

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Individuals seeking to determine whether information about themselves is contained in this system should address written inquiries to the U.S. Army Records Management and Declassification Agency, Freedom of Information/Privacy Division, 7701 Telegraph Road, Casey Building, Suite 144, Alexandria, VA 22315-3905.

For verification purposes, individual should provide full name, date and place of birth, current address and other potential information necessary to locate the record.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals seeking access to information about themselves contained in this system should address written inquiries to the office that processed the initial inquiry, access request, or amendment request. Individual may obtain assistance from the U.S. Army Records Management and Declassification Agency, Freedom of Information/Privacy Division, 7701 Telegraph Road, Casey Building, Suite 144, Alexandria, VA 22315-3905.

For verification purposes, individual should provide full name, date and place of birth, current address and other personal information necessary to locate the record.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

The Army's rules for accessing records, and for contesting contents and appealing initial agency determinations are contained in Army Regulation 340-21; 32 CFR part 505; or may be obtained from the system manager.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

From the individual, Army organizations, Department of Defense components, and other Federal, state, and local government agencies.

EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:

During the course of a Privacy Act (PA) action, exempt materials from 'other' systems of records may become part of the case records in this system of records. To the extent that copies of exempt records from those 'other' systems of records are entered into these PA case records, the Department of the Army hereby claims the same exemptions for the records as they have in the original primary systems of records which they are a part.

An exemption rule for this system has been promulgated in accordance with requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(1), (2), and (3), (c) and (e) published in 32 CFR

part 505. For additional information contact the system manager.

[FR Doc. 04-21324 Filed 9-22-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Navy****Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records**

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice to delete systems of records.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy is deleting two systems of records notices in its existing inventory of records systems subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 662a), as amended.

DATES: This proposed action will be effective without further notice on October 25, 2004 unless comments are received which result in a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Department of the Navy, PA/FOIA Policy Branch, Chief of Naval Operations (DNS-36), 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mrs. Doris Lama at (202) 685-6545 or DSN 325-6545.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of the Navy systems of records notices subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended, have been published in the **Federal Register** and are available from the address above.

The specific deletions are set forth below. The proposed deletions are not within the purview of subsection (r) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended, which requires the submission of a new or altered system report.

Dated: September 17, 2004.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

N07210-1**SYSTEM NAME:**

Losses of Public Funds File (February 22, 1993, 58 FR 10798).

Reason: Records are now under the cognizance of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and are being maintained under the DFAS Privacy Act system of records notice T7332, entitled 'Defense Debt Management System (DDMS)' last published on June 27, 2002, at 67 FR 43292.

N07300-1**SYSTEM NAME:**

Relief for Losses of Public Funds/SBP Annuity for Overpayment of Benefits (February 22, 1993, 58 FR 10807).

Reason: Records are now under the cognizance of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and are being maintained under the DFAS Privacy Act system of records notice T7332, entitled 'Defense Debt Management System (DDMS)' last published on June 27, 2002, at 67 FR 43292 and T7347b, entitled 'Defense Military Retiree and Annuity Pay System' last published on February 20, 2003, at 68 FR 8230.

[FR Doc. 04-21325 Filed 9-22-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-M

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION**Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Amendments to the Water Quality Regulations, Water Code and Comprehensive Plan To Classify the Lower Delaware River as Special Protection Waters**

AGENCY: Delaware River Basin Commission.

SUMMARY: The Commission will hold a public hearing to receive comments on proposed amendments to the Commission's Water Quality Regulations, Water Code and Comprehensive Plan to classify as Special Protection Waters the reach of the main stem Delaware River known as the "Lower Delaware." The Lower Delaware extends from the southern boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area at River Mile ("RM") 209.5 to the head of tide at Trenton, New Jersey, RM 133.4.

Background

The Special Protection Waters regulations, consisting of Section 3.10.3.A.1. of the Water Quality Regulations (also, "Regulations"), are intended to maintain the quality of interstate waters where existing water quality is better than the established stream quality objectives. They consist in large part of a series of policies relating to: water quality management (§ 3.10.3.A.2.b.), allowable discharges (§ 3.10.3.A.2.c.), wastewater treatment facilities (§ 3.10.3.A.2.d.), the control of non-point sources of pollution (§ 3.10.3.A.2.e.), and inter-governmental responsibilities (§ 3.10.3.A.2.f.). Other sections of the rule include definitions (§ 3.10.3.A.2.a.), a list of waters classified as Special Protection Waters

(§ 3.10.3.A.2.g.), a table defining existing water quality with numeric values for a series of different parameters in each of the river sections classified as Special Protection Waters (Table 1), and a table describing the location of the Boundary and Interstate Special Protection Waters Control Points, which are the locations used to assess water quality for purposes of defining and protecting existing water quality (Table 2).

To be protected as Special Protection Waters, stream reaches must be classified as either "Outstanding Basin Waters" or "Significant Resource Waters." "Outstanding Basin Waters" are defined as "interstate and contiguous intrastate waters that are contained within the established boundaries of national parks; national wild, scenic and recreational rivers systems; and/or national wildlife refuges that are classified by the Commission under Subsection 2.g.1. [of the Regulations] as having exceptionally high scenic, recreational and ecological values that require special protection" (§ 3.10.3.A.2.a.1.). "Significant Resource Waters" are defined as "interstate waters classified by the Commission under Subsection 2.g.2. [of the Regulations] as having exceptionally high scenic, recreational, ecological, and/or water supply uses that require special protection" (§ 3.10.3.A.2.a.2.).

In accordance with Section 3.10.3.A.2. of the Regulations, the Delaware Riverkeeper Network submitted to the Commission in April 2001 a nomination petition requesting that the Commission classify the Lower Delaware River as Special Protection Waters. The Commission initiated a five-year monitoring program in May of 2000 to characterize existing water quality in the Lower Delaware. Four years of data have been collected and analyzed. Data collection and analysis for the fifth year will be completed in 2004.

A series of studies, plans, and policies and a Federal designation document the scenic, recreational, ecological and water supply values and uses of the Lower Delaware and support the goal of preserving these qualities. The four years of data and findings set forth in the report entitled, Delaware Eligibility Determination for DRBC Declaration of Special Protection Waters (DRBC, August 2004) demonstrate that water quality in the Lower Delaware River generally is better than the water quality criteria. The Lower Delaware National Wild & Scenic River Study Report (National Park Service, Northeast Region, 1999) documents that the Lower Delaware River includes islands, wetlands, and diverse ecosystems that

support rare and endangered plant and animal species and constitute scenic and recreational amenities. The Lower Delaware River Management Plan (Lower Delaware River Wild and Scenic River Study Task Force and Local Government Committee, with assistance from the National Park Service, August 1997) (LDRMP) contains goals relating to water quality, natural resources, historic resources, recreation, economic development and open space preservation for the Lower Delaware River. Goal 1 of the LDRMP calls for maintaining, and where practical, improving existing water quality in the main stem of the Lower Delaware River and its tributaries. On November 1, 2000, the President of the United States signed Public Law 106-418, designating portions of the Lower Delaware River as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The system was established by Congress in 1968 to preserve the character of rivers with "outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values" and to ensure that designated rivers remain free-flowing (Pub. L. 106-418, 106th Congress). The Water Resources Plan for the Delaware River Basin (DRBC Watershed Advisory Committee, September 2004) ("Basin Plan"), which is supported by each of the Commission's signatories, directs, "[w]here water quality is better than standards for the protection of aquatic life and wildlife, implement anti-degradation regulations, policies and/or other mechanisms to maintain or improve existing water quality."

Proposed Amendments

The Commission proposes to amend the Special Protection Waters regulations by adding one section of the main stem Delaware River to the list of stream reaches classified as Outstanding Basin Waters (*see* § 3.10.3.A.2.g.1) and two sections of the main stem Delaware River to the list of stream reaches classified as Significant Resource Waters (*see* § 3.10.3.A.2.g.2). The section of the main stem proposed to be classified as "Outstanding Resource Waters" is the reach extending from RM 171.4, a point just south of the Gilbert Generating Station in Holland Township, New Jersey, to RM 141.8, at Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania. The sections of the main stem proposed to be classified as "Significant Resource Waters" extend from RM 209.5, the downstream boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, to RM 171.4, the location of which is noted above, and from RM 141.8 at Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, to

RM 133.4, the location of the head of tide at Trenton, New Jersey.

The proposed amendments do not at this time include additions to Table 1, defining existing water quality in each classified reach with numeric values for a series of different parameters, or to Table 2, describing the location of the Boundary and Interstate Special Protection Waters Control Points. These amendments will be made at a later date, when analysis of a fifth year of water quality data for the Lower Delaware has been completed. Thus, the Commission proposes to add to Section 3.10.3.A.2.g. (a new section 6)., providing that the regulations that depend for enforcement upon the use of approved numeric values for existing water quality will not apply, under the proposed amendments, to regulated activities within the drainage area of the Lower Delaware River and that all other provisions of Section 3.10.3.A.2. shall apply for the Lower Delaware River upon the effective date of the proposed amendments. Provisions of the Special Protection Waters regulations that will apply within the drainage area to the Lower Delaware River include but are not limited to the following: Subsections 3.10.3.A.2.c.1. through 3., in part requiring an analysis of alternatives to new or expanded discharges; Subsections 3.10.3.A.2.d.1. through 7., setting forth requirements for wastewater treatment facilities; and Subsections 3.10.3.A.2.e.1. and 2., conditioning project approval on the existence of an approved Non-Point Source Pollution Control Plan for the project area and requiring that approval of a new or expanded withdrawal and/or wastewater discharge project be subject to the condition that new connections to the project system be limited to service areas regulated by non-point source control plans approved by the Commission.

DATES: The public hearing will be held on October 27, 2004, at approximately 2 p.m. as part of the Commission's regularly scheduled business meeting. This time is approximate because the Commission will conduct hearings on several dockets (project approvals) beforehand, beginning at approximately 1:30 p.m. The hearing will continue until all those who wish to testify are afforded an opportunity to do so. In the event all those who wish to testify cannot be heard on October 27, the hearing will be continued at a date, time and location to be announced by the Commission Chair that day. Persons wishing to testify at the hearing are asked to register in advance with the Commission Secretary by phoning 609-

883–9500, extension 224. Written comments will be accepted through Tuesday, November 30, 2004.

ADDRESSES: The public hearing will be held in the Kirby Auditorium of the National Constitution Center, 525 Arch Street, Independence Mall, Philadelphia. Written comments should be addressed to the Commission Secretary as follows: by e-mail to paula.schmitt@drbc.state.nj.us; by fax to Commission Secretary—dial 609–883–9522; by U.S. Mail to Commission Secretary, DRBC, P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, NJ 08628–0360; or by overnight mail to Commission Secretary, DRBC, 25 State Police Drive, West Trenton, NJ 08628–0360.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The full text of the draft resolution containing the proposed rule change, a map illustrating the proposed stream classifications for the Lower Delaware, a map illustrating the Wild and Scenic Rivers System designations in the Lower Delaware, and reports about the Lower Delaware will be posted no later than October 1, 2004, on the Commission's Web site, <http://www.drbc.net>. The Commission will hold two informational meetings on the proposed rulemaking. One meeting will be held on Thursday, October 14, 2004, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission office at the Prallsville Mills Complex, 33 Risler Street (Route 29) in Stockton, New Jersey. Another will be held on Wednesday, October 20, 2004, from 7 to 9 p.m. in Room 315 of the Acopian Engineering Building at Lafayette College, located on High Street in Easton, Pennsylvania. Directions to the meeting locations will be posted on the Commission's Web site, <http://www.drbc.net>, in advance of the meeting dates. Please contact Commission Secretary Pamela Bush, 609–883–9500 ext. 203, with questions about the proposed rule or the rulemaking process.

Dated: September 17, 2004.

Pamela M. Bush,

Commission Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04–21350 Filed 9–22–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6360–01–P

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Proposed Amendment of the Water Quality Regulations, Water Code and Comprehensive Plan To Establish Pollutant Minimization Plan Requirements for Point and Non-Point Source Discharges of Toxic Pollutants

AGENCY: Delaware River Basin Commission.

SUMMARY: The Delaware River Basin Commission ("Commission" or "DRBC") will hold a public hearing to receive comments on a proposed amendment to the Commission's Water Quality Regulations, Water Code and Comprehensive Plan to establish pollutant minimization plan requirements for point and non-point source discharges of toxic pollutants following issuance of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) by either a member state or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or issuance of an assimilative capacity determination by the Commission.

A TMDL establishes the maximum loading of a pollutant that a water body can receive without causing an impairment of the water quality standard, which includes designated uses, water quality criteria calculated to protect those uses, and antidegradation requirements. When water quality standards are not attained, despite the technology-based control of industrial and municipal wastewater (point sources), the CWA requires that the impaired waters be identified on the state's Section 303(d) list and that a TMDL be developed for the pollutant or pollutants causing the impairment. A determination of the assimilative capacity of a water body for a given pollutant under Section 4.30.7 of the Commission's Water Quality Regulations is similar to the establishment of maximum total loading for a water body in a TMDL. The Commission may issue an assimilative capacity determination whenever a stream quality objective (the Commission's term for a numeric water quality criterion) is not being attained.

A TMDL or assimilative capacity determination does not in and of itself result in any improvement in water quality. Rather, the total loading or assimilative capacity must be allocated among the various sources contributing to the water quality impairment, and each discharger must reduce its discharge to achieve its allocated load. For point source discharges, the

individual load allocation typically is converted to an effluent limitation in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued under section 402 of the Clean Water Act. For non-point sources, the load allocation typically is achieved through Best Management Practices (BMPs).

For certain toxic pollutants in water bodies within the Delaware River Basin, ambient and/or effluent monitoring shows that loadings are many times higher than the levels required to ensure that water quality standards are met. Substantial reductions in loadings of such pollutants from all point and non-point sources are needed to protect the designated uses. However, the process of developing and allocating a total load or determining the assimilative capacity of the water body for the pollutant may take the regulatory agencies many years. As has become apparent in the case of the TMDL for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the Delaware Estuary, issued by EPA on December 15, 2003 on behalf of the states of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, it may be many more years before the states are able to incorporate implementing provisions into NPDES permits for point sources and require implementing BMPs for non-point sources. For PCBs, and possibly for other persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals, still more time—in some cases decades—will be needed before dischargers achieve sufficient load reductions to achieve the water quality standards. The proposed rule is intended to accelerate real improvements in water quality by authorizing the Commission to require point and non-point source dischargers to initiate load reduction efforts sooner. No numeric targets are proposed. Rather, the rule is based on concepts of pollution prevention and sustainability and the recognition that dischargers that are familiar with their own operations may be best situated to identify opportunities for achieving prompt loading reductions in a cost-effective manner. To comply with the rule, dischargers must plan and implement measures for achieving the maximum practicable reduction of pollutant discharges to the air, soil, and water.

The proposed rule is primarily a gap-filling measure. For point sources, it will cease to apply to any discharge upon the next issuance by the state or EPA of a NPDES permit or permit renewal with respect to that discharge. For non-point discharges, the Commission's intention is to apply the rule only where existing state and federal programs will not ensure