DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. ICR–1218–0231(2002)]

Material Hoists, Personnel Hoists, and Elevators, Posting Requirements, and Certification Records for Test and Inspections in Construction; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information-Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Request for comment.

SUMMARY: OSHA solicits public comment concerning its request to extend OMB approval of the information-collection requirements specified in the Material Hoists, Personnel Hoists, and Elevators Standard in Construction (29 CFR 1926.552); Paragraph (a)(2), (b)(1)(i), (c)(10), and (c)(15) require specific information such as: rated load capacity; operating speed and special hazard warnings among others to be posted on the equipment. Paragraph (c)(15) requires that a test and inspection of all functions and safety devices be made by a competent person at not more than 3 month intervals and following any alteration of the equipment. The inspections need to be certified by a competent person, dated and the hoist identified.

DATES: Submit written comments on or before August 9, 2002.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent (i.e., employer) burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed and continuing information-collection requirement in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA–95) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program ensures that information is in the desired format, reporting burden (time and cost) is minimal, collection instruments are clearly understood, and OSHA’s estimate of the information-collection burden is correct.

The Material Hoists, Personnel Hoists, and Elevators Standard (i.e., “the Standard”) specifies the following paperwork requirements, as well as how they use it.

• Posting Requirements: Paragraphs (a)(2) and (c)(15) specifies that the employer perform tests and inspection on personnel hoists at no more than 3 month intervals and following any alterations on the equipment. The employer must certify and maintain these records. Paragraphs (b)(1)(i) specifies that operating rules that have been established be posted at the operator’s station of the hoist, such rules shall include signal system, allowable line speed for various loads.

• Personnel Hoists Records for Test and Inspection: Paragraph (c)(15) specifies that the employer perform tests and inspection on personnel hoist at no more than 3 month intervals and following any alterations on the equipment. In addition the employer must certify and maintain these records to show the compliance officer upon inspection.

II. Special Issues for Comment

OSHA has a particular interest in comments on the following issues:

• Whether the proposed information-collection requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the Agency’s functions, including whether the information is useful:

  • The accuracy of OSHA’s estimate of the burden (time and cost) of the information-collection requirements, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

  • The quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and

  • Ways to minimize the burden on employers who must comply; for example, by using automated or other technological information-collection and transmission techniques.

III. Proposed Actions

OSHA proposes to extend OMB’s previous approval of the recordkeeping (paperwork) requirement specified in the Material Hoists, Personnel Hoists, and Elevators Standard (29 CFR 1926.552). The Agency will summarize the comments submitted in response to this notice, and will include this summary in its request to OMB to extend the approval of this information-collection requirement. The Agency has requested an increase of 14,431 burden hours. It has been determined 3 additional posting requirements, also updated the number of hoists making it consistent with other crane and derrick paperwork packages.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved information-collection requirements.

Title: Material Hoists, Personnel Hoists, and Elevators; Posting Requirements and Test and Inspection Records.

OMB Number: 1218–0231.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; not-for-profit institutions; Federal government; State, local or tribal governments.

Number of Respondents: 26,547.

Frequency of Response: On Occasion; Quarterly.

Total Responses: 26,547.

Average Time per Response: 15 minutes or 5 minutes.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 30,271.

Estimated Cost (Operation and Maintenance): $0.

IV. Authority and Signature

John L Henshaw, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506) and Secretary of Labor’s Order No. 3–2000 (65 FR 50017).

Signed at Washington, DC on June 3rd, 2002.

John L. Henshaw,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: 02–074 ]

National Environmental Policy Act; Pluto-Kuiper Belt Mission

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
ACTION: Information update and reopening of scoping period.

SUMMARY: On October 7, 1998, NASA published in the Federal Register a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for NASA’s Pluto-Kuiper Express Mission. The notice was issued in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Council on Environmental Quality and NASA’s implementing regulations. Since publication of the NOI, NASA prepared further evaluations of the mission design, including the alternatives indicated in the NOI. These evaluations have resulted in refinement of NASA’s original concept for the mission, specifically with respect to details such as specific launch dates, launch vehicle options, and the use of an advanced radioisotope power source (RPS) for onboard power. The renamed Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission is now proposed for launch in January 2006 on an expendable launch vehicle from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS), Florida, with an arrival at Pluto not later than 2020. NASA’s original concept has also been modified to utilize a conventional radioisotope thermoelectric generator (RTG) instead of an advanced RPS originally envisioned. It is not anticipated that any radioisotope heater units (RHU) would be needed.

The draft EIS will address the environmental impacts associated with launching and operating the mission, the No Action alternative, and other alternatives. This notice informs the public of the revised proposal, reopens the scoping period, and solicits new public comment.

DATES: Interested parties are invited to submit comments on environmental concerns in writing on or before July 25, 2002, to assure full consideration during the extended scoping process.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Kurt Lindstrom, NASA Headquarters, Code SE, Washington, DC 20546–0001. Comments may also be sent by electronic mail to osspluto@hq.nasa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Kurt Lindstrom, Code SE, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546–0001; 202–358–1588; electronic mail: osspluto@hq.nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The October 7, 1998, NOI described the purpose and structure of the EIS for the proposed Pluto-Kuiper Express mission. At that time NASA’s original concept was to launch the Pluto-Kuiper Express spacecraft in November 2003 or in December 2004 on either the Space Shuttle from Kennedy Space Center, Florida, or an expendable launch vehicle from CCAFS, Florida. Both proposed trajectories would have involved a Jupiter gravity assist maneuver, allowing the spacecraft to arrive at Pluto in time to take advantage of its close orbital position relative to the Sun. The original concept for the Pluto-Kuiper Express mission included the potential use of a new advanced RPS under study for deep-space exploration, and approximately 80 RHUs. NASA anticipated that an RPS, due to improved power conversion system efficiency, would require less radioactive material (plutonium dioxide) than a conventional RTG.

Since publication of the 1998 NOI, NASA has revised its original concept for the Pluto-Kuiper Express mission, renamed the Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission. As a result of more detailed mission design studies and programmatic evaluations, NASA has determined that launch of the Pluto-Kuiper Belt spacecraft is not feasible before January 2006, and therefore has eliminated the November 2003 and December 2004 launch opportunities from further consideration. The January 2006 launch opportunity is now the launch opportunity for the proposed mission. The proposed mission would still require a Jupiter gravity assist trajectory. The flight time to Pluto with the new opportunity would be 10 to 12 years, with the spacecraft arriving at Pluto before 2020. After 2006, Jupiter will not be in the proper alignment to provide a gravity assist toward Pluto until 2015. Arrival by 2020 gives the best opportunity to study Pluto near its closest approach to the Sun, which will provide the best conditions for scientific observations. A backup launch opportunity may exist in 2007 using a direct trajectory to Pluto. While direct trajectories to Pluto are available approximately every 13 months, after 2007 the flight times are projected to be too long to provide timely return of scientific data.

The proposed 2006 launch date for the mission also affects potential use of the Space Shuttle, which was proposed in the original NOI as the primary launch vehicle. For programmatic and technical reasons, the Space Shuttle is not proposed for this mission. As proposed, the Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission would be launched on an expendable launch vehicle. Use of an RPS on the proposed mission would be dependent upon full-scale development of a new power conversion system and qualification testing of the RPS to assure its suitability for long-duration space missions. The development and testing processes would not result in an RPS that would be fully qualified by 2006 for use on the proposed mission. Thus, the mission concept has been revised to include a conventional RTG to provide electrical power for the Pluto-Kuiper Belt spacecraft. Because a conventional RTG would generate a greater amount of heat, RHUs would no longer be needed to provide auxiliary heat for spacecraft thermal control.

In preparing the Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission draft EIS, NASA will consider comments from the scoping process initiated by publication of the original 1998 NOI, and any new comments received in response to this notice.

Jeffrey E. Sutton, Assistant Administrator for Management Systems.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 02–073]

NASA Advisory Council, Biological and Physical Research Advisory Committee Commercial Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Biological and Physical Research Advisory Committee, Commercial Advisory Subcommittee.

DATES: Wednesday, June 19, 2002, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Room 3P44, 300 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20546.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be open to the public to the seating capacity of the room. Advance notice of attendance to the Executive Secretary is requested. The agenda for the meeting will include the following topics:

—Report of the REMAP Task Force Team