Comcar Industries urged us to ensure that the National Registry is sufficiently populated throughout the country before implementing the proposed requirements. NSTA said that the proposed phase-in schedule would cause hardships for rural school bus operations, because many school bus companies are not located in areas where there is easy access to MEs. NSTA suggested that we phase in the National Registry Program by either population density or by facility size from which buses are dispatched rather than by company size.

OOIDA claimed that the schedule was developed on flawed Agency assumptions. First, it stated that drivers employed by large carriers, just as their smaller independent counterparts, have the same likelihood of living in rural areas where MEs will not be concentrated. The commenter then suggested that there will always be a shortage of MEs in rural areas or other areas where the demand for examinations is low.

Dart Transit Company opposed the implementation schedule, suggesting that to actually improve highway safety, all motor carriers should be required to comply at the same time. California also recommended that the proposed requirements should be applicable to all participants on the effective date of the final rule. It noted that a driver could avoid compliance by claiming employment by a ''small'' carrier; a

claim that the State SDLAs would be unable to verify.

Schneider National and a chiropractor suggested a ''geographical'' or ''regional'' approach to implementation. Schneider National claimed that ensuring there are a sufficient number of MEs in a particular region will reduce the traveling burden on a driver to obtain his or her examination. However, the chiropractor noted a potential drawback to implementing this geographic or regional approach, suggesting that MEs and drivers may not receive adequate notice that they are in a regional area where they must follow the new requirements.

Finally, Delaware suggested that FMCSA create a matrix that would allow a State to determine by date when they must only accept medical certificates issued by certified examiners.

FMCSA Response: The Agency concurs with comments that the phase-in schedule would pose some issues, such as limiting the number of MEs in the first year. Additionally, FMCSA does not believe this would reflect the reality of the industry's distribution of drivers. In response, the Agency has eliminated the phase-in schedule from the final rule. The final rule will require that all drivers requiring certification under 49 CFR part 391, subpart E must be certified by an ME on the National Registry beginning 2 years after the effective date of this rule, regardless of the size of the employing carrier. The cost estimates based on the original phase-in period have been adjusted to account for this change in the accompanying regulatory evaluation.

2. Reviews of Performance of Medical Examiners

The NPRM proposed implementation of the SAFETEA–LU requirement that MEs electronically transmit to the FMCSA Chief Medical Examiner on a monthly basis the name of the CMV driver and a numerical identifier for any completed Medical Examination Report required under 49 CFR 391.43 (49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(1)(E)). OccuMedix, Dart Transit Company, and Advocates supported implementing a quality assurance program with a detailed removal process for non-compliant MEs. Advocates asserted we must ensure MEs fulfill the requirement to provide information about completed medical examinations on a regular basis. The commenter described our proposed oversight as vestigial and hit-or-miss, expressing concern that we did not detail the approach to ensure that MEs actually are properly administering the physical examination.

Transportation Safety Services recommended that we address the problem area of many physician errors resulting from the physician's support staff incorrectly completing the paperwork. California requested that we provide a mechanism and authorize SDLAs to immediately report to FMCSA any health care professionals not on the National Registry who are performing driver examinations, and any MEs engaged in fraudulent or illegal activity.

Finally, a certified MRO recommended that we incorporate the Federal Transit Administration's approach for ''Best Practices'' awards for MEs that set model examples.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA intends to ensure that MEs comply with the requirement in this rule to electronically submit a completed MCSA–5850, CMV Driver Medical Examination Results, form monthly to FMCSA. The details of FMCSA's compliance and monitoring program will relate to FMCSA's future implementation of the provision of SAFETEA–LU (49 U.S.C. 31149(c)(2)), and therefore will not be part of this rulemaking.

FMCSA acknowledges that expanding the National Registry to include training and certification of auxiliary staff, whether health care professionals or administrative personnel, might be beneficial. However, in order to minimize the cost burden to the public, the Agency will not include these requirements in the final rule. MEs are reminded that they are responsible for reviewing and correcting any errors in the driver examination documentation.

States, other stakeholders, or the public may direct complaints about the performance of MEs as follows: If health care professionals not listed in the National Registry are known to be performing required driver examinations on or after 24 months from the effective date, or if MEs are believed to be engaged in fraudulent or illegal activity, FMCSA should be notified by: (1) Writing the Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards, FMCSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590; (2) sending an email to *contactnrcme@dot.gov;* or (3) calling an FMCSA-designated toll-free telephone number listed on the National Registry Web site.

Finally, FMCSA does not anticipate creating a ''best practice award'' for MEs as part of the initial implementation of the National Registry Program. FMCSA may revisit this issue after the program has been fully implemented.

F. Issues Outside of the Scope of the Rulemaking

A number of respondents submitted comments on topics that were either outside the scope of what was proposed in the NPRM or were based on a misunderstanding of what the Agency proposed in this rulemaking. Many of these issues concern how FMCSA could prevent driver fraud in the medical certification process, track commercial driver examinations, require SDLAs to review Medical Examination Reports as part of the CDL, or establish specific medical examination requirements.

FMCSA Response: FMCSA acknowledges the policy concerns of the commenters. However, as stated in the NPRM, the legal and policy direction of this rulemaking is limited to requiring drivers to be examined by MEs that have been trained and certified to effectively determine whether they meet FMCSA physical qualification standards under 49 CFR part 391. FMCSA continues to believe this rulemaking represents a major step in improving oversight capabilities by establishing the National Registry, ensuring that MEs are trained and qualified to perform driver examinations, removing MEs who do not meet program requirements from the National Registry, and requiring carriers and drivers to use only MEs on the National Registry.

The driver certification issues addressed by this rule complement the driver licensing issues that were addressed by the rule titled ''Medical Certification Requirements as Part of the CDL'' (December 1, 2008, 73 FR 73096), which established a system for interstate CDL drivers to provide medical certification status information to the SDLAs by providing the ME's certificates. It also required the SDLA to post that medical certification status information into the CDLIS driver record for licensing, enforcement, and employment decisions. The 2008 rule represented a significant first step in improving the oversight capabilities of medical certification status information for non-excepted, interstate CDL drivers.

Neither this final rule nor the 2008 rule are intended to address fraud perpetrated by drivers regarding their medical certification or to update SDLAs on disqualified drivers. While we acknowledge that these are important issues, these comments are outside the scope of this rule. However, as previously stated, FMCSA anticipates initiating a future rulemaking to expand medical certification information exchange with the States.

A third step toward improving oversight of the driver qualification

process is the review and revision, as necessary, of the driver physical qualification standards. The Agency, with the advice of its Medical Review Board and its newly appointed Chief Medical Examiner, has begun the process, which will take several years to complete. Changes to the standards and guidelines for driver qualification are beyond the scope of this rulemaking.

G. Comments on the Modified Information Collection

FMCSA published a request for public comments concerning a modification of the proposed information collection request under consideration on March 16, 2011 (76 FR 14366). FMCSA proposed a new information collection burden related to a requirement for employers of CMV drivers to verify the National Registry Number of the ME for each driver required to be examined by an ME on the National Registry, and to place a note relating to verification in the driver qualification file.

Comment on the information collection burden. One commenter, OOIDA, noted that the information collection burden would affect a large number of motor carriers and add to the already existing burden of recordkeeping obligations for both small motor carriers and owner-operators.

FMCSA Response: The Agency's regulations already require small carriers and owner-operators to comply with all of the regulations applicable to both carriers and drivers (see 49 CFR 390.11). The additional information collection burden from this verification requirement on an individual employer is minimal, amounting to a few minutes per driver. The Agency adopts the requirement for employers to verify the ME's National Registry Number for each of its drivers, as proposed.

Comments beyond the scope of the information collection notice. Multiple commenters, including several State organizations, stated that requiring employers to verify the National Registry Number would be redundant and unnecessary, because they believed the SDLAs would or should verify the qualifications of the MEs as part of the process for posting medical status information on CDLIS. FMCSA is not requiring SDLAs to verify the National Registry Number. CDLIS only contains this information for CDL holders, and, as employers will be required to verify the ME numbers for both CDL holders and non-CDL holders, this would not be sufficient.

Several commenters, including AHAS, ATA, and OOIDA, noted that the Agency's proposal would not substantially deter driver fraud, and suggested alternate ways of addressing fraud. Several of these suggestions would, if adopted, increase the burden of this rulemaking on the employer or require additional public notice and comment rulemaking.

FMCSA Response: This rulemaking is one of several incremental steps towards a comprehensive medical certification oversight process that includes the ME, driver, and motor carrier. FMCSA believes that employer verification of an ME National Registry Number is one of several steps toward improving the driver medical certification process. Eliminating opportunities for fraud from the process is one of the goals for the medical certification oversight process. Though the Agency is unable to implement these various suggestions for fraud reduction in this final rule, they have been noted, and may be considered in a future rulemaking.

V. Section-by-Section Explanation of Changes From the NPRM

Part 350 Commercial Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program

Section 350.341. FMCSA is revising this section so that States that receive MCSAP grants and that have in effect variances for physical qualification requirements for drivers operating CMVs in intrastate commerce will have the option of not establishing a separate registry of medical examiners trained and qualified to apply those standards. Without this option, in order to comply with the general requirement of compatibility established by 49 U.S.C. 31102 and 49 CFR 350.201(a), such States would have the burden of establishing and administering a separate registry for such examiners applying different standards to intrastate-only CMV drivers. FMCSA does not believe it is necessary to place that burden on the States that may have such variances in effect. A State with variances in effect under 350.341(h)(1) and (2) that chooses to set up a separate registry of examiners qualified to apply those variances to intrastate drivers will not be allowed to use MCSAP funds for that purpose. Such use of MCSAP grant funds would not be consistent with the overall purpose of establishing a uniform standard for all CMV drivers nationwide.

Part 383 Medical Recordkeeping

Section 383.73(o)(1)(iii)(E). FMCSA revises the list of items that the State must post to the CDLIS driver record by deleting the phrase ''(if the National Registry of Medical Examiners, mandated by 49 U.S.C. 31149(d), requires one)'' after ''Medical examiner's National Registry identification number,'' because the National Registry Program implementation will indeed require such a number for certified MEs.

Part 390 Definitions

Section 390.5. The NPRM contained a phase-in schedule for implementation. In the final rule, however, the proposed phase-in has been eliminated and the revised definition applies beginning 2 years after the effective date of the final rule. Thereafter, every medical examination under subpart E of part 391 must be conducted by an ME listed on the National Registry. FMCSA revises the proposed definition of medical examiner to reflect that there is no phase-in schedule.

Subpart D of Part 390—National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners

Section 390.103. FMCSA adds an introductory phrase to paragraph (b) to clarify that it applies to a person who has ME certification. FMCSA adopts paragraph (a)(1) as proposed. We require the applicant for medical certification to have a legally permitted scope of practice (i.e., license, certification, or registration) that allows him or her to perform independently the requirements of § 391.43. FMCSA eliminates the reference to Appendix A from paragraph (a)(3) because Appendix A was not adopted in the final rule. As originally proposed in the NPRM, Appendix A specified contact information and required statements ME candidates would have to submit to testing organizations before the testing organizations would permit them to take the ME test. In paragraph (a)(3), FMCSA also prohibits an applicant who does not pass the certification test from retaking the test within 30 days, and requires an applicant to take the certification test no more than three years after completing the training.

Section 390.105. FMCSA deletes the provision on compliance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act for two reasons. First, this section only applies to Federal departments and agencies that provide electronic and information technology to their employees, or who use such technology to provide information and services to members of the public. Second, it is unnecessary in light of the provisions of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and Department regulations in 49 CFR part 28.

Section 390.107. FMCSA makes changes to proposed § 390.107 *Medical examiner certification testing.* The Agency adds a new paragraph (b) (and changes the designation of the subsequent paragraphs as appropriate),

to require additional security and privacy procedures for those testing organizations who intend to administer the test on-line as an alternative or additional option to in-person testing. FMCSA also eliminates the reference to Appendix A of this part. The NPRM had proposed an Appendix A, but FMCSA did not adopt it in the final rule. A provision is added to make it clear that the test to be administered is the currently authorized test developed and furnished by FMCSA.

Section 390.109. FMCSA adopts § 390.109 *Issuance of the FMCSA medical examiner certification credential,* as proposed, except to specify compliance with the requirements of § 390.103(a) or (b) rather than compliance with the requirements of §§ 390.103–390.107.

Section 390.111. Although proposed paragraph (a)(5)(ii) would have required a certified ME to retake the initial training in alternating 6-year periods, this requirement was not adopted. Instead, the ME will be required to complete periodic training as specified by FMCSA every 5 years. The ME will still be required to take the certification test every 10 years in order to retain the certification.

Section 390.113. The final rule adds a general statement of the grounds for removal of an ME, based on 49 U.S.C. 31149.

Section 390.115. In the NPRM, this section described procedures for removal from the National Registry. Proposed paragraph (d) addressed requests for administrative review after an ME has been removed from the National Registry, but did not describe what would happen if the administrative review found that the removal of the ME was not valid. To correct this oversight, FMCSA adds text to paragraph (d)(2), which requires FMCSA to reinstate the ME and reissue a certification credential. The reinstated ME essentially must follow the requirements of § 390.111(a), which describes what the ME must do to continue to be listed on the National Registry. Similarly, FMCSA adds the same text to paragraph (f), which describes applying for reinstatement on the National Registry after voluntary or involuntary removal. In addition to requiring a person who was involuntarily removed to complete corrective actions described in the notice of proposed removal, the rule requires reinstated MEs to follow the requirements of § 390.111(a).

Proposed paragraph (g) would have required that if a person is removed from the National Registry under paragraph (c) or (e), or a removal is affirmed under paragraph (d), then that person's listing is removed and the certification credential is no longer valid. FMCSA deletes the phrase ''or a removal is affirmed under paragraph (d),'' because a person who requests administrative review under paragraph (d) has already been removed from the National Registry under paragraph (c) or (e). That person's listing has been removed and his or her certification credential is no longer valid.

Finally, Director of Medical Programs is updated to Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards throughout to reflect a change in FMCSA's organizational structure.

Appendix A. FMCSA does not adopt proposed Appendix A to part 390, Medical Examiner Application Data Elements. Instead of adopting proposed Appendix A, FMCSA will make available on its Web site the current minimum data elements that must be included in the application for medical examiner certification.

Part 391

Section 391.23. Amendments to paragraphs (m)(1) and (m)(2)(i)(B) of this section require the motor carrier to verify that a driver was certified by an ME on the National Registry beginning 2 years after the effective date of the rule.

Section 391.42. The NPRM contained a phase-in schedule for implementation. In the final rule, beginning 2 years after the effective date of the final rule, this section now requires that every medical examination under subpart E of part 391 must be conducted by an ME listed on the National Registry. For the reasons explained above in Section IV.E.1, FMCSA does not believe a phase-in period is necessary.

Section 391.43. The NPRM contained several proposed amendments to § 391.43, including an addition to the information required on a medical examiner's certificate. FMCSA adopts paragraph (a) as proposed to specify that, in accordance with the compliance schedule established in § 391.42, the medical examination must be performed by an ME listed on the National Registry under subpart D of part 390 of this chapter.

Proposed paragraph (g) would have required the ME to complete a medical examiner's certificate for drivers found to be physically qualified to drive a CMV. In the final rule, the paragraph is modified slightly to reflect the wording of the current paragraph, which was revised on December 1, 2008 (73 FR 73096) to include providing a copy of the medical examiner's certificate to the driver's employer. FMCSA adopts the proposed new requirement in paragraph (g)(3) that, once every calendar month, the ME must electronically transmit certain information to the FMCSA Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards. (Director of Medical Programs is updated to Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards to reflect a change in FMCSA's organizational structure.) The final rule specifies that the information must be provided on Form MCSA–5850 and transmitted via a secure FMCSA-designated Web site.

FMCSA adopts proposed paragraph (h) to revise the medical examiner's certificate by adding a field for the ME to enter his or her unique National Registry Number. Under the proposed paragraph, MEs would have been allowed to use printed certificates they have on hand until 4 years after the effective date of the final rule. Because the MEs do not need to be listed on the National Registry until 2 years after the effective date of the rule, FMCSA believes additional time for using up old certificates is unnecessary and the final rule does not provide for the use of obsolete printed certificates.

FMCSA adopts proposed paragraph (i) to specify that the ME must retain the original (paper or electronic) completed Medical Examination Report and a copy or electronic version of the medical examiner's certificate, and make them available, along with related medical documentation, to an authorized representative of FMCSA or an authorized Federal, State, or local enforcement agency representative, within 48 hours of the request. The proposed paragraph would have required the records to be retained for 3 years, but the final rule retains the Med. Cert./CDL language, which specifies ''at least 3 years from the date of the examination.'' Nothing in our 3-year retention requirement precludes longer retention which, in fact, may be required by States. In the case of an ME whose practice has closed, State law will govern the retention of medical records. Some States may require the ME's successor to retain drivers' medical records, or in the case of a deceased ME, the ME's estate may be responsible for retaining the records. Additionally, FMSCA has modified the medical examiner's certificate to include additional information.

Section 391.51. FMCSA amends this section to require the motor carrier to place a note in the driver qualification file relating to verification of ME listing on the National Registry beginning 2 years after the effective date of the final rule.

VI. Regulatory Analyses and Notices

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures as Supplemented by Executive Order 13563

The FMCSA has determined that this rulemaking action is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 18, 2011), and that it is significant under DOT regulatory policies and procedures.

This rule establishes a training, testing, and registration program that would certify medical professionals as qualified to conduct medical certification examinations of commercial drivers. Current regulations require all interstate commercial drivers (with certain limited exceptions) to be medically examined by a licensed health care provider to determine whether these drivers meet the FMCSA physical qualification requirements. All drivers must carry a medical examiner's certificate as proof that they have passed this physical qualification examination. The MEs who conduct said physical examinations must retain copies of the Medical Examination Reports of all drivers they examine. The Medical Examination Report lists the specific results of the various medical tests used to determine whether a driver meets the physical qualification standards set forth in subpart E of part 391 of the FMCSRs.

Before the adoption of this rule, there was no required training program for the medical professionals who conduct driver physical examinations, although the FMCSRs required MEs to be knowledgeable about the regulations (49 CFR 391.43(c)(1)). The former rules required that any medical professional licensed by his or her State to conduct physical examinations could conduct driver medical certification exams. No specific knowledge of the Agency's physical qualification standards was required or verified by testing. As a result, some of the medical professionals who conduct these examinations may be unfamiliar with FMCSA physical qualification standards and how to apply them. These professionals may also be unaware of the mental and physical rigors that accompany the occupation of CMV driver, and how various medical conditions (and the therapies used to treat them) can affect the ability of drivers to safely operate CMVs.

This rule establishes the National Registry to ensure that all MEs who conduct driver medical certifications have been trained in FMCSA qualification standards and guidelines. In order to be listed on the National Registry, MEs are required to attend an accredited training program and pass a certification test to assess their knowledge of the Agency's physical qualification standards and guidelines and how to apply them to drivers. Upon passing this certification test, and meeting the other administrative requirements associated with the Program, MEs will be listed on the National Registry. Once this rule is fully implemented, only medical certificates issued to drivers by MEs on the National Registry will be considered valid by the Agency as proof of medical certification.

Alternatives

The regulatory evaluation that accompanied the NPRM for this rule considered three alternatives for implementing this Program. One alternative, referred to as the Public-Private Partnership Model, involved a partnership between the Agency and various private-sector training and testing organizations that currently exist to provide continuing professional education and credentialing to medical professionals. This Public-Private Partnership Model was the Agency's preferred alternative. The majority of public comments to the docket during the notice and comment period for the NPRM supported the Public-Private Partnership Model over the other alternatives considered. This final rule implements the Public-Private Partnership Model. Under this partnership, the Agency will develop and provide guidance for the core curriculum specifications and the certification test and protocols. Any interested organization that can meet FMCSA requirements will be eligible to deliver training or testing. Training would therefore be delivered by private-sector professional associations, health care organizations, and other for-profit and non-profit training groups. Testing will be delivered by private-sector professional testing organizations. After completing one of these accredited training programs, passing the certification test, and agreeing to comply with FMCSA administrative requirements, MEs will be listed on the National Registry, and authorized to conduct CMV driver physical examinations. Once the National Registry is fully implemented, only physical examinations conducted by MEs on the National Registry will be recognized by FMCSA and enforcement personnel as proof of driver physical qualification.

The second alternative considered by the Agency at the NPRM stage was based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Aviation Medical Examiner program, referred to here as the Government Model. This alternative required the Agency to establish its own centralized training and testing program. As described in the regulatory evaluation accompanying the NPRM, this program would have required MEs to attend this Agency-run program and pass a test administered by the Agency. Upon completion of the test, an ME would be eligible for listing on the National Registry. This program's components are essentially the same as the Public-Private Partnership Model, but all training and testing would have been conducted by the Agency rather than private-sector training and testing programs. This alternative would also have required all MEs to travel to the FMCSA facility or other regional training sites to receive the FMCSA training. This would have involved greater travel expenses for MEs when compared to the Public-Private Partnership Model, which has training programs distributed throughout the country as well as some vendors who would offer on-line training modules. However, this option would have given FMCSA optimal control over the training of MEs.

The third alternative, referred to as the MRO Model, was based on the current MRO program requirements set forth in 49 CFR part 40, subpart G. The DOT MRO training program grew out of the DOT drug and alcohol program, which monitors use of controlled substances and alcohol. MROs are trained and certified by accredited training programs operated by professional associations in cooperation with DOT. Only licensed MDs or DOs are eligible to be MROs. MROs review drug and alcohol test results for other safety-sensitive occupations such as airline mechanics, train operators, and ship's pilots.

The existing program specifies that MROs who oversee drug and alcohol testing for commercial drivers must attend a training and certification program that meets DOT standards. Each of these programs maintains its own registry of graduates rather than contributing names to a single Federal database. DOT does not administer the training curriculum or testing protocols for these programs. Thus, the Agency would exert less control over a program based on the MRO model than under the other options discussed at the NPRM stage. In addition, MRO programs charge more for testing than would likely be charged for testing in the

National Registry program. Long distance travel for the initial training and testing would also have been required under this alternative.

As noted, the Agency has chosen to adopt the Public-Private Partnership Model at the final rule stage. This alternative was estimated to have the lowest cost of the three alternatives considered, and would afford the greatest degree of flexibility, convenience, and training opportunity to MEs. Moreover, it was supported by the majority of comments that mentioned the various alternative models proposed in the NPRM. We summarize the estimated costs and benefits of the three models below. To a large extent, costs have not changed. However, the Agency has decided to drop the phase-in described in the NPRM in which drivers who work for carriers who employ 50 or more drivers would be required to comply with the rule one year earlier than drivers who work for smaller carriers or are owner-operators. The Agency concurs with comments received that the phase-in schedule would pose some issues, such as limiting the number of MEs in the first year. Additionally, FMCSA does not believe the phase-in would reflect the reality of the industry's distribution of drivers. Under this final rule, all drivers, regardless of the size carrier they work for, are required to obtain medical certification from a National Registry-certified ME within 2 years of the full implementation of the Program. This change has advanced the date at which all drivers must be certified by an ME on the National Registry, and as a result, a portion of the impacts that would be felt by drivers and the industry will be felt earlier than would have been the case with the phase-in. Related cost adjustments are described below in detail.

Summary of Costs and Benefits

The costs and benefits for all three alternatives are analyzed in this regulatory evaluation. It is anticipated that approximately 40,000 MEs will be needed for the NRCME to accommodate the demand for an estimated 2.6 million medical examinations per year, and to provide adequate access, both in terms of geographic coverage and relatively short appointment waiting times. All alternatives involve an initial training phase in which the 40,000 MEs receive training. This phase is expected to last 2 years. At the beginning of the third year the Agency requires drivers to be examined by MEs listed on the NRCME once their current medical certification expires. Under Alternative 1, the alternative adopted by this Final Rule, MEs are required to attend a training conducted by a private-sector organization. It is anticipated that this will result in training and testing fees that would have to be paid by MEs. Under Alternative 2, no training or testing fees would have been incurred by MEs, but the Agency would have borne the costs of providing the training and testing services. MEs would have borne the cost of long distance travel to the FMCSA training center under Alternative 2. Long distance travel to a designated training program was also anticipated under Alternative 3. Under Alternative 1 it is anticipated that training programs will be available throughout the country, and that some programs will offer online training courses, which will minimize the need for long distance travel.

It is also anticipated that by screening out physically unqualified drivers, this rule may require some drivers, who cannot meet the physical qualification standards, and would no longer be able to evade detection, to leave the industry and seek an alternative occupation. Carriers to would bear the cost of hiring replacement drivers. Recruiting new drivers is an activity that consumes carrier resources, and there is therefore a cost associated with that activity. We therefore provide an estimate of the number of drivers who may be forced to retire from the occupation, and estimate the costs associated with recruiting an equal number of replacement drivers.

The 10-year total cost of the Public-Private Partnership Model is estimated at $232 million, when discounted at a 7 percent discount rate. Undiscounted annual costs vary between $14 million and $59 million, with ME certification costs (training and testing costs plus lost time and travel costs) being the largest portion of the cost at approximately $31.5 million in the highest-cost year. Alternative 2 has a total discounted 10-year cost of $383 million, with undiscounted annual costs ranging between $17 million and $88 million. Alternative 3 has a total 10-year discounted cost of $337 million, with undiscounted annual costs ranging between $16 million and $92 million. In all alternatives, the value of ME time spent in training is the largest portion of cost. The costs of the training/testing, including lost time and travel costs for MEs, is estimated to vary between $63 million and $131 million during the initial training phase, depending on the alternative, with Alternative 1 having the lowest cost. The lower cost associated with Alternative 1 is due to its minimization of travel and associated costs, both in expenses and lost time, to MEs.

Because all three alternatives are expected to improve the performance of MEs by equivalent amounts, total benefits are expected to be equivalent for all programs. These benefits are based on the reduction in CMV crashes that is likely to result from improved medical screening of drivers. It is estimated that physically impaired interstate drivers are responsible for approximately 9,687 of the roughly 440,000 commercial motor vehicle crashes that occur annually. Although it is not anticipated that this program would completely eliminate these crashes, it is expected to prevent a portion of them. We estimate that this program may prevent up to one-fifth of these crashes annually, which would result in approximately 1,219 fewer crashes per year. The estimated annual benefit associated with avoiding these crashes is $189 million per year, undiscounted. These full benefits are not realized until the program is fully phased in, which is several years after the establishment of the program. Nevertheless, at a 7 percent discount rate, the 10-year net benefits of this rule are estimated at approximately $633.2 million to $784.1 million over 10 years depending on the alternative. The Agency's chosen alternative has the highest net benefits at $784.1 million.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601–612) requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of the regulatory action on small business and other small entities and to minimize any significant economic impact. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses and not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. Accordingly, DOT policy requires an analysis of the impact of all regulations on small entities, and mandates that agencies strive to lessen any adverse effects on these businesses. The Agency conducted an initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for the NPRM and found that the rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. No comments were received on that analysis from the public. I certify that this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rulemaking will not impose an unfunded Federal mandate, as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1532, et seq.), that would result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $143.1 million or more in any 1 year. The $143.1 million figure was derived by inflation adjusting the $100 million cap in the original Act from 1995 to 2010 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

This action meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Executive Order 13045 (Protection of Children)

FMCSA analyzed this action under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. We determined that this rulemaking does not concern an environmental risk to health or safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Executive Order 12630 (Taking of Private Property)

This final rule does not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

FMCSA analyzed this rule in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132. FMCSA has determined that this rulemaking will have no significant cost or other effect on or for States. States will have policy-making discretion. Nothing in this document will preempt any State law or regulation. Therefore, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism assessment.

Executive Order 12372 (Intergovernmental Review)

The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities do not apply to this program.

Privacy Impact Assessment

FMCSA conducted a privacy impact assessment of this rule as required by section 522(a)(5) of division H of the Fiscal Year 2005 Omnibus Appropriations Act, Public Law 108–447, 118 Stat. 3268 (December 8, 2004) (set out as a note to 5 U.S.C. 552a). The assessment considers any impacts of the rule on the privacy of information in an identifiable form and related matters. FMCSA determined that this initiative will create impacts on privacy of information associated with implementation of this rule.

FMCSA only collects PII necessary for official purposes as stated in the National Registry final rule. In addition, FMCSA only obtains such PII by lawful and fair means and, to the greatest extent possible, with the knowledge or consent of the individual. The FMCSA Office of Information Technology adheres to the Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs) to assist the Agency in protecting the confidentiality and privacy of PII associated with the implementation of the National Registry final rule. These best practices incorporate standards and practices equivalent to those required under the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and other Federal laws that are consistent with the FIPPs. These practices include management, operational, and technical safeguards that are appropriate for the protection of PII. The entire privacy impact assessment is available for review in the docket.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains the following new information collection requirements. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)), FMCSA submitted the information requirements associated with the proposal to the Office of Management and Budget for its review.

Title: National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners (National Registry).

Summary: Under SAFETEA–LU, the Secretary of Transportation is required to establish and maintain a current national registry of medical examiners who are qualified to perform examinations and issue medical certificates that verify whether a CMV driver's health meets FMCSA standards. In addition, section 4116(b) of SAFETEA–LU requires that the medical examinations of CMV operators be performed by MEs who have received training in physical and medical examination standards, and, after the National Registry is established, are listed on the National Registry. SAFETEA–LU also requires MEs to electronically transmit the name of the applicant and FMCSA numerical identifier for any completed Medical Examination Report required under § 391.43 to the Chief Medical Examiner on a monthly basis.

Once the National Registry Program is implemented, FMCSA will accept medical examinations performed only by certified MEs listed on the National Registry, as required by law. The National Registry Program would require MEs to complete training developed from standardized curriculum specifications and pass a national certification test. The procedures used to develop and maintain the quality of the Program are expected to be in accordance with national accreditation standards for certification programs established by the NCCA, the accreditation arm of the National Organization for Competency Assurance.

Requirements imposed on intrastate drivers and employers for this information collection are being considered since State laws are generally in substantial conformity with the Federal regulations for medical qualifications of commercial drivers. Consequently, the estimate of the number of CMV drivers (respondents) covered by this information collection reflects both interstate drivers subject to the FMCSRs and intrastate drivers subject to compatible State regulations. Although Federal regulations do not require States to comply with the medical requirements in the FMCSRs, most States do mirror the Federal requirements; therefore, we are including intrastate drivers, which is consistent with other FMCSA information collections, to accurately reflect the burden of this information collection.

Close tracking and monitoring of certification activities and medical outcomes are crucial, and the rule addresses the information collection aspects of National Registry implementation. To this end, the rule requires MEs to submit four types of data:

(1) Medical Examiner Application and Test Results Data: To be listed on the National Registry, MEs must first pass a certification test to ensure they demonstrate an established level of competency. FMCSA and private-sector testing organizations will collect data from MEs as the medical professionals apply to take this certification test. Data elements required of MEs at the time of application will include professional contact and identifying information such as job title, address, and training and State licenses obtained. These data will be collected each time the ME applies to sit for the certification test and information will be updated with FMCSA as needed. Test results data will include total test score and responses for each test item. Private-sector testing organizations will regularly transmit medical examiner data and test results

electronically to FMCSA for inclusion in a centralized, confidential database.

(2) CMV Driver Medical Examination Results Data: Once every calendar month, each ME listed on the National Registry is required to complete and transmit to FMCSA Form MCSA–5850, CMV Driver Medical Examination Results, with the following information about each CMV driver examined during the previous month: Name, date of birth, driver's license number and State, date of examination, an indication of the examination outcome (for example, medically qualified), whether intrastate driver only, and date of driver medical certification expiration. Data will be submitted electronically via a secure FMCSA-designated Web site. In order to continue to be listed on and to continue participation in the National Registry, MEs need to comply with this requirement on a monthly basis. MEs who examine drivers who operate only in intrastate commerce may report those driver examination results on the form and check the checkbox for ''Intrastate Only''. Data on intrastate only driver examinations will be used to provide information to State and local enforcement officials on medical examiner performance and driver physical qualifications.

(3) Medical Examination Reports and Medical Examiner's Certificates: The National Registry Final Rule requires medical examiners to provide copies of Medical Examination Reports and medical examiner's certificates to authorized representatives, special agents, or investigators of the FMCSA or authorized State or local enforcement agency representatives. These documents contain the driver's social security number, date of birth, driver license number, and health and medical information.

It is necessary for medical examiners to provide Medical Examination Reports and medical examiner's certificates to an authorized representative, special agent, or investigator of FMCSA or an authorized State or local enforcement agency representative in order to determine ME compliance with FMCSA medical standards and guidelines in performing CMV driver medical examinations. Failure to comply with FMCSA medical standards and guidelines may result in removal from the National Registry. Medical examiner's certificates provide additional documentation to determine compliance with FMCSA medical standards and guidelines by linking the ME to both the medical examination and the driver medical certification decision. They also determine compliance by ensuring the certification decision matches the information in the medical examination and that the certificate is completed correctly.

(4) Verification of National Registry Number by Motor Carriers: Motor carriers will be required to verify the National Registry Number of the medical examiner for each driver required to be examined by a medical examiner on the National Registry and place a note relating to verification in the driver qualification file, as required by provisions in 49 CFR 391.23 and 391.51. This data collection requirement will also provide proof that the motor carrier has met its obligation to require drivers to comply with the regulations that apply to the driver (49 U.S.C. 31135(a) and 49 CFR 390.11).

Respondents (Including the Number of): The likely respondents to this proposed information requirement are 40,000 MEs from medical professions who are believed to conduct the majority of current CMV driver medical examinations (APNs, DCs, DOs, MDs, and PAs) and one or more national private-sector testing organizations that deliver the certification test. We are unable to estimate the number of private-sector organizations that might wish to perform testing.

Frequency: FMCSA estimates each of the respondents would provide ME test application data every 6 years and updated information as needed. FMCSA further estimates that each respondent would provide CMV driver examination data a maximum of 12 times per year. It is estimated that an average of approximately 20,000 MEs will apply to take the certification test annually for the first 2 years of National Registry implementation. It is estimated that one or more testing organizations will deliver the FMCSA medical examiner certification test to 20,000 MEs annually for the first 2 years following implementation of the National Registry Program. It is projected that MEs would file 4,623,000 medical examiner's certificates per year and that authorized representatives of FMCSA or authorized State or local enforcement agency representatives would request MEs to provide copies of the Medical Report Form and the medical examiner's certificate 2,100 times a year.

Annual Burden Estimate: This proposal would result in an annual recordkeeping and reporting burden as follows:

FMCSA estimates each of the respondents will provide medical examiner certification test results and application data every 6 years and updated information to FMCSA as needed. It is estimated that 20,000 medical examiner candidates will apply to take the certification test annually for the first 2 years of National Registry implementation, or an average of 13,333 applicants per year for the first 3 years of the program. FMCSA estimates that the total annual burden hours for the collection of the medical examiner application data is 1,111 hours [13,333 applicants × 5 minutes/60 minutes per response = 1,111 hours]. This annual burden includes medical examiner candidate time for submitting the application data to the private-sector testing organizations.

It is estimated that it will take private-sector testing organization personnel 5 minutes per ME to collect and upload to FMCSA application data and test results. FMCSA estimates that the total annual burden hours for private-sector testing organizations to collect medical examiner application data and send ME application and test results data to FMCSA is 1,111 hours (13,333 applicants × 5 minutes/60 minutes per medical examiner = 1,111 hours).

FMCSA estimates that respondents would provide CMV driver examination data a maximum of 12 times per year and would file 4,623,000 medical examiner's certificates per year. It is projected that 40,000 certified MEs will be needed to perform the 4,623,000 CMV driver medical examinations required annually. The transmission of CMV driver examination data will require approximately 46,525 hours of medical examiner administrative personnel time on a yearly basis [40,000 registered medical examiners × 1 minute/60 minutes to file a report × 12 reports per year + 4,623,000 reports × 30 seconds/3600 seconds to enter each driver's examination data elements = 46,525 hours]. It is estimated that it will take medical examiner administrative personnel 30 seconds to file the medical examiner's certificate. This will require approximately 38,525 hours of administrative personnel time on a yearly basis [4,623,000 examinations × 30 seconds/3600 seconds per certificate = 38,525]. In addition, FMCSA estimates that half of motor carriers will request a copy of the medical examiner's certificate and that it will take administrative personnel 1 minute to provide a copy of the medical examiner's certificate to a motor carrier. The annual time burden to the administrative personnel for providing motor carriers with a copy of the medical examiner's certificate is approximately 38,525 hours [4,623,000 examinations × .5 (50%) × 1 minute/60 minutes = 38,525 hours]. The annual time burden to medical examiner administrative personnel for transmitting CMV driver examination

data to the FMCSA, filing medical examiner's certificates, and providing copies of the medical examiner's certificates to motor carriers is approximately 123,575 hours [46,525 hours to enter driver examination data elements and 38,525 hours for filing the medical examiner's certificate and 38,525 hours for providing medical examiner's certificates to motor carriers = 123,575 hours].

FMCSA estimates that authorized representatives, special agents, or investigators of FMCSA or authorized State or local enforcement agency representatives will request MEs to provide copies of the Medical Examination Report and the medical examiner's certificate 2,100 times a year.

It is estimated that it will take ME administrative personnel 5 minutes to provide both the Medical Examination Report and the medical examiner's certificate to FMCSA or an authorized State or local enforcement agency representative upon request, so this will require approximately 175 hours of administrative personnel time on a yearly basis [2,100 requests × 5 minutes/60 minutes per response = 175 hours].

FMCSA estimates that motor carriers will verify the National Registry Number for 4,623,000 drivers per year who are medically certified. It is estimated that it will take motor carrier administrative personnel 4 minutes to verify the National Registry Number, write a note regarding the verification, and file the note in the Driver Qualification file, so this will require approximately 308,200 hours of administrative personnel time on a yearly basis [4,623,000 verifications × 4 minutes/60 minutes per verification = 308,200 hours].

The total estimated annual time burden to respondents for the National Registry components is approximately 434,172 hours [7] [2,222 hours for provision of medical examiner application and test results data (1,111 hours for medical examiners and 1,111 hours for testing organizations) + 123,575 hours for CMV driver examinations (46,525 hours to enter driver examination data elements + 38,525 hours for filing the medical examiner's certificate + 38,525 hours for providing medical examiner's certificates to motor carriers) + 175 hours for provision of Medical Examination Reports and medical examiner's certificates + 308,200 hours for verification of National Registry Number].

National Environmental Policy Act and Clean Air Act

The Agency analyzed this final rule for the purpose of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and determined under our environmental procedures Order 5610.1, published March 1, 2004, in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 9680), that this action required an Environmental Assessment (EA) to determine if a more extensive Environmental Impact Statement was required. FMCSA prepared an EA and placed it in the docket for this rulemaking. The EA found that there are no significant negative impacts expected from the actions. Although congestion and air emission impacts are discussed in the EA, the impacts are minimal and are not expected to alter the Nation's highway congestion or air emissions from surface or air transportation vehicles. In addition, while not quantified in this analysis, minor benefits to the environment from reducing CMV crashes are expected.

We have also analyzed this rule under the Clean Air Act, as amended (CAA), section 176(c) (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*), and implementing regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency. Approval of this action is exempt from the CAA's general conformity requirement since it involves rulemaking and policy development and issuance.

Executive Order 13211 (Energy Effects)

We analyzed this action under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We determined that it is not a ''significant energy action'' under that Executive Order because it will not be likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice)

FMCSA evaluated the environmental effects of this final rule in accordance with Executive Order 12898 and determined that there are no environmental justice issues associated with its provisions and no collective environmental impact resulting from its promulgation.

Executive Order 13175 (Tribal Consultation)

FMCSA analyzed this action under Executive Order 13175, dated November 6, 2000, and believes that it will not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes; will not impose substantial compliance costs on Indian tribal governments; and will not preempt tribal law. Therefore, a tribal summary impact statement is not required.

List of Subjects

49 CFR Part 350

Grant programs—transportation, Highway safety, Motor carriers, Motor vehicle safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

49 CFR Part 383

Administrative practice and procedure, Alcohol abuse, Drug abuse, Highway safety, Motor carriers

49 CFR Part 390

Highway safety, Intermodal transportation, Motor carriers, Motor vehicle safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

49 CFR Part 391

Alcohol abuse, Drug abuse, Drug testing, Highway safety, Motor carriers, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Safety, Transportation.

In consideration of the foregoing, FMCSA amends title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, parts 350, 383, 390, and 391, as follows:

PART 350—COMMERCIAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE PROVISION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 350 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 13902, 31101–31104, 31108, 31136, 31140–31141, 31161, 31310–31311, 31502; and 49 CFR 1.73.

■ 2. In § 350.341, add paragraph (h)(3) to to read as follows:

§ 350.341 What specific variances from the FMCSRs are allowed for State laws and regulations governing motor carriers, CMV drivers, and CMVs engaged in intrastate commerce and not subject to Federal jurisdiction?

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(3) The State may decide not to adopt laws and regulations that implement a registry of medical examiners trained and qualified to apply physical qualification standards or variances continued in effect or adopted by the State under this paragraph that apply to drivers of CMVs in intrastate commerce.

[7] The accompanying supporting statement also reflects the correction of a minor mathematical error.

PART 383—COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE STANDARDS; REQUIREMENTS AND PENALTIES

■ 3. The authority citation for part 383 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 521, 31136, 31301 et seq., and 31502; secs. 214 and 215, Pub. L. 106–159, 113 Stat. 1748, 1766, 1767; sec. 4140, Pub. L. 109–59, 119 Stat. 1144, 1746; and 49 CFR 1.73.

■ 4. Amend § 383.73 to by revising paragraph (o)(1)(iii)(E)to read as follows:

§ 383.73 State procedures.

* * * * *

(o) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) * * *

(E) Medical examiner's National Registry Number issued in accordance with § 390.109;

* * * * *

PART 390—FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY REGULATIONS; GENERAL

■ 5. Revise the authority citation for part 390 to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 504, 508, 31132, 31133, 31136, 31144, 31151, and 31502; sec. 114, Pub. L. 103–311, 108 Stat. 1673, 1677–1678; secs. 212 and 217, Pub. L. 106–159, 113 Stat. 1748, 1766, 1767; sec. 229, Pub. L. 106–159 (as transferred by sec. 4115 and amended by secs. 4130–4132, Pub. L. 109–59, 119 Stat. 1144, 1726, 1743–1744); sec. 4136, Pub. L. 109–59, 119 Stat. 1144, 1745; and 49 CFR 1.73.

■ 6. Amend § 390.5 by revising the definition of ''medical examiner'' to read as follows:

§ 390.5 Definitions.

* * * * *

Medical examiner means the following:

(1) For medical examinations conducted before May 21, 2014, a person who is licensed, certified, and/or registered, in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations, to perform physical examinations. The term includes but is not limited to, doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, physician assistants, advanced practice nurses, and doctors of chiropractic.

(2) For medical examinations conducted on and after May 21, 2014, an individual certified by FMCSA and listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners in accordance with subpart D of this part.

* * * * *

■ 7. Add subpart D, consisting of §§ 390.101 through 390.115, to read as follows:

Subpart D—National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners

Sec.

390.101 Scope.
390.103 Eligibility requirements for medical examiner certification.
390.105 Medical examiner training programs.
390.107 Medical examiner certification testing.
390.109 Issuance of the FMCSA medical examiner certification credential.
390.111 Requirements for continued listing on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.
390.113 Reasons for removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.
390.115 Procedure for removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

Subpart D—National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners

§ 390.101 Scope.

The rules in this subpart establish the minimum qualifications for FMCSA certification of a medical examiner and for listing the examiner on FMCSA's National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners. The National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners Program is designed to improve highway safety and operator health by requiring that medical examiners be trained and certified to determine effectively whether an operator meets FMCSA physical qualification standards under part 391 of this chapter. One component of the National Registry Program is the registry itself, which is a national database of names and contact information for medical examiners who are certified by FMCSA to perform medical examinations of operators.

§ 390.103 Eligibility requirements for medical examiner certification.

(a) To receive medical examiner certification from FMCSA a person must:

(1) Be licensed, certified, or registered in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations to perform physical examinations. The applicant must be an advanced practice nurse, doctor of chiropractic, doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, physician assistant, or other medical professional authorized by applicable State laws and regulations to perform physical examinations.

(2) Complete a training program that meets the requirements of § 390.105.

(3) Pass the medical examiner certification test provided by FMCSA and administered by a testing organization that meets the requirements of § 390.107 and that has electronically forwarded to FMCSA the applicant's completed test and application information no more than three years after completion of the training program required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section. An applicant must not take the test more than once every 30 days.

(b) If a person has medical examiner certification from FMCSA, then to renew such certification the medical examiner must remain qualified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section and complete additional testing and training as required by § 390.111(a)(5).

§ 390.105 Medical examiner training programs.

An applicant for medical examiner certification must complete a training program that:

(a) Is conducted by a training provider that:

(1) Is accredited by a nationally recognized medical profession accrediting organization to provide continuing education units; and

(2) Meets the following administrative requirements:

(i) Provides training participants with proof of participation.

(ii) Provides FMCSA point of contact information to training participants.

(b) Provides training to medical examiners on the following topics:

(1) Background, rationale, mission, and goals of the FMCSA medical examiner's role in reducing crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving commercial motor vehicles.

(2) Familiarization with the responsibilities and work environment of commercial motor vehicle operation.

(3) Identification of the operator and obtaining, reviewing, and documenting operator medical history, including prescription and over-the-counter medications.

(4) Performing, reviewing, and documenting the operator's medical examination.

(5) Performing, obtaining, and documenting additional diagnostic tests or medical opinion from a medical specialist or treating physician.

(6) Informing and educating the operator about medications and non-disqualifying medical conditions that require remedial care.

(7) Determining operator certification outcome and period for which certification should be valid.

(8) FMCSA reporting and documentation requirements.

Guidance on the core curriculum specifications for use by training providers is available from FMCSA.

§ 390.107 Medical examiner certification testing.

An applicant for medical examiner certification or recertification must apply, in, accordance with the minimum specifications for application elements established by FMCSA, to a testing organization that meets the following criteria:

(a) The testing organization has documented policies and procedures that:

(1) Use secure protocols to access, process, store, and transmit all test items, test forms, test data, and candidate information and ensure access by authorized personnel only.

(2) Ensure testing environments are reasonably comfortable and have minimal distractions.

(3) Prevent to the greatest extent practicable the opportunity for a test taker to attain a passing score by fraudulent means.

(4) Ensure that test center staff who interact with and proctor examinees or provide technical support have completed formal training, demonstrate competency, and are monitored periodically for quality assurance in testing procedures.

(5) Accommodate testing of individuals with disabilities or impairments to minimize the effect of the disabilities or impairments while maintaining the security of the test and data.

(b) Testing organizations that offer testing of examinees not at locations that are operated and staffed by the organizations but by means of remote, computer-based systems must, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, ensure that such systems:

(1) Provide a means to authenticate the identity of the person taking the test.

(2) Provide a means for the testing organization to monitor the activity of the person taking the test.

(3) Do not allow the person taking the test to reproduce or record the contents of the test by any means.

(c) The testing organization has submitted its documented policies and procedures as defined in paragraph (a) of this section and, if applicable, paragraph (b) of this section to FMCSA and agreed to future reviews by FMCSA to ensure compliance with the criteria listed in this section.

(d) The testing organization administers only the currently authorized version of the medical examiner certification test developed and furnished by FMCSA.

§ 390.109 Issuance of the FMCSA medical examiner certification credential.

Upon compliance with the requirements of § 390.103(a) or (b), FMCSA will issue to a medical examiner applicant an FMCSA medical examiner certification credential with a unique National Registry Number and will add the medical examiner's name to the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners. The certification credential will expire 10 years after the date of its issuance.

§ 390.111 Requirements for continued listing on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(a) To continue to be listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, each medical examiner must:

(1) Continue to meet the requirements of this subpart and the applicable requirements of part 391 of this chapter.

(2) Report to FMCSA any changes in the application information submitted under § 390.103(a)(3) within 30 days of the change.

(3) Continue to be licensed, certified, or registered, and authorized to perform physical examinations, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of each State in which the medical examiner performs examinations.

(4) Maintain documentation of State licensure, registration, or certification to perform physical examinations for each State in which the examiner performs examinations and maintain documentation of and completion of all training required by this section and § 390.105. The medical examiner must make this documentation available to an authorized representative of FMCSA or an authorized representative of Federal, State, or local government. The medical examiner must provide this documentation within 48 hours of the request for investigations and within 10 days of the request for regular audits of eligibility.

(5) Maintain medical examiner certification by completing training and testing according to the following schedule:

(i) No sooner than 4 years and no later than 5 years after the date of issuance of the medical examiner certification credential, complete periodic training as specified by FMCSA.

(ii) No sooner than 9 years and no later than 10 years after the date of issuance of the medical examiner certification credential:

(A) Complete periodic training as specified by FMCSA; and

(B) Pass the test required by § 390.103(a)(3).

(b) FMCSA will issue a new medical examiner certification credential valid for 10 years to a medical examiner who complies with paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section and who successfully completes the training and testing as required by paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section.

§ 390.113 Reasons for removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

FMCSA may remove a medical examiner from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners when a medical examiner fails to meet or maintain the qualifications established by this subpart, the requirements of other regulations applicable to the medical examiner, or otherwise does not meet the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 31149. The reasons for removal may include, but are not limited to:

(a) The medical examiner fails to comply with the requirements for continued listing on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, as described in § 390.111.

(b) FMCSA finds that there are errors, omissions, or other indications of improper certification by the medical examiner of an operator in either the completed Medical Examination Reports or the medical examiner's certificates.

(c) The FMCSA determines the medical examiner issued a medical examiner's certificate to an operator of a commercial motor vehicle who failed to meet the applicable standards at the time of the examination.

(d) The medical examiner fails to comply with the examination requirements in § 391.43 of this chapter.

(e) The medical examiner falsely claims to have completed training in physical and medical examination standards as required by this subpart.

§ 390.115 Procedure for removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(a) *Voluntary removal.* To be voluntarily removed from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, a medical examiner must submit a request to the FMCSA Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will accept the request and the removal will become effective immediately. On and after the date of issuance of a notice of proposed removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, however, the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will not approve the medical

examiner's request for voluntary removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(b) *Notice of proposed removal.* Except as provided by paragraphs (a) and (e) of this section, FMCSA initiates the process for removal of a medical examiner from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners by issuing a written notice of proposed removal to the medical examiner, stating the reasons that removal is proposed under § 390.113 and any corrective actions necessary for the medical examiner to remain listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(c) *Response to notice of proposed removal and corrective action.* A medical examiner who has received a notice of proposed removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners must submit any written response to the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards no later than 30 days after the date of issuance of the notice of proposed removal. The response must indicate either that the medical examiner believes FMCSA has relied on erroneous reasons, in whole or in part, in proposing removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, as described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, or that the medical examiner will comply and take any corrective action specified in the notice of proposed removal, as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) *Opposing a notice of proposed removal.* If the medical examiner believes FMCSA has relied on an erroneous reason, in whole or in part, in proposing removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, the medical examiner must explain the basis for his or her belief that FMCSA relied on an erroneous reason in proposing the removal. The Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will review the explanation.

(i) If the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards finds FMCSA has wholly relied on an erroneous reason for proposing removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will withdraw the notice of proposed removal and notify the medical examiner in writing of the determination. If the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards finds FMCSA has partly relied on an erroneous reason for proposing removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will modify the notice of proposed removal and notify the medical examiner in writing of the determination. No later than 60 days after the date the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards modifies a notice of proposed removal, the medical examiner must comply with this subpart and correct any deficiencies identified in the modified notice of proposed removal as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) If the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards finds FMCSA has not relied on an erroneous reason in proposing removal, the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will affirm the notice of proposed removal and notify the medical examiner in writing of the determination. No later than 60 days after the date the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards affirms the notice of proposed removal, the medical examiner must comply with this subpart and correct the deficiencies identified in the notice of proposed removal as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(iii) If the medical examiner does not submit a written response within 30 days of the date of issuance of a notice of proposed removal, the removal becomes effective and the medical examiner is immediately removed from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(2) *Compliance and corrective action.* (i) The medical examiner must comply with this subpart and complete the corrective actions specified in the notice of proposed removal no later than 60 days after either the date of issuance of the notice of proposed removal or the date the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards affirms or modifies the notice of proposed removal, whichever is later. The medical examiner must provide documentation of compliance and completion of the corrective actions to the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards. The Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards may conduct any investigations and request any documentation necessary to verify that the medical examiner has complied with this subpart and completed the required corrective action(s). The Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will notify the medical examiner in writing whether he or she has met the requirements to continue to be listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(ii) If the medical examiner fails to complete the proposed corrective action(s) within the 60-day period, the removal becomes effective and the medical examiner is immediately removed from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners. The Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards will notify the person in writing that he or she has been removed from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(3) At any time before a notice of proposed removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners becomes final, the recipient of the notice of proposed removal and the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards may resolve the matter by mutual agreement.

(d) *Request for administrative review.* If a person has been removed from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners under paragraph (c)(1)(iii), (c)(2)(ii), or (e) of this section, that person may request an administrative review no later than 30 days after the date the removal becomes effective. The request must be submitted in writing to the FMCSA Associate Administrator for Policy and Program Development. The request must explain the error(s) committed in removing the medical examiner from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, and include a list of all factual, legal, and procedural issues in dispute, and any supporting information or documents.

(1) *Additional procedures for administrative review.* The Associate Administrator may ask the person to submit additional data or attend a conference to discuss the removal. If the person does not provide the information requested, or does not attend the scheduled conference, the Associate Administrator may dismiss the request for administrative review.

(2) *Decision on administrative review.* The Associate Administrator will complete the administrative review and notify the person in writing of the decision. The decision constitutes final Agency action. If the Associate Administrator decides the removal was not valid, FMCSA will reinstate the person and reissue a certification credential to expire on the expiration date of the certificate that was invalidated under paragraph (g) of this section. The reinstated medical examiner must:

(i) Continue to meet the requirements of this subpart and the applicable requirements of part 391 of this chapter.

(ii) Report to FMCSA any changes in the application information submitted under § 390.103(a)(3) within 30 days of the reinstatement.

(iii) Be licensed, certified, or registered in accordance with applicable

State laws and regulations to perform physical examinations.

(iv) Maintain documentation of State licensure, registration, or certification to perform physical examinations for each State in which the examiner performs examinations maintain documentation of completion of all training required by § 390.105 and § 390.111. The medical examiner must also make this documentation available to an authorized representative of FMCSA or an authorized representative of Federal, State, or local government. The medical examiner must provide this documentation within 48 hours of the request for investigations and within 10 days of the request for regular audits of eligibility.

(v) Complete periodic training as required by the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards.

(e) *Emergency removal.* In cases of either willfulness or in which public health, interest, or safety requires, the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section are not applicable and the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards may immediately remove a medical examiner from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners and invalidate the certification credential issued under § 390.109. A person who has been removed under the provisions of this paragraph may request an administrative review of that decision as described under paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) *Reinstatement on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.* No sooner than 30 days after the date of removal from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners, a person who has been voluntarily or involuntarily removed may apply to the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards to be reinstated. The person must:

(1) Continue to meet the requirements of this subpart and the applicable requirements of part 391 of this chapter.

(2) Report to FMCSA any changes in the application information submitted under § 390.103(a)(3).

(3) Be licensed, certified, or registered in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations to perform physical examinations.

(4) Maintain documentation of State licensure, registration, or certification to perform physical examinations for each State in which the person performs examinations and maintains documentation of completion of all training required by §§ 390.105 and 390.111. The medical examiner must also make this documentation available to an authorized representative of FMCSA or an authorized representative of Federal, State, or local government. The person must provide this documentation within 48 hours of the request for investigations and within 10 days of the request for regular audits of eligibility.

(5) Complete training and testing as required by the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards.

(6) In the case of a person who has been involuntarily removed, provide documentation showing completion of any corrective actions required in the notice of proposed removal.

(g) *Effect of final decision by FMCSA.* If a person is removed from the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners under paragraph (c) or (e) of this section, the certification credential issued under § 390.109 is no longer valid. However, the removed person's information remains publicly available for 3 years, with an indication that the person is no longer listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners as of the date of removal.

PART 391—QUALIFICATIONS OF DRIVERS AND LONGER COMBINATION VEHICLE (LCV) DRIVER INSTRUCTORS

■ 8. Revise the authority citation for part 391 to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 504, 508, 31133, 31136, and 31502; sec. 4007(b), Pub. L. 102–240, 105 Stat, 1914, 2152; sec. 114, Pub. L. 103–311, 108 Stat. 1673, 1677; sec. 215, Pub. L. 106–159, 113 Stat. 1748, 1767; and 49 CFR 1.73.

■ 9. Amend § 391.23 by:

■ a. Revising paragraph (m)(1);

■ b. Removing ''; and'' at the end of paragraph (m)(2)(i)(A) and adding in its place a period;

■ c. Redesignating paragraph (m)(2)(i)(B) as (m)(2)(i)(C) and adding a new paragraph (m)(2)(i)(B).

The revision and addition read as follows:

§ 391.23 Investigation and inquiries.

* * * * *

(m) * * *

(1) The motor carrier must obtain an original or copy of the medical examiner's certificate issued in accordance with § 391.43, and any medical variance on which the certification is based, and, beginning on or after May 21, 2014, verify the driver was certified by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners as of the date of issuance of the medical examiner's certificate, and place the records in the driver qualification file, before allowing the driver to operate a CMV.

(2) * * *

(i) * * *

(B) Beginning on or after May 21, 2014, that the driver was certified by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners as of the date of medical examiner's certificate issuance.

* * * * *

■ 10. Add § 391.42 to read as follows:

§ 391.42 Schedule for use of medical examiners listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

On and after May 21, 2014, each medical examination required under this subpart must be conducted by a medical examiner who is listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

■ 11. Amend § 391.43 by revising paragraphs (a), (g), and (h), and adding paragraph (i) to read as follows:

§ 391.43 Medical examination; certificate of physical examination.

(a) Except as provided by paragraph (b) of this section and as provided by § 391.42, the medical examination must be performed by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners under subpart D of part 390 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(g) Upon completion of the medical examination required by this subpart:

(1) The medical examiner must date and sign the Medical Examination Report and provide his or her full name, office address, and telephone number on the Report.

(2) If the medical examiner finds that the person examined is physically qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle in accordance with § 391.41(b), he or she must complete a certificate in the form prescribed in paragraph (h) of this section and furnish the original to the person who was examined. The examiner must provide a copy to a prospective or current employing motor carrier who requests it.

(3) Once every calendar month, beginning May 21, 2014, the medical examiner must electronically transmit to the Director, Office of Carrier, Driver and Vehicle Safety Standards, via a secure FMCSA-designated Web site, a completed Form MCSA–5850, Medical Examiner Submission of CMV Driver Medical Examination Results. The Form must include all information specified for each medical examination conducted during the previous month for any driver who is required to be

examined by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

(h) The medical examiner's certificate shall be substantially in accordance with the following form.

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that I have examined _____in accordance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (49 CFR 391.41-391.49) and with knowledge of the driving duties, I find this person is qualified, and, if applicable, only when:

- ☐ **wearing corrective lenses**
- ☐ **wearing hearing aid**
- ☐ **accompanied by a_____waiver/exemption**
- ☐ **driving within an exempt intracity zone (49 CFR 391.62)**
- ☐ **accompanied by a Skill Performance Evaluation Certificate (SPE)**
- ☐ **qualified by operation of 49 CFR 391.64**

The information I have provided regarding this physical examination is true and complete. A complete examination form with any attachment embodies my findings completely and correctly, and is on file in my office.

SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL EXAMINER	TELEPHONE	DATE

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S NAME (PRINT)	☐ MD ☐ DO ☐ Physician Assistant	☐ Chiropractor ☐ Advanced Practice Nurse ☐ Other Practitioner
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE NO./ISSUING STATE	NATIONAL REGISTRY NO.	

SIGNATURE OF DRIVER	INTRASTATE ONLY	CDL	DRIVER'S LICENSE NO.	STATE
	☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO		

ADDRESS OF DRIVER

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION EXPIRATION DATE

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–C

(i) Each original (paper or electronic) completed Medical Examination Report and a copy or electronic version of each medical examiner's certificate must be retained on file at the office of the medical examiner for at least 3 years from the date of examination. The medical examiner must make all records and information in these files available to an authorized representative of FMCSA or an authorized Federal, State, or local enforcement agency representative, within 48 hours after the request is made.

■ 12. Amend § 391.51 by:
■ a. Removing ''and'' at the end of paragraph (b)(7)(iii);
■ b. Removing the period at the end of paragraph (b)(8) and adding in its place ''; and'';
■ c. Removing ''and'' at the end of paragraph (d)(4);
■ d. Removing the period at the end of paragraph (d)(5) and adding in its place ''; and''; and
■ e. Adding paragraphs (b)(9) and (d)(6).
The additions read as follows:

§ 391.51 General requirements for driver qualification files.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(9) A note relating to verification of medical examiner listing on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners required by § 391.23(m).

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(6) The note relating to verification of medical examiner listing on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners required by § 391.23(m).

Issued on: April 10, 2012.

Anne S. Ferro,

Administrator.

Appendix A

Guidance for the Core Curriculum Specifications

The guidance for the core curriculum specifications is intended to assist training organizations in developing programs that would be used to fulfill the proposed requirements in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's (FMCSA) final rule for the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners (National Registry). The final rule states that a medical examiner must complete a training program. FMCSA explained in the preamble to the final rule that training providers and organizations must follow the core curriculum specifications in developing training programs for medical examiners who apply for listing on the Agency's National Registry. This training prepares medical examiners to:

- Apply knowledge of FMCSA's driver physical qualifications standards and advisory criteria to findings gathered during the driver's medical examination; and
- Make sound determinations of the driver's medical and physical qualifications for safely operating a commercial motor vehicle (CMV) in interstate commerce.

The rule, 49 CFR 390.105(b), lists eight topics which must be covered in the core curriculum specifications. The core curriculum specifications are arranged below by numbered topic, followed by guidance to assist training providers in developing programs based on the core curriculum specifications.

Guidance for Each of the Core Curriculum Specifications

(1) Background, rationale, mission and goals of the FMCSA medical examiner's role in reducing crashes, injuries and fatalities involving commercial motor vehicles.

Mission and Goals of Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)

- Discuss the history of FMCSA and its position within the Department of Transportation including its establishment by the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 and emphasize FMCSA's Mission to reduce crashes, injuries and fatalities involving large trucks and buses.

Role of the Medical Examiner

- Explain the role of the medical examiner as described in 49 CFR 391.43.

(2) Familiarization with the responsibilities and work environment of commercial motor vehicle (CMV) operations.

The Job of CMV Driving

- Describe the responsibilities, work schedules, physical and emotional demands and lifestyle among CMV drivers and how these vary by the type of driving.
- Discuss factors and job tasks that may be involved in a driver's performance, such as:
  - ○ Loading and unloading trailers;
  - ○ Inspecting the operating condition of the CMV; and
  - ○ Work schedules:
    - ■ irregular work, rest, and eating patterns/dietary choices.

(3) Identification of the driver and obtaining, reviewing, and documenting driver medical history, including prescription and over-the-counter medications.

Driver Identification and Medical History:

Discuss the importance of driver identification and review of the following elements of the driver's medical history as related to the tasks of driving a CMV in interstate commerce.

- Inspect a State-issued identification document with the driver's photo to verify the identity of the individual being examined; identify the commercial driver's license or other types of driver's license.
- Identify, query and note issues in a driver's medical record and/or health history as available, which may include:
  - ○ specific information regarding any affirmative responses in the history;
  - ○ any illness, surgery, or injury in the last five years;
  - ○ any other hospitalizations or surgeries;
  - ○ any recent changes in health status;
  - ○ whether he/she has any medical conditions or current complaints;
  - ○ any incidents of disability/physical limitations;
  - ○ current medications and supplements, and potential side effects, which may be potentially disqualifying;
  - ○ his/her use of recreational/addictive substances (e.g., nicotine, alcohol, inhalants, narcotics or other habit-forming drugs);
  - ○ disorders of the eyes (e.g., retinopathy, cataracts, aphakia, glaucoma, macular degeneration, monocular vision);
  - ○ disorders of the ears (e.g., hearing loss, hearing aids, vertigo, tinnitus, implants);
  - ○ cardiac symptoms and disease (e.g., syncope, dyspnea, chest pain, palpitations, hypertension, congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, coronary insufficiency, or thrombosis);
  - ○ pulmonary symptoms and disease (e.g., dyspnea, orthopnea, chronic cough, asthma, chronic lung disorders, tuberculosis, previous pulmonary embolus, pneumothorax);
  - ○ sleep disorders (e.g., obstructive sleep apnea, daytime sleepiness, loud snoring, other);
  - ○ gastrointestinal disorders (e.g., liver disease, digestive problems, hernias);
  - ○ genitourinary disorders (e.g., kidney stones and other renal conditions, renal failure, hernias);
  - ○ diabetes mellitus:
    - ■ current medications (type, potential side effects, duration on current medication);
    - ■ complications from diabetes; and
    - ■ presence and frequency of hypoglycemic/hyperglycemic episodes/reactions;
  - ○ other endocrine disorders (e.g., thyroid disorders, interventions/treatment);
  - ○ musculoskeletal disorders (e.g., amputations, arthritis, spinal surgery);
  - ○ neurologic disorders (e.g., loss of consciousness, seizures, stroke/transient ischemic attack, headaches/migraines, numbness/weakness); or
  - ○ psychiatric disorders (e.g., schizophrenia, severe depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, or other conditions) that could impair a driver's ability to safely function.

(4) Performing, reviewing and documenting the driver's medical examination.

Physical Examination (Qualification/Disqualification Standards (§ 391.41 and 391.43))

- Explain the FMCSA physical examination requirements and advisory criteria in relationship to conducting the driver's physical examination of the following:
  - ○ Eyes (§ 391.41(b)(10))
    - ■ equal reaction of both pupils to light;
    - ■ evidence of nystagmus and exophthalmos;
    - ■ evaluation of extra-ocular movements.
  - ○ Ears (§ 391.41(b)(11))
    - ■ abnormalities of the ear canal and tympanic membrane;
    - ■ presence of a hearing aid.
  - ○ Mouth and throat (§ 391.41(b)(5))
    - ■ conditions contributing to difficulty swallowing, speaking or breathing;
  - ○ Neck (§ 391.41(b)(7))
    - ■ range of motion;

■ soft tissue palpation/examination (e.g., lymph nodes, thyroid gland).

○ Heart (§ 391.41(b)(4) and (b)(6))

■ chest inspection (e.g., surgical scars, pacemaker/implantable automatic defibrillator);

■ auscultation for thrills, murmurs, extra sounds, and enlargement;

■ blood pressure and pulse (rate and rhythm);

■ additional signs of disease (e.g., edema, bruits, diaphoresis, distended neck veins.

○ Lungs, chest, and thorax (§ 391.41(b)(5))

■ respiratory rate and pattern;

■ auscultation for abnormal breath sounds;

■ abnormal chest wall configuration/palpation.

○ Abdomen (§ 391.41(a)(3)(i) and 391.43(f))

■ surgical scars;

■ palpation for enlarged liver or spleen, abnormal masses or bruits/pulsation, abdominal tenderness, hernias (e.g., inguinal, umbilical, ventral, femoral or other abnormalities).

○ Spine (§ 391.41(b)(7))

■ surgical scars and deformities;

■ tenderness and muscle spasm;

■ loss in range of motion and painful motion;

■ spinal deformities.

○ Extremities and trunk (§ 391.41(b)(1), (b)(4) and (b)(7))

■ gait, mobility, and posture while bearing his/her weight; limping or signs of pain;

■ loss, impairment, or use of orthosis;

■ deformities, atrophy, weakness, paralysis, or surgical scars;

■ elbow and shoulder strength, function, and mobility;

■ handgrip and prehension relative to requirements for controlling a steering wheel and gear shift;

■ varicosities, skin abnormalities, and cyanosis, clubbing, or edema;

■ leg length discrepancy; lower extremity strength, motion, and function

■ other abnormalities of the trunk.

○ Neurologic status (§ 391.41(b)(7), (b)(8) and(b)(9))

■ impaired equilibrium, coordination or speech pattern (e.g., ataxia);

■ sensory or positional abnormalities;

■ tremor;

■ radicular signs;

■ reflexes (e.g., asymmetric deep-tendon, normal/abnormal patellar and Babinski).

○ Mental status (§ 391.41(b)(9))

■ comprehension and interaction;

■ cognitive impairment;

■ signs of depression, paranoia, antagonism, or aggressiveness that may require follow-up with a mental health professional.

(5) Performing, obtaining and documenting diagnostic tests and obtaining additional testing or medical opinion from a medical specialist or treating physician.

Diagnostic Testing and Further Evaluation

• Describe the FMCSA diagnostic testing requirements and the medical examiner's ability to request further testing and evaluation by a specialist.

○ Urine test for specific gravity, protein, blood and glucose (§ 391.41(a)(3)(i));

○ Whisper or audiometric testing (§ 391.41(b)(11));

○ Vision testing for color vision, distant acuity, horizontal field of vision and presence of monocular vision (§ 391.41(b)(10));

○ Other testing as indicated to determine the driver's medical and physical qualifications for safely operating a CMV.

○ Refer to a specialist a driver who exhibits evidence of any of the following disorders (§ 391.43(e) and (f)):

■ vision (e.g., retinopathy, macular degeneration);

■ cardiac (e.g., myocardial infarction, coronary insufficiency, blood pressure control);

■ pulmonary (e.g., emphysema, fibrosis);

■ endocrine (e.g., diabetes);

■ musculoskeletal (e.g., arthritis, neuromuscular disease);

■ neurologic (e.g., seizures);

■ sleep (e.g., obstructive sleep apnea);

■ mental/emotional health (e.g., depression, schizophrenia); or

■ other medical condition(s) that may interfere with ability to safely operate a CMV.

(6) Informing and educating the driver about medications and non-disqualifying medical conditions that require remedial care.

Health Counseling

• Inform course participants of the importance of counseling the driver about:

○ possible consequences of non-compliance with a care plan for conditions that have been advised for periodic monitoring with primary healthcare provider;

○ possible side effects and interactions of medications (e.g., narcotics, anticoagulants, psychotropics) including products acquired over-the-counter (e.g., antihistamines, cold and cough medications or dietary supplements) that could negatively affect his/her driving;

○ the effect of fatigue, lack of sleep, poor diet, emotional conditions, stress, and other illnesses that can affect safe driving;

○ if he/she is a contact lens user, the importance of carrying a pair of glasses while driving;

○ if he/she uses a hearing aid, the importance of carrying a spare power source for the device while driving;

○ if he/she has a history of deep vein thrombosis, the risk associated with inactivity while driving and interventions that could prevent another thrombotic event;

○ if he/she has a diabetes exemption, that he/she should:

■ carry a rapidly absorbable form of glucose while driving;

■ self-monitor blood glucose one hour before driving and at least once every four hours while driving;

■ comply with each condition of his/her exemption;

■ plan to submit glucose monitoring logs for each annual recertification;

○ corrective or therapeutic steps needed for conditions which may progress and adversely impact safe driving ability (e.g., seek follow-up from primary care physician);

○ steps needed for reconsideration of medical certification if driver is certified with a limited interval, e.g., the return date and documentation required for extending the certification time period.

(7) Determining driver certification outcome and period for which certification should be valid.

Assessing the Driver's Qualifications and Disposition

• Explain how to assess the driver's medical and physical qualification to operate a CMV safely in interstate commerce using the medical examination findings weighed against the physical and mental demands associated with operating a CMV by:

○ Considering a driver's ability to

■ move his/her body through space while climbing ladders; bend, stoop, and crouch; enter and exit the cab;

■ manipulate steering wheel;

■ perform precision prehension and power grasping;

■ use arms, feet, and legs during CMV operation;

■ inspect the operating condition of a tractor and/or trailer;

■ monitor and adjust to a complex driving situation; and

■ consider the adverse health effects of fatigue associated with extended work hours without breaks;

○ Considering identified disease or condition(s) progression rate, stability, and likelihood of gradual or sudden incapacitation for documented conditions (e.g., cardiovascular, neurologic, respiratory, musculoskeletal and other).

Medical Certificate Qualification/Disqualification Decision and Examination Intervals

• Discuss the medical examiner's obligation to consider potential risk to public safety and the driver's medical and physical qualifications to drive safely when issuing a Medical Examiner's Certificate, when to qualify/disqualify the driver and how to determine the expiration date of the certificate by:

○ using the requirements stated in the FMCSRs, with nondiscretionary certification standards to disqualify a driver

■ with a history of epilepsy;

■ with diabetes requiring insulin control (unless accompanied by an exemption);

■ when vision parameters (e.g., acuity, horizontal field of vision, color) fall below minimum standards unless accompanied by an exemption;

■ when hearing measurements with or without a hearing aid fall below minimum standards;

■ currently taking methadone;

■ with a current clinical diagnosis of alcoholism; or

■ who uses a controlled substance including a narcotic, an amphetamine, or another habit-forming drug without a prescription from the treating physician;

○ using clinical expertise, disqualify a driver when evidence shows a driver has a medical condition that in your opinion will likely interfere with the safe operation of a CMV;

○ certifying a driver for an appropriate duration of certification interval;

○ if he/she has a condition for which the medical examiner is deferring the driver's medical certification or disqualifying the driver, informing the driver of the reasons which may include:

■ a vision deficiency (e.g., retinopathy, macular degeneration);

■ the immediate post-operative period;

■ a cardiac event (e.g., myocardial infarction, coronary insufficiency);

■ a chronic pulmonary exacerbation (e.g., emphysema, fibrosis);

■ uncontrolled hypertension;

■ endocrine dysfunctions (e.g., insulin-dependent diabetes);

■ musculoskeletal challenges (e.g., arthritis, neuromuscular disease);

■ a neurologic event (e.g., seizures, stroke, TIA);

■ a sleep disorder (e.g., obstructive sleep apnea); or

■ mental health dysfunctions (e.g., depression, bipolar disorder).

(8) FMCSA reporting and documentation requirements.

Documentation of Medical Examination Findings

Demonstrate the required FMCSA medical examination report forms, appropriate methods for recording the medical examination findings and the rationale for certification decisions including:

• Medical Examination Report Form

○ identification of the driver;

○ use of appropriate Medical Examination Report form;

○ assurance that driver completes and signs driver's portion of the Medical Examination Report form;

○ specifics regarding any affirmative response on the driver's medical history;

○ height/weight, blood pressure, pulse;

○ results of the medical examination, including details of abnormal findings;

○ audiometric and vision testing results;

○ presence of a hearing aid and whether it is required to meet the standard;

○ if obtained, funduscopic examination results;

○ the need for corrective lenses for driving;

○ presence or absence of monocular vision and need for a vision exemption;

○ if driver has diabetes mellitus and is insulin dependent, the need for a diabetes exemption;

○ other laboratory, pulmonary, cardiac testing performed; and

○ the reason(s) for the disqualification and/or referral.

• Other supporting documentation

○ if driver has current vision exemption, include the ophthalmologist's or optometrist's report;

○ if a driver has a diabetes exemption, include the endocrinologist's and ophthalmologist's/optometrist's report;

○ treating physician's work release;

○ if obtained, specialist's evaluation report;

○ if the driver has a current Skill Performance Evaluation Certificate, include it; and

○ results of Substance Abuse Professional evaluations for alcohol and drug use and/or abuse for a driver with

■ alcoholism who completed counseling and treatment to the point of full recovery.

• Medical Examiner's Certificate

○ certification status, which may require:

■ waiver/exemption;

■ wearing corrective lenses;

■ wearing a hearing aid; or

■ a Skill Performance Evaluation Certificate;

○ complete and accurate documentation on medical certification card including:

■ the examiner's name, examination date, office address, and telephone number and Medical Examiner signature; and

■ the driver's signature.

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Federal Register

Vol. 77, No. 77

Friday, April 20, 2012

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Federal Register/Code of Federal Regulations	
General Information, indexes and other finding aids	**202–741–6000**
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FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATE, APRIL

19521–19924 2
19925–20280 3
20281–20490 4
20491–20696 5
20697–20986 6
20987–21386 9
21387–21622 10
21623–21840 11
21841–22184 12
22185–22462 13
22463–22662 16
22663–23108 17
23109–23372 18
23373–23594 19
23595–24136 20

CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING APRIL

At the end of each month the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

3 CFR

Proclamations:
8789 20275
8790 20491
8791 20493
8792 20495
8793 20497
8794 20499
8795 20501
8796 21385
8797 22179
8798 22181
8799 22183
8800 23595

Executive Orders:
13605 23107

Administrative Orders:
Memorandums:
Memorandum of March 30, 2012 20277
Presidential Determinations:
No. 2012–05 of March 30, 2010 21387
No. 2012–06 of April 3, 2010 21389
Notices:
Notice of April 10, 2012 21839

5 CFR

532 19521
890 19522
9303 20697

7 CFR

27 20503
28 20503
210 19525
301 .....22185, 22663
319 .....22463, 22465, 22663
457 22467
927 .....21623, 21624
983 21841
985 21391
993 21842
1206 21843
1427 19925
1728 19525
3201 20281

Proposed Rules:
28 21684
226 21018
319 22510
761 22444
762 22444
765 22444
766 22444
772 22444
810 .....21685, 23420
966 21492

8 CFR

Proposed Rules:
103 19902
212 19902

9 CFR

Proposed Rules:
93 20319
307 19565
381 19565

10 CFR

8 21625
430 .....20291, 22472

Proposed Rules:
50 23161
52 23161
429 21038
430 21038
1046 20743

12 CFR

204 .....21846, 22666
210 21854
1301 21628
1310 21637

Proposed Rules:
9 21057
225 .....21494, 22686
1026 21875

13 CFR

107 .....20292, 23373
120 19531

14 CFR

1 22186
25 21861
33 22187
39 .....20505, 20508, 20511, 20515, 20518, 20520, 20522, 20526, 20700, 20987, 21395, 21397, 21400, 21402, 21404, 21420, 21422, 21426, 21429, 22188, 23109, 23380, 23382, 23385, 23388
71 .....19927, 19928, 19929, 19930, 19931, 20528, 21662, 22190, 22473, 23113, 23114, 23597
73 22667
97 .....22475, 22477
117 20530
121 20530
400 20531
401 20531
404 20531
405 20531
406 20531
413 20531
414 20531
415 20531

417 20531
420 20531
431 20531
433 20531
435 20531
437 20531
440 20531
460 20531
Proposed Rules:
16 20319
39 ....19565, 19567, 20319, 20321, 20572, 20743, 20746, 22686, 23166, 23169, 23420, 23637, 23638
71 ....19953, 20747, 21505, 21506, 21508, 21509, 21510, 23171, 23172

15 CFR
732 22191
734 22191
738 22191
740 22191
742 22191
744 23114
774 22191
Proposed Rules:
748 22689
922 ....21878, 23425

16 CFR
320 22200
321 22200
322 22200
603 22200
610 22200
611 22200
613 22200
614 22200
901 22200
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I 22234

17 CFR
1 ....20128, 21278
3 20128
23 ....20128, 21278
230 20550
37 21278
38 21278
39 21278
240 20550
260 20550
Proposed Rules:
230 20749
270 20749

19 CFR
122 23598
171 19533
172 19533

20 CFR
638 22204
670 22204
Proposed Rules:
638 22236
670 22236

21 CFR
520 20987
558 22667
866 19534
Proposed Rules:
558 22247

22 CFR
22 20294
42 20294
120 22668
123 22668

23 CFR
1340 20550

24 CFR
Proposed Rules:
200 21880

26 CFR
1 ....22480, 22483, 23391
31 23391
Proposed Rules:
1 ....22515, 22516
40 22691
46 22691
53 23429

27 CFR
4 22485
5 22485
7 22485

28 CFR
16 23116
540 19932
Proposed Rules:
16 23173

29 CFR
15 22204
1630 20295
1910 19933
1926 23117
4003 22488
4007 20295
4022 22215
Proposed Rules:
15 22236
825 22519

30 CFR
75 20700
Proposed Rules:
1206 20574

32 CFR
183 22671

33 CFR
100 ....19534, 19934, 23118, 23119, 23120, 23123, 23125, 23599, 23601
110 22489
117 ....19937, 20716, 20718, 21864, 22216, 22217, 22492
151 19537
165 ....19544, 20295, 20719, 21433, 21436, 21439, 21446, 21448, 21866, 21868, 22218, 22221, 22495, 23395, 23601
334 20295
Proposed Rules:
100 ....19570, 19954, 19957, 19963, 20324, 20750, 22706
110 19957
117 ....21890, 22520
151 21360
155 21360
156 21360
157 21360
165 ....19573, 19957, 19963, 19967, 19970, 20324, 21893, 22523, 22525, 22530, 22706
334 ....20330, 20331

36 CFR
219 21162

37 CFR
201 20988
202 20988

38 CFR
3 23128
17 23615
20 23128

39 CFR
501 ....23396, 23618
Proposed Rules:
111 23643
3001 23176

40 CFR
9 20296
50 20218
52 ....20308, 20894, 21451, 21453, 21663, 22224, 22497, 22500, 22676, 23130, 23133, 23396, 23619, 23622
60 ....23396, 23399
61 23396
63 ....22848, 23399
180 ....20314, 20721, 21670, 21676, 23135, 23625
260 22226
261 ....22226, 22229
266 22229
300 21870
372 23409
721 20296
Proposed Rules:
52 ....20333, 20575, 20577, 20582, 21512, 21690, 21702, 21896, 21908, 21911, 21913, 22249, 22533, 22540, 22550, 23178, 23181, 23191, 23192, 23193, 23647, 23652, 23988
60 22392
131 20585
174 20334
180 ....20334, 20752
228 20590
300 21919
712 22707
716 22707
720 22707
721 ....19862, 21065, 22707
723 22707
725 22707
766 22707
790 22707
795 19862
799 ....19862, 21065, 22707

42 CFR
417 22072
422 22072
423 22072
480 20317
Proposed Rules:
412 23193
413 23193
495 23193

43 CFR
Proposed Rules:
10 23196

44 CFR
64 20988
65 ....20727, 20992, 20994, 20997
67 ....20999, 21000, 21471, 21476, 21485
Proposed Rules:
67 ....21516, 22551

45 CFR
Proposed Rules:
162 22950

46 CFR
2 ....20727, 22232
24 ....20727, 22232
30 ....20727, 22232
64 19546
70 ....20727, 22232
90 ....20727, 22232
91 ....20727, 22232
160 19937
188 ....20727, 22232
Proposed Rules:
197 21360
531 23202
801 19975
806 19975
812 19975
837 19975
852 19975
873 19975

47 CFR
0 23630
1 23630
54 ....20551, 23630
61 20551
64 20553
73 20555
74 21002
Proposed Rules:
1 22720
2 22720
25 22720
27 ....19575, 22720
73 ....20756, 23203, 23432
101 22720

48 CFR
Ch. 1 ....23364, 23371
1 ....23365, 23370
2 23365
4 23368
6 23369
11 23365
15 23369
19 23369
23 23365
25 23368
52 ....23365, 23368, 23370
202 23631
209 23631
212 23631
213 23631
216 23631
217 23631
242 23631
245 23631
252 23631
1602 19522

1615 19522
1632 19522
1652 19522
Proposed Rules:
203 20598
204 20598
205 20598
209 20598
211 20598
212 20598
219 20598
225 20598
226 20598
227 20598
232 20598
237 20598
243 20598
244 20598
246 20598
247 20598
252 20598
832 23204
852 23204

49 CFR

1 20531
10 19943
173 22504
229 ....21312, 23159
238 ....21312, 23159
350 24104
383 24104
390 24104
391 24104
571 20558
Proposed Rules:
172 21714
173 21714
175 21714
196 19800
198 19800
385 19589
390 19589
395 19589
571 22638
1002 19591
1011 19591
1108 ....19591, 23208
1109 ....19591, 23208
1111 19591
1115 19591

50 CFR

17 ....20948, 23060
224 19552
622 ....19563, 21679, 23632
635 21015
648 ....19944, 19951, 20728, 22678, 23633, 23635
660 ....22679, 22682
679 ....19564, 20317, 20571, 21683, 22683, 23159
Proposed Rules:
1 23425
13 22267
17 ....19756, 21920, 21936, 23008, 23432
20 23094
22 ....22267, 22278
217 ....19976, 23548
223 ....19597, 20773, 20774, 22749, 23209
224 ....19597, 22749, 23209
229 21946
622 ....20775, 21955, 23652
660 ....19991, 20337, 21958
665 23654
679 ....19605, 20339, 21716, 22750, 22753, 23326

LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS

This is a continuing list of public bills from the current session of Congress which have become Federal laws. It may be used in conjunction with "P L U S" (Public Laws Update Service) on 202–741–6043. This list is also available online at *http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/laws*.

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H.R. 473/P.L. 112–103
Help to Access Land for the Education of Scouts (Apr. 2, 2012; 126 Stat. 284)

H.R. 886/P.L. 112–104
United States Marshals Service 225th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act (Apr. 2, 2012; 126 Stat. 286)

Last List April 2, 2012

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