(3) Authority. 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), (k)(2), (k)(3) and (k)(5).

(4) Reasons. From subsection (c)(3) because giving the individual access to the disclosure accounting could alert the subject of an investigation to the existence and nature of the investigation and reveal investigative or prosecutive interest by other agencies, particularly in a joint-investigation situation. This would seriously impede or compromise the investigation and case preparation by prematurely revealing its existence and nature; compromise or interfere with witnesses or make witnesses reluctant to cooperate with the investigators; lead to suppression, alteration, fabrication, or destruction of evidence; and endanger the physical safety of confidential sources, witnesses, law enforcement personnel and their families.

From subsection (d) because the application of these provisions could impede or compromise an investigation or prosecution if the subject of an investigation had access to the records or were able to use such rules to learn of the existence of an investigation before it would be completed. In addition, the mere notice of the fact of an investigation could inform the subject and others that their activities are under or may become the subject of an investigation and could enable the subjects to avoid detection or apprehension, to influence witnesses improperly, to destroy evidence, or to fabricate testimony.

From subsection (e)(1) because during an investigation it is not always possible to detect the relevance or necessity of each piece of information in the early stages of an investigation. In some cases, it is only after the information is evaluated in light of other evidence that its relevance and necessity will be clear. In other cases, what may appear to be a relevant and necessary piece of information may become irrelevant in light of further investigation. In addition, during the course of an investigation, the investigator may obtain information that related primarily to matters under the investigative jurisdiction of another agency, and that information may not be reasonably segregated. In the interest of effective law enforcement, DIS investigators should retain this information, since it can aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity and can provide valuable leads for Federal and other law enforcement agencies.

From subsections (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(4)(I) and (f) because this system is exempt from subsection (d) of the Act, concerning access to records. These requirements are inapplicable to the extent that these records will be exempt from these subsections. However, DIS has published information concerning its notification and access procedures, and the records source categories because under certain circumstances, DIS could decide it is appropriate for an individual to have access to all or a portion of his/her records in this system of records.

* * * * *

Dated: September 28, 1995.

L. M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense [FR Doc. 95–24471 Filed 10–2–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 50000–04–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 302 and 355

[FRL-5311-1]

Administrative Reporting Exemptions for Certain Radionuclide Releases

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: On August 4, 1995 (60 FR 40042), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) requested comments on administrative exemptions for certain radionuclide releases from reporting requirements under section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and section 304 of the **Emergency Planning and Community** Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). EPA requested that public comments on the proposed rule be submitted by October 3, 1995. To date, the Agency has received three written requests for a 60day extension to the public comment period. In response to these requests, EPA, in today's action, is granting an extension to the public comment period to allow the public greater opportunity to evaluate the issues raised by the August 4, 1995 proposed rule. DATES: Comments on the August 4, 1995 proposed rule must be submitted on or before December 4, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Submittal of Comments: Comments should be submitted in triplicate (no facsimiles or tapes) to: Docket Coordinator; Docket Number 102RQ–RN–2; Headquarters; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency CERCLA Docket Office; (Mail Code 5201G); 401 M Street SW. Washington, DC 20460; 703/603–8917. Please note that this is the mailing address only. Documents are available for viewing, by appointment only, at the address provided below in the "Document Viewing" section.

Document Viewing: Copies of materials relevant to the August 4, 1995 proposed rule are contained in Docket Number 102RQ-RN-2 at the U.S. EPA CERCLA Docket Office, Crystal Gateway #1, 12th Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. The docket is available for viewing, by appointment only, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Appointments to view the docket can be made by calling 703/603-8917. Please note that this is the visiting address only. Mail comments to the address listed above in the "Submittal of Comments" section.

The public may copy a maximum of 266 pages from any regulatory docket at no cost. If the number of pages copied exceeds 266, however, an administrative fee of \$25 and a charge of \$0.15 per page for each page after page 266 will be incurred. The Docket Office will mail copies of materials to requestors who are outside the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The RCRA/UST, Superfund, and EPCRA Hotline at 800/424–9346 (in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, contact 703/412–9810); the Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) Hotline at 800/553–7672 (in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, contact 703/486–3323); or Mr. Jack Arthur, Response Standards and Criteria Branch, Emergency Response Division (5202G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, or at 703/603–8760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a proposed rule published on November 30, 1992 (57 FR 56726), the Agency provided notice of, and requested comment on, four exemptions from notification requirements under CERCLA section 103 and EPCRA section 304. The Agency proposed to exempt: (1) Releases of naturally occurring radionuclides from large generally undisturbed land holdings, such as golf courses and parks; (2) releases of radionuclides naturally occurring from the disturbance of large areas of land for purposes other than mining, such as farming or building construction; (3) releases of radionuclides from the dumping of coal and coal ash at utility