

# RegScreen for Cleanup Week Starting 2004-04-05

## [2004-04-02^RiskAssmt-Genomics](#)

### 2-General

Potential Implications of Genomics for Regulatory and Risk Assessment Applications at EPA - Draft Report	<b>Date:</b> 4/2/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Notice	<b>Cite:</b> EPA Recent Additions
<p><b>Summary:</b> EPA has released a draft report addressing potential future implications of advances in genomics on how chemical risk assessment may be conducted. Genomics includes study of genes at a cell or tissue, at the DNA (genotype), mRNA (transcriptome), or protein (proteome) level.</p> <p>EPA anticipates that genomics information may lead to the development of predictive biomarkers of effect, thereby allowing for the identification of potentially sensitive populations and earlier predictions of adverse outcomes and, ultimately, leading to better intervention strategies. Enhancing understanding of the molecular mechanisms of toxicity may greatly reduce the uncertainty of extrapolations used in the current risk assessment process (for example extrapolation of animal test data to humans). Further, genomics technologies may enhance the development of more sensitive and cost-effective methods for toxicity screens and tests and may ultimately lead to the reduction, refinement, or replacement of more complex and costly standard tests for human and wildlife species. Genomics will not fundamentally alter the risk assessment process, but is expected to serve as a new, more powerful tool for evaluating the exposure to and effects of environmental stressors.</p> <p>EPA will consider genomics information for assessment purposes on a case-by-case basis only, per EPA's Interim Policy on Genomics, June 25, 2002: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/osp/spc/genomics.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osp/spc/genomics.htm</a>.</p>	
<p><b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Over the long term, increased accuracy in our understanding of chemical toxicities may lead to revised prioritization of contaminants.</p>	<b>CFR References:</b>
<p><b>Further Information:</b> No contact information provided.</p>	
<p><b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://www.epa.gov/osa/genomics.htm">http://www.epa.gov/osa/genomics.htm</a> <a href="http://www.epa.gov/osa/genomics-external-review-draft.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/osa/genomics-external-review-draft.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.epa.gov/osa/genomics-external-review-draft.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/osa/genomics-external-review-draft.pdf</a></p>	

## [2004-04-06^CWA-AnalyticalProcedures](#)

### 8-CWA

Test Procedures for CWA and SDWA Analyses	<b>Date:</b> 4/6/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Proposed Rulemaking	<b>Cite:</b> 69 FR 18165
<p><b>Summary:</b> EPA is proposing various changes to sampling and analysis procedures in water and wastewater regulations.</p> <p>Proposed changes to wastewater regulations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- proposal of vendor-developed methods;</li><li>- new EPA and voluntary consensus standard bodies (VCSB) methods;</li><li>- updated versions of currently approved methods;</li><li>- revised method modification and analytical requirements;</li><li>- withdrawal of certain outdated methods; and</li><li>- changes to sample collection, preservation, and holding time requirements.</li></ul> <p>Proposed changes to drinking water analysis and monitoring procedures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- proposal of vendor-developed methods;</li><li>- new EPA and VCSB methods; and</li><li>- updated VCSB methods.</li></ul> <p>These changes are being made to increase flexibility in selection of analytical methods for the regulated community and laboratories.</p> <p>EPA is inviting comments on the guidance document, "EPA Microbiological Alternate Test Procedure (ATP) Protocol for Drinking Water, Ambient Water, and Wastewater Monitoring Methods."</p> <p>Comments are due June 7, 2004.</p>	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Provided for information only.	<b>CFR References:</b> 40 CFR 122, 136 40 CFR 141, 143 40 CFR 403, 430 40 CFR 455, 465
<b>Further Information:</b>	
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-6427.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-6427.htm</a> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-6427.pdf">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-6427.pdf</a>	

## [2004-04-08^CA-Gnatcatcher](#)

### **10-Natural and Cultural Resources**

Determination of Distinct Vertebrate Population Segment for the California Gnatcatcher - Comment Period ReOpening	<b>Date:</b> 4/8/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Notice, Comment Extension	<b>Cite:</b> 69 FR 18515
<b>Summary:</b> The Fish and Wildlife Service is reopening the public comment period for the proposed determination of a distinct vertebrate population segment for the California gnatcatcher. The original comment period closed on June 23, 2003. The public comment period for this proposal is now reopened until 5 p.m. May 24, 2004.  A recent scientific paper calls into question the status of the coastal California gnatcatcher as a separate subspecies. Based on analysis of variations in the mitochondrial DNA, the authors argue that morphological variations previously described in taxonomic treatments were not genetically based and therefore, subspecific divisions of the species are not supported. Fish and Wildlife Service has initiated an evaluation to determine whether populations of the California gnatcatcher species in the United States meet the definition of a distinct population segment.	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Provided for information only.	<b>CFR References:</b>
<b>Further Information:</b>	
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7993.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7993.htm</a> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7993.pdf">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7993.pdf</a>	

## [2004-04-08^SanDiego-Gnatcatcher&FairyShrimp](#)

### **11-Natural and Cultural Resources**

Critical Habitat for the Coastal California Gnatcatcher and the San Diego Fairy Shrimp - Draft Economic Analyses	<b>Date:</b> 4/8/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Notice	<b>Cite:</b> 69 FR 18516
<b>Summary:</b> The Fish and Wildlife Service has released draft economic analyses for proposed critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher and for proposed critical habitat for the San Diego fairy shrimp. The public comment period for these two proposed rules is now reopened until May 10, 2004.  The Fish and Wildlife Service will hold public hearings on April 29, 2004 in Carlsbad, CA.	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Provided for information only.	<b>CFR References:</b>
<b>Further Information:</b>	
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7992.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7992.htm</a> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7992.pdf">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7992.pdf</a>	

## [2004-04-06^ChinaLake-LaneMtnMilkVetch](#)

### 12-Natural and Cultural Resources

Proposed Designation of Critical Habitat for Lane Mountain Milk-vetch	<b>Date:</b> 4/6/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Proposed Rulemaking	<b>Cite:</b> 69 FR 18018
<p><b>Summary:</b> Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) proposes to designate 29,522 acres as critical habitat for the <i>Astragalus jaegerianus</i> (Lane Mountain Milk-vetch) including lands controlled by the Army and NASA located in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino County, CA.</p> <p>After early collections in 1939 and 1941, <i>Astragalus jaegerianus</i> (AJ) was not collected again until it was rediscovered in 1985. Throughout the 1990s, hundreds of plants were located in surveys sponsored by the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin (NTC). Four geographically distinct AJ populations are located more or less along a 20-mile-long axis. The names of the four populations and land ownership are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Goldstone population that occurs on NTC lands which include a portion leased to NASA;</li><li>- Brinkman Wash-Montana Mine population which occurs entirely on NTC lands;</li><li>- Paradise Wash population which occurs primarily on Army lands;</li><li>- Coolgardie population which occurs primarily on Bureau-managed lands.</li></ul> <p>AJ is most frequently found on shallow soils derived from Jurassic or Cretaceous granitic bedrock. Most of the individuals found to date occur between elevations of 3,100 and 4,200 feet.</p> <p>The Army is proposing to establish two conservation areas for <i>A. jaegerianus</i>. The first conservation area will comprise 2,470 acres at the Goldstone site. The second conservation area, referred to as Paradise Valley Conservation Area, will comprise 4,302 acres along the southwestern boundary of NTC. FWS is proposing to designate Army lands on NTC as critical habitat for AJ. Although NTC has an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) in place, it does not address AJ and it does not include the withdrawn lands where much of the critical habitat for AJ is located. The Army is amending its existing INRMP.</p> <p>FWS tried to select habitat that avoided developed areas, such as roads and buildings at NASA's Goldstone facilities.</p> <p>There is no information that suggests that AJ was ever more widespread than currently known. Since 1996, no other populations have been found during rare-plant surveys conducted on the Naval Air Weapons Station at China Lake, 6 miles to the northwest of the known distribution. The Army surveys of 2001 that looked at suitable habitat, including the Mount General area near Barstow and in the Alvord Mountains 20 miles to the east, which was outside the known range, had similar results.</p> <p>Comments are due June 7, 2004.</p>	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Provided for information only.	<b>CFR References:</b> 50 CFR 17
<b>Further Information:</b>	50 CFR 17 50 CFR 17
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7695.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7695.htm</a> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7695.pdf">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/06apr20040800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7695.pdf</a>	

## [2004-04-05^TN,AL,KY-Eggert'sSunflower](#)

### **13-Natural and Cultural Resources**

Proposed Removal of Helianthus eggertii (Eggert's Sunflower) From the List of Endangered and Threatened Species	<b>Date:</b> 4/5/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Proposed Rulemaking	<b>Cite:</b> 69 FR 17627
<b>Summary:</b> The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), proposes to remove the plant Helianthus eggertii (Eggert's sunflower) from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. The species has been protected at four locations by conservation agreements, including an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan at the U.S. Air Force's Arnold Engineering and Development Center, Tennessee, on whose land a significant number of sites/populations occur.  Presently, there are 279 known H. eggertii sites (making up 68 populations) distributed across 2 counties in Alabama, 9 counties in Kentucky, and 15 counties in Tennessee. Consequently, H. eggertii is not likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and, therefore, is no longer considered to be threatened.	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Provided for information only.	<b>CFR References:</b> 50 CFR 17
<b>Further Information:</b>	
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7547.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7547.htm</a> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7547.pdf">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7547.pdf</a>	

## [2004-04-07^RCRA-CWDCarcassDisposal](#)

### 16-RCRA

Recommended Interim Practices for Disposal of Potentially Contaminated Chronic Wasting Disease Carcasses and Wastes	<b>Date:</b> 4/7/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Notice, Guidance	<b>Cite:</b> EPA Recent Additions
<p><b>Summary:</b> EPA has developed recommended interim practices for disposal of contaminated chronic wasting disease carcasses and related waste. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide states and municipal solid waste landfill facility managers with interim practices for consideration when a determination is made that the wastes are to be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill.</p> <p>There are several options available for the disposal of these materials, one being disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill. Since CWD is transmitted horizontally among deer and elk, it is thought that containing the infectious agent in municipal solid waste landfills would help reduce the spread of the disease. While disposal of potentially contaminated carcasses in municipal solid waste landfills may not be the preferred option, EPA recognizes that exigencies of a particular situation may show this to be the most reasonable option.</p> <p>The guidance provides specific recommended actions for managing potentially infected carcasses.</p>	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Potential interest to wildland range managers and solid waste landfill operators.	<b>CFR References:</b>
<b>Further Information:</b> No contact information provided.	
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/land-prac.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/land-prac.pdf</a>	

## [2004-04-08^TSCA-LBPAbatement](#)

### 17-TSCA

Lead; Notification Requirements for Lead-Based Paint Abatement Activities and Training	<b>Date:</b> 4/8/2004
<b>Action Type:</b> Final Rule	<b>Cite:</b> 69 FR 18489
<b>Summary:</b> EPA has issued a final rule establishing notification procedures for certified lead abatement professionals conducting lead-based paint abatement activities, and accredited training programs providing lead-based paint abatement activity courses. This rule applies only in States and Tribal areas that do not have authorized programs.  This rule establishes: - procedures for notifying EPA prior to the commencement of lead-based paint abatement activities; - the requirement that accredited training programs must notify EPA before and after initial or refresher lead-based paint activities training courses.  This information is intended to assist EPA in tracking lead-based paint abatement and training activities, and to prioritize compliance inspections.  This final rule is effective May 10, 2004.	
<b>Potential Impact or Relevance:</b> Provided for information only.	<b>CFR References:</b> 40 CFR 745 40 CFR 745 40 CFR 745
<b>Further Information:</b>	
<b>Full Text Document Location:</b> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7980.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-7980.htm</a> <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7980.pdf">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-7980.pdf</a>	