ATTACHMENT C—STATUS OF FY 1995 RESCISSION PROPOSALS—AS OF APRIL 1, 1995—Continued

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Agency/bureau/account	Rescission No.	Amounts pending before congress		Date of message	Previously withheld and made available	Date made available	Amount rescinded	Congressional action
		Less than 45 days	More then 45 days					
	R95–18C–1	.....	(2)	2–22–95	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Aeronautics and Space Administration								
Mission support	R95–19	.....	1,000	2–6–95	1,000	3–28–95	.....	.....
Construction of facilities	R95–20	.....	27,000	2–6–95	27,000	3–28–95	.....	.....
Small Business Administration								
Salaries and expenses	R95–21	.....	15,000	2–6–95	15,000	4–6–95	.....	.....
Other Independent Agencies								
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board—Salaries and expenses.	R95–22	.....	500	2–6–95	500	3–28–95	.....	.....
National Science Foundation—Academic research infrastructure.	R95–23	.....	131,867	2–6–95	131,867	3–27–95	.....	.....
Total Rescissions		0	1,067,787	.....	1,101,942	.....	0	.....

[1] Funds were never withheld from obligation.
[2] Language.

ATTACHMENT D—STATUS OF FY 1995 DEFERRALS—AS OF APRIL 1, 1995

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Agency/bureau/account	Deferral No.	Amounts transmitted		Date of message	Releases(−)		Congressional action	Cumulative adjustments (+)	Amount deferred as of 4–1–95
		Original request	Subsequent change (+)		Cumulative OMB/agency	Congressionally required			
Funds Appropriated to the President									
International Security Assistance:									
Economic support fund	D95–1	53,300	.....	10–18–94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D95–1A	.....	1,173,948	12–13–94	151,839	.....	.....	1,647	1,077,056
Foreign military financing grants	D95–2	3,139,279	.....	10–18–94	1,821,280	.....	.....	.....	1,317,999
Foreign military financing program account.	D95–3	47,917	.....	10–18–94	42,774	.....	.....	.....	5,143
Military-to-military contact program	D95–4	2,000	.....	10–18–94	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Agency for International Development—International disaster assistance, executive.	D95–5	169,998	.....	10–18–94	127,830	.....	.....	.....	42,168
Department of Health and Human Services									
Social Security Administration—Limitation on administrative expenses.	D95–6	7,319	.....	10–18–94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	D95–6A	.....	2	2–22–95	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,321
Department of State									
Bureau for Refugee Programs—United States emergency refugee and migration assistance fund.	D95–7	105,300	.....	10–18–94	44,814	.....	.....	.....	60,486
Total, Deferrals		3,525,113	1,173,950	.....	2,188,538	.....	.....	1,647	2,512,172

[FR Doc. 95–10050 Filed 4–21–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–M

Electronic Government and the National Information Infrastructure

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Notice of inquiry and electronic open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) seeks comments from all interested parties on how Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments should interact with industry, the public interest and library communities, academia, and the general public on the National Information

Infrastructure. This notice is part of the work of the Information Policy Committee of the Information Infrastructure Task Force. To facilitate public input, OMB, along with the Commerce Department's National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), the National Performance Review (NPR), and assistance from the US Government Printing Office, will host a nationwide electronic open meeting to discuss a number of questions related to this topic.

DATES: An electronic open meeting will be held from May 1 to 14, 1995. Those who wish to may submit written comments no later than May 31, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS CONTACT: *To Submit Written Comments send to:* Information Policy and Technology Branch, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10236, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503.

For Further Information contact: Lew Oleinick, Telephone: (202) 395–4638, E-mail: OLEINICK—L@A1.EOP.GOV

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The world has entered the age of electronic information. We are present at the creation of a Global Information Infrastructure that will build on what aviation and communications have already done to shrink the world into ever more interdependent communities. Our U.S. National Information Infrastructure (NII) will in many ways be the paradigm upon which the global infrastructure is modeled.

The NII is a combination of facilities, services, and people that will allow all Americans to send and receive information when and where they want it at an affordable cost. The NII includes the physical facilities used to transmit, store, process, and display voice, data, and images. It includes software and services, including security services, that will integrate and interconnect these physical components through the efforts of a wide variety of private sector providers. It includes vast quantities of information that exist today in government agencies and the valuable information produced every day in the private sector. Finally, it includes all Americans, but especially the people who create information, develop applications, information products and services, construct facilities, and train others to tap the NII's potential.

The Federal government should be in step with the change from paper to electronic information. The U.S. government is the world's largest creator, collector, user, and disseminator of information. Sound scientific research, the public health and safety, and the delivery of benefits and services are a few of the national priorities that depend on Federal information systems.

The Federal government, then, should act as a facilitator and catalyst to the development of the NII. It should help create a legal and policy framework that allows the information highway to develop in a manner consistent with consumer choice, universal service, and security and privacy protections. It should also be a model user—creating a government that works better and costs less by using technology to improve information dissemination and service delivery.

For the NII to succeed, it must be built upon a partnership of business, labor, academia, the public, and government that is committed to deployment of an advanced, rapid, powerful infrastructure accessible and accountable to all Americans. The Administration has established the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF) to coordinate the Administration's efforts to formulate forward-looking telecommunications and information policy. Its goals are set forth in the Agenda for Action, published on September 15, 1993.

One of the fundamental tenets of the Administration's philosophy is that government information is a public asset and a valuable national resource. The Federal government should make information available to the public on timely and equitable terms. It is also necessary to foster the existing diversity of information sources, in which the private sector, along with State and local governments, libraries, and other entities, are significant partners. On the one hand, this means that the government should not expend public resources filling needs which have already been met by others in the public or private sector. On the other, it means that the Federal government should actively disseminate its information at the cost of dissemination and not attempt to exert copyright-like controls or other restrictive practices on government information. These guiding principles are set forth in OMB Circular A–130, most recently republished in the **Federal Register** on July 25, 1994. (59 FR 26906).

Toward those goals, the recent revisions to the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–130 have increasingly focused on the exchange of information with the public and the promotion of agency investments in technologies that improve service delivery to the public. On December 7, 1994, OMB Bulletin 95–01 unveiled the Government Information Locator Service (GILS)—the ''virtual card catalog'' called for in the Agenda for Action. This first phase of GILS is a step toward improving the infrastructure for information and service delivery to the public.

Even before GILS, a number of Federal agencies, such as the Department of Commerce's ''NTIS FedWorld'' and the Government Printing Office's ''GPO Access'' systems, were using dial-up electronic bulletin boards and connections to the Internet. The GILS initiative then is an effort to stimulate the expanded use of electronic access and dissemination practices in a more coordinated manner.

Beyond GILS, questions arise as to other appropriate courses of action for the near and far term. Generally, how should Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments interact with industry, the public interest and library communities, academia, and the general public on the National Information Infrastructure? More specifically, how can the delivery of services to the public be enhanced by electronic means? What services should they be, and how can they be delivered cost effectively and within overall budgetary constraints? What methods are best suited to further disseminate government information to the public, collect information from the public, and reduce burden while maximizing efficiency? In what ways can the interaction between agencies of the Federal government, or between agencies at the Federal, state and local levels be improved? How can we best encourage partnerships among governmental entities at all levels with private sector entities to ensure a diversity of information sources, providers and facilitators? Finally, what are the priorities? These topics are elucidated further below for discussion in the electronic open meeting.

Five relevant topic areas have been identified:

Services—from emergency help to health care,

Benefits—from social security and food stamps to small business grants,

Information—from declassified secrets and travel aids to satellite weather maps,

Participatory Democracy—improving everyone's opportunity to participate in rulemaking and other governmental decisions,

Technology—how the technical portion of electronic government will work.

The following sections provide additional information and issues for discussion. Participants will provide us with comments, questions, and suggestions to particular issues or problems.

Services: From Emergency Help to Health Care

The Federal government provides a range of services from disaster relief and public safety to health care. Already, information technology is being used to help deliver these services. Fishing licenses are being issued from electronic terminals and reservations for a campground in a National Park can be made on-line. Governments at all levels are creating electronic systems like California's ''Info/California'' kiosk based service delivery that, so far, includes twelve State agencies, two county governments and the US Internal Revenue Service. The US Postal Service has been a leader in kiosk-based service delivery and continues to expand its use of kiosks.

In the public safety arena, for years the FBI's National Crime Information Center has helped State and local police catch fugitives from justice no matter where they attempt to hide. And each year the American people and governments at all levels must cope with natural disasters—tornadoes, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes. Property is destroyed and, most tragically, lives are lost. In times like these how can governments best deliver the services that are needed? How can information technology assist governments and the public in these times of need?

Questions related to services: As electronic delivery systems evolve what government services should they provide and where should they be located—in libraries, schools, shopping centers, community centers? When are kiosks a good idea? How should these services be paid for or funded? What types of services would be best provided by using information technology?

Benefits: From Social Security and Food Stamps to Small Business Loans

Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, Aid to Dependent Children, and care to disabled veterans are some of the major Federal benefits programs. Can governments deliver these benefits more quickly and efficiently while maintaining the accountability and security of the programs and the dignity of the recipients?

Each year some $500 billion in cash payments and food assistance are provided to needy Americans. Most of these entitlements are delivered by checks or vouchers—paper and postage—while some are directly deposited electronically into bank accounts—no paper, no postage. But, many recipients of this form of assistance do not have bank accounts. In these instances, how can we take advantage of emerging technologies, avoid paper and postage and thus save time and money? An answer may be electronic transfer of benefits to a credit card-like benefits card. This is actually being done in several states right now.

Systems using bank-like automated teller machines and retail point-of-sale terminals (scanners already installed in many grocery stores) are undergoing testing in six states (Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) and are planned in thirty-one more. This year Texas goes on-line with the nation's largest electronic benefit transfer (EBT) system. Elsewhere, eight other southern states are joining forces to create the first regional system and every month since 1993, Maryland's ''Independence Card'' program has delivered some $57 million in food stamps, welfare and child-support benefits to 170,000 households statewide. No paper, no postage, and no lost or stolen checks.

Of course, entitlement programs are not the only types of government benefits. Also included are small business loans and grants for educational projects and agricultural research. For example, notices of National Science Foundation grants are available on-line. They may be downloaded and printed by the applicant at his or her ease. When an application is completed, it may be submitted to the National Science Foundation by electronic mail. The whole process has been made more efficient and user-friendly which ends up saving the taxpayers' money.

Questions regarding benefits: What do people think about the pilot EBT projects in Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, and Pennsylvania? What have people's experiences been with the Maryland EBT program? How can governments continue to improve the delivery of other benefits? Which enabling technologies should we pursue? Are added safeguards needed to protect from fraud and abuse or will electronic transfer make controls easier?

Information: From Declassified Secrets and Travel Aids to Satellite Weather Maps

Government agencies at all levels collect, maintain and disseminate an incredible array of information. It ranges from routine data relating to consumer products to vital weather information. It includes layers of regulations that apply to small businesses, major corporations or even government agencies themselves. We know the information is out there, but how do we find it? Until recently, our only option was to write or call the agency that had the information. Of course, first we had to figure out which agency that was. And then we waited.

All of that is changing. In December 1994, the Federal Government Information Locator Service (GILS) was launched. As it evolves, more and more Federal data will be at our fingertips. This locator service is similar to the card catalog at the local library, only it is electronic and on-line. GILS allows one to search on-line using a specific set of key-words of interest to locate appropriate subject matter. For example, suppose one had an interest in a major construction project and its effect on wildlife habitat. Using GILS, one could locate the various environmental impact statements. In addition, one might also locate pertinent satellite photographs.

Even declassified secrets are available electronically on the Department of Energy's OpenNet service. More agencies will follow. The National Archives and Records Administration is developing a government-wide declassification database.

One information source which is quite useful when planning to plant or harvest crops, or when planning a day at the beach, is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) national weather forecasts. These forecasts are available for any city in the United States which has a NOAA weather station. At last count, there were over 150 city forecasts available from NOAA's on-line computers.

For businesses, the Department of Commerce provides a bulletin board which contains timely economic information. For companies involved in export activities with Mexico and Canada, such items as export and import levels for particular product categories, such as paper products, from these two countries are easily available.

For the academic community, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census provides a bulletin board containing detailed demographic information about our country's citizens. For the medical community, the National Institutes of Health provide a bibliography of medical and scientific articles which allow physicians and scientists to remain up-to-date with the latest advances in medicine.

Questions regarding information dissemination. What level of effort should the Federal government devote to electronic dissemination of

government information? Are there benefits to the public at large or only to relatively sophisticated professional researchers, environmentalists, historians, or scientists? Where should access be available—at libraries, schools, community centers, on home computers? Which enabling technologies should be pursued?

Participatory Democracy: Improving Everyone's Opportunity to Participate in Rulemaking and other Governmental Decisions

While several million Americans have electronic mail capability, with a population of more than 250 million, such access is still relatively limited. More and more agencies are advertising that they are now ''on-line'' and are soliciting citizens to contact them at their electronic mail address.

There is little dispute that using information technology to support government rulemaking can reduce costs for both agencies and the public. And, as a practical matter, electronic notices can possibly reach a greater number of interested parties than by merely publishing in the **Federal Register**, corresponding by mail, talking by telephone and traveling to hearings and meetings. This same technology also enables interested parties to review public comments without having to travel to Washington, D.C. or file Freedom of Information Act requests. For example, the Department of Commerce's National Telecommunication and Information Administration recently used electronic mail to gather responses to a report on reallocating the Federal radio spectrum. The report was placed on-line and was made available through an electronic bulletin board system and via the Internet. Sixty organizations responded to the report. These sixty responses were then placed on-line for everyone to see and discuss.

A related effort is making available to the public the rules and regulations they are expected to follow. Also relevant are legislative materials and supporting documents, such as Congressional committee reports. The ultimate issue is whether the National Information Infrastructure can make it possible, more practical, and more attractive for Americans to participate in government at all levels.

Questions regarding participatory democracy. As more of us utilize information technology to participate in governmental processes will the volume become overwhelming? How do we balance the level of involvement with expectations and governments' ability to deliver? What are the best strategies for seeing that citizens have access to the rules, regulations and related information needed to comply with government requirements and how can we improve their ability to participate in the rulemaking process?

Technology: How the Information Infrastructure of Electronic Government Will Work

We are in an era of technological upheaval—the information age. The advances in information technologies of all types have caused businesses to rethink the way they operate and governments to reinvent the way they do business. The future look of government is what this electronic meeting is all about. How will it work for Americans?

In the other topical discussion areas, we are talking about what electronic governments will do and generally how it will be done. Here, it is more what they will do it with—the technological tools to accomplish the tasks of governing.

The Information Infrastructure Task Force, a Federal government body, along with the Information Infrastructure Advisory Council, made up of representatives of State and local governments, industry, and academia, are also looking at the face of future governments. They are looking at issues such as the need for telecommunications reform, security matters, privacy, reliability and vulnerability, intellectual property rights, health issues and the technologies themselves.

Interoperability, the ability to communicate with one another, is a critical goal for future governments. Federal, State, Tribal and local agencies must be able to interact instantly and effectively.

Questions regarding the technology of electronic government. What will be the role of the Internet or its progeny? What criteria should be used for selecting the appropriate technology for a given function or the delivery of particular services? Does interoperability of governmental systems cause concerns? What if some government agencies systems aren't interoperable or they can't afford a system at all? Will their citizen customers suffer as a result? Will the information they use be as accurate and timely as necessary? What about reliability? We know it is essential, but won't technological vulnerabilities still exist? Will governments become so dependent on the use of advanced technologies that they will be unable to function if the system fails during an emergency?

Electronic Availability and Electronic Open Meeting

General: This document, along with the other documents referenced herein, are available by any HTML viewer, such as Mosaic or Netscape, at: URL:http://meeting.fedworld.gov, or via FTP from meeting.fedworld.gov

For those with electronic mail access who wish to find out more about the open meeting, send a blank electronic mail message to: info@meeting.fedworld.gov This will result in delivery of a more detailed description of the electronic open meeting.

Public Access Sites: A primary goal of the meeting is to enable as many Americans as possible to participate. This includes people who do not have a computer with a modem, or access to the Internet. In order to permit their participation, a number of ''Public Access Sites'' have been established. To either locate the nearest Public Access Site, or to order a list of all Public Access Sites, call the GPO Access Support Team at (202) 512–1530 or, for the duration of the meeting, (800) 881–6842.

Participation options: It is possible to participate in the electronic open meeting in four ways depending upon desired level of interaction—electronic mail of comments, subscription to a ''Listserv,'' subscribing to a ''Usenet'' newsgroup, and accessing the open meeting homepage via an HTML viewer, such as ''Mosaic'' or ''Netscape''.

Electronic mail of comments—This is the easiest way to participate in the open meeting. However, interaction will be limited. Choosing one of the options below is recommended.

Subscribing to a Mailing List—Subscribing to a mailing list allows more interactive participation in the meeting. When one subscribes to a mailing list, one receives all the mail messages which everyone posts to the mailing list. It is much like putting a note on a bulletin board. However, instead of having to go to the bulletin board to look for new messages, the bulletin board comes to you in the form of electronic mail. To subscribe to the National Electronic Open Meeting mailing list, send an e-mail to: join@meeting.fedworld.gov

The text of the e-mail message should be:

subscribe topic your __ name

where the first word of the message must be the word ''subscribe,'' the second word of the message must be the topic acronym, and the last two words of the message must be your name. The topic acronyms are:

services
benefits
infoaccs
partdemo
techgoal

Services and benefits are obvious acronyms. ''Infoaccs'' refers to the ''information'' topic. ''Partdemo'' refers to the ''participatory democracy'' topic. ''Techgoal'' refers to the ''technology'' topic. For example, to subscribe to the ''benefits'' topic, an individual would send the message:

subscribe benefits Joe Smith
to
join@meeting.fedworld.gov

Individuals who subscribe to a mailing list topic will receive (via e-mail) a welcome message with information about the topic and will also automatically receive (via e-mail) all comments posted to that topic. To submit a comment on a particular topic, send an e-mail message containing the comment to

topic@meeting.fedworld.gov

where the ''topic'' is one of the topic acronyms detailed above. For example to submit a comment to the technology topic, send an e-mail message containing that comment to: techgoal@meeting.fedworld.gov

It is expected that each topic will generate a large number of comments. Individuals using the mailing lists to participate in the conference should expect to receive a very large number of e-mail messages.

Subscribing to a USENET newsgroup—Subscribing to a USENET newsgroup is similar to joining a mailing list. The difference is that to subscribe to a USENET newsgroup, one needs to have a newsreader configured for his or her own computer. Remember, you will need to ensure that your News provider carries the appropriate alt.gov.meeting Newsgroups. Many News providers do no carry the alt. Newsgroups. Please ensure that your provider has the Newsgroups available. You should notify your News provider of your interest in accessing the Newsgroups immediately.

If you are familiar with a newsreader on your system, you will be able to participate in the newsgroups like any other regular newsgroup. The newsgroups have the following names:

alt.gov.meeting.services
alt.gov.meeting.benefits
alt.gov.meeting.infoaccs
alt.gov.meeting.partdemo
alt.gov.meeting.techgoal

Each of the newsgroups corresponds with one of the five subject areas, described in detail above.

World Wide Web Access—Using a World Wide Web browser offers the greatest level of interaction for participating in the electronic open meeting. Point the browser to: http://meeting.fedworld.gov

The participant will arrive at a user friendly interface from where one can search the different newsgroup mailing list responses and reply (either anonymously or not) as one deems appropriate. The participant will also be able to view background documents on-line.

Accessing Background Materials On-line—Any user who has access to a file transfer program, such as FTP or Fetch, may access the document archive from: meeting.fedworld.gov or may view the relevant documents by pointing a Web browser to the open meeting homepage URL cited above.

Dialing-In to FedWorld—Individuals wishing to use the FedWorld Bulletin Board will need a computer, a modem, and a communications program. The bulletin board can by accessed by calling 1–703–321–3339. For the duration of the meeting, if you are calling long-distance, please dial 1–800–779–3272. The communication parameters are no parity, eight data bits, and one stop bit, commonly referred to as N–8–1 or 8–N–1. The FedWorld Bulletin Board will allow full participation in the meeting and will contain all the instructions necessary to participate in the open meeting.

Relevant Information Sources

The following documents relevant to the topics to be discussed in the electronic open meeting are available electronically via anonymous FTP at: meeting.fedworld.gov The description of each document is followed by its file designation.

''Public Information in the National Information Infrastructure,'' Report to the Regulatory Information Service Center, General Services Administration, and to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Henry R. Perritt, Jr., Villanova University Law School, September, 1994. PERRITT1.TXT

''The Electronic Agency and The Traditional Paradigms of Administrative Law,'' Henry R. Perritt, Jr., Administrative Law Review, Vol. 44, pp. 79–105, Winter 1992. PERRITT2.TXT

''Agenda for Access: Public Access to Federal Information for Sustainability through the Information Superhighway,'' The Bauman Foundation, Washington, DC, January 1995. BAUMAN.TXT

''Information Superhighway: Issues Affecting Development,'' US General Accounting Office, Report to the Congress, September, 1994, Wash., DC, GAO/RCED–94–285. GAO94285.TXT

''Information Superhighway: An Overview of Technology Challenges,'' US General Accounting Office, Report to the Congress, January, 1995, Wash., DC, GAO/AIMD–95–23. GAO9523.TXT

''Executive Guide: Improving Mission Performance Through Strategic Information Management and Technology—Best Practices,'' US General Accounting Office, Comptroller General of the United States, May, 1994, Wash., DC, GAO/AIMD–94–115. BESTPRAC.HTM (only by HTML viewer)

''Making Government Work: Electronic Delivery of Federal Services,'' US Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, September, 1993, Wash., DC, OTA-TCT–578. GOVWORK.TXT

''Reengineering Through Information Technology: Creating a Government That Works Better and Costs Less,'' National Performance Review, Accompanying Report of the National Performance Review, Office of Vice President, September, 1993, Wash., DC. REENGIN.TXT

''Management of Federal Information Resources, Office of Management and Budget Circular A–130,'' 59 **Federal Register** 37906, 25 July 1994. OMB __ A130.TXT

''National Information Infrastructure; Draft Principles for Providing and Using Personal Information and Commentary; Notice,'' 60 **Federal Register** 4362, 20 January 1995. PRIVPRIN.TXT

''The National Information Infrastructure: Agenda for Action,'' Information Infrastructure Task Force, 15 September 1993. AGENDA.TXT

''The Information Infrastructure: Reaching Society's Goals,'' Report of the Information Infrastructure Task Force Committee on Applications and Technology, National Institute of Standards and Technology, US Department of Commerce, Wash., DC, September, 1994. GOALS.TXT

''Protecting Privacy in Computerized Medical Information,'' US Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, September, 1993, Wash., DC, OTA–TCT–576. MEDPRIV.TXT

''Putting the Information Infrastructure to Work,'' Report of the Information Infrastructure Task Force Committee on Applications and Technology, National Institute of Standards and Technology, US Department of Commerce, Wash., DC, May, 1994. PUT2WORK.TXT

''Breaking the Barriers to the National Information Infrastructure,'' A Conference Report by the Council on Competitiveness, Wash., DC, December, 1994. BARRIERS.TXT

Conclusion

After the public meeting and receipt of comments, we will analyze the results and prepare a report. The report will summarize not only the substantive comments received, but will evaluate the success of the meeting. Notice of availability of the report will be published on-line and in the **Federal Register**.

We hope that the lessons learned from this meeting will be extremely useful to future developers of nation-wide electronic open meetings.

Sally Katzen

Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 95–10051 Filed 4–21–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110–01–P

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

[Docket No. A95–8; Order No. 1051]

Before Commissioners: Edward J. Gleiman, Chairman; W. H. ''Trey'' LeBlanc III, Vice-Chairman; George W. Haley; H. Edward Quick, Jr.; Wayne A. Schley.

In the Matter of: Benedict, Minnesota 56436 (Irv Morrill, Petitioner).

Notice and Order Accepting Appeal and Establishing Procedural Schedule Under 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(5)

Issued April 14, 1995.

Docket Number: A95–8.

Name of Affected Post Office: Benedict, Minnesota 56436.

Name(s) of Petitioner(s): Irv Morrill.

Type of Determination: Consolidation.

Date of Filing of Appeal Papers: March 31, 1995.

Categories of Issues Apparently Raised:

1. Effect on postal services [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(2)(C)].

2. Effect on the community [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(2)(A)].

After the Postal Service files the administrative record and the Commission reviews it, the Commission may find that there are more legal issues than those set forth above. Or, the Commission may find that the Postal Service's determination disposes of one or more of those issues.

The Postal Reorganization Act requires that the Commission issue its decision within 120 days from the date this appeal was filed (39 U.S.C. 404 (b)(5)). In the interest of expedition, in light of the 120-day decision schedule, the Commission may request the Postal Service to submit memoranda of law on any appropriate issue. If requested, such memoranda will be due 20 days from the issuance of the request and the Postal Service shall serve a copy of its memoranda on the petitioners. The Postal Service may incorporate by reference in its briefs or motions, any arguments presented in memoranda it previously filed in this docket. If necessary, the Commission also may ask petitioners or the Postal Service for more information.

The Commission Orders

(a) The Postal Service shall file the record in this appeal by April 17, 1995.

(b) The Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission shall publish this Notice and Order and Procedural Schedule in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Margaret P. Crenshaw,

Secretary.

Appendix

March 31, 1995: Filing of Appeal letter
April 14, 1995: Commission Notice and Order of Filing of Appeal
April 25, 1995: Last day of filing of petitions to intervene [see 39 CFR 3001.111(b)]
May 5, 1995: Petitioner's Participant Statement or Initial Brief [see 39 CFR 3001.115 (a) and (b)]
May 25, 1995: Postal Service's Answering Brief [see 39 CFR 3001.115(c)]
June 9, 1995: Petitioner's Reply Brief should Petitioner choose to file one [see 39 CFR 3001.115(d)]
June 16, 1995: Deadline for motions by any party requesting oral argument. The Commission will schedule oral argument only when it is a necessary addition to the written filings [see 39 CFR 3001.116]
July 29, 1995: Expiration of the Commission's 120-day decisional schedule [see 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(5)]

[FR Doc. 95–10034 Filed 4–21–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

[Docket No. A95–9; Order No. 1052]

Before Commissioners: Edward J. Gleiman, Chairman; W. H. ''Trey'' LeBlanc III, Vice-Chairman; George W. Haley; H. Edward Quick, Jr.; Wayne A. Schley.

In the Matter of: Clarkia, Idaho 83812 (Dawn Kruger, Petitioner).

Notice and Order Accepting Appeal and Establishing Procedural Schedule Under 39 U.S.C. 404(b)(5)

Issued April 14, 1995.

Docket Number: A95–9.

Name of Affected Post Office: Clarkia, Idaho 83812.

Name(s) of Petitioner(s): Dawn Kruger.

Type of Determination: Consolidation.

Date of Filing of Appeal Papers: April 3, 1995.

Categories of Issues Apparently Raised:

1. Effect on postal services [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(2)(C)].

2. Effect on the community [39 U.S.C. 404(b)(2)(A)].

After the Postal Service files the administrative record and the Commission reviews it, the Commission may find that there are more legal issues than those set forth above. Or, the Commission may find that the Postal Service's determination disposes of one or more of those issues.

The Postal Reorganization Act requires that the Commission issue its decision within 120 days from the date this appeal was filed (39 U.S.C. 404 (b)(5)). In the interest of expedition, in light of the 120-day decision schedule, the Commission may request the Postal Service to submit memoranda of law on any appropriate issue. If requested, such memoranda will be due 20 days from the issuance of the request and the Postal Service shall serve a copy of its memoranda on the petitioners. The Postal Service may incorporate by reference in its briefs or motions, any arguments presented in memoranda it previously filed in this docket. If necessary, the Commission also may ask petitioners or the Postal Service for more information.

The Commission Orders

(a) The Postal Service shall file the record in this appeal by April 18, 1995.

(b) The Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission shall publish this Notice and Order and Procedural Schedule in the **Federal Register**.

By the Commission.

Margaret P. Crenshaw,

Secretary.

Appendix

April 3, 1995: Filing of Appeal letter
April 14, 1995: Commission Notice and Order of Filing of Appeal
April 28, 1995: Last day of filing of petitions to intervene [see 39 CFR 3001.111(b)]
May 8, 1995: Petitioner's Participant Statement or Initial Brief [see 39 CFR 3001.115 (a) and (b)]
May 29, 1995: Postal Service's Answering Brief [see 39 CFR 3001.115(c)]
June 13, 1995: Petitioner's Reply Brief should Petitioner choose to file one [see 39 CFR 3001.115(d)]
June 20, 1995: Deadline for motions by any party requesting oral argument. The Commission will schedule oral argument only when it is a necessary addition to the written filings [see 39 CFR 3001.116]